The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 24. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIT BY A TIDAL WAVE

Steamship Normannia Damaged Seriously in Midocean.

PUTS BACK TO GOTHAM.

Passengers in a Panic and Seven of the Crew Injured.

WATER IN THE STATEROOMS

People from Chicago and the Northwest on Board.

CAPT. HEBICH'S GRAPHIC RECITAL

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Misfortune has overtaken the Hamburg-American steamship Normannia again. It returned to this port today more or less disabled by a tidal wave encountered Sunday morning. No lives were lost, but seven persons were injured and the vessel is badly damaged. It will take $100,000 and three or four months to make it seaworthy. The Normannia sailed from this port Jan. 18 at 2:30 p. m. with 120 first-class passengers, fourteen steerage, and a crew of 265 men. It was bound for Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. The wave was encountered 760 miles from Sandy Hook. The list of injured, all of whom hail from Germany, is as follows:

The Injured.

KADING, ERNEST, second officer; badly hurt in the head and internally injured; taken to the German Hospital.

KOETTSCHAN, WILLIAM HENRY THEODORE, 21 years old; saloon steward; feet badly bruised.

KOLBE, CHARLES VALENTINE, 27 years old; stateroom steward; leg cut and bruised.

POMPEATI, FREDERICK WILLIAM, 34 years old; deck steward; shoulder and leg hurt.

ROENECKE, HERMAN OTTO FRANZ, 25 years old; musician and steward; face lacerated.

SCHILDT, FREDERICK BERNARD ERNST JOHN, 20 years old; musician and steward; cut about the head.

WEEKE, JOHN HENRY, 33 years old; saloon steward; head and arm lacerated.

Passengers on the Ship.

The list of passengers on the ship is as follows:

Chicago—Miss Scott, Miss Clara Sheppard, Miss Schatz, Mr. Schnack, Mrs. Schnack, Mrs. Lillie Lyons Sapp, W. R. Stebbins, Miss Stebbins, Miss Helen Smith, L. A. Schlesinger, Samuel Taylor Jr., D. Van Baerle, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Webster, Herman Webster, and Miss May Webster.

Saginaw, Mich.—H. Hollfritsch, John Hunter, Charles D. Hine, John Hoefgen, Mrs. Ellen G. Hood, Miss Hary Hood, Miss E. G. Hood, William Jens, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Gordon Kellogg, Hugo Kuppenheim, Henry Lord, G. H. Ledile, Miss Lord, Thomas Philip Leaman, Paul Lichtenstein, Mrs. Paul Lichtenstein, Miss Isabella Lewis, A. Loranger, Mrs. A. Loranger.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams, A. Douglas, Miss S. Day.

Lincoln, Ill.—Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Barrett.

Newport, R. I.—F. H. Paine, child, and nurse.

Boston—G. Magiotto, Mrs. F. H. Mort and two children, Mrs. H. M. Moore, Charles Matthey, C. L. McCoy, Miss Janet Mercer, H. F. McIntyre, D. Miller, Cheever, Newhall, Mrs. Minnie Poganik, C. G. Roosen, Mrs. C. G. Roosen, Miss Lotta Roosen, Miss Corola Roosen, Mrs. J. H. Sawyer, R. Boardman, Mrs. T. D. Boardman and maid, Miss Boardman.

Brookline, Mass.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Friswell, Miss L. G. Friswell, J. R. Farrell, Frank Ferdinand, Miss G. W. Fanning, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Gotthell, G. Gennert, Miss H. Gennert, F. Grossenbacher, Capt. and Mrs. D. B. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Miss Hopkins and maid, George S. Harwood and man servant, Mrs. George S. Harwood, Miss Ethel Harwood.

Quincy, Mass.—John Quincy Adams, Mrs. Adams, George Adams, Miss Adams.

Italy—Count de Bergau and valet, Countess de Bergau and maid.

New York—H. S. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. R. Borett, Walter Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Cammann, Dr. A. P. Charlton, M. Lyons, H. W. T. Mall and man servant, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mitchell, Miss Alfreda Mitchell, and Miss C. Mitchell.

No residence given—Mr. and Mrs. David Williams, Mrs. W. H. Winter, Thomas G. Wells, Mr. Stefano Lenti, Mr. Frank Carlucci, Mr. Carlo Carlucci, and Master F. Grossenbacher.

Capt. Hebich's Graphic Account.

When the Normannia made its first voyage to New York in 1890 it collided with an iceberg, but its escape Sunday was even more miraculous than on that occasion. This is Capt. Hebich's story of the accident:

"For the first few days after we left New York we had favorable weather. Saturday the wind set in from the Northeast and soon began to blow a terrific gale. The ship was slowed down and no attempt was made to get up speed again until Sunday morning about 2 o'clock, when the wind and storm moderated enough to allow us to go ahead at half-speed.

"At 3 o'clock I signaled to go ahead at full speed. Fifty-six revolutions to the minute was half the power. That is, only three of the six engines were used. Up to this time the ship had been edging to the north to get away from the storm, and when the gale and sea moderated I put the boat on its course. I remained up until 4 o'clock, and they lay down on a sofa in my cabin, leaving the second second officer in charge of the bridge.

"At 6:15 the big wave boarded us. It was the tidal wave. It smashed the starboard bulwarks, made a total wreck of the music hall and ladies' saloon, and carried the first second officer from his cabin into the main saloon. An investigation showed that there were six feet of water in the steerage and three feet in the cabin. I saw we could not get help to repair the hole in the deck and determined to push back to New York. Had the weather been fair I would have gone on, but in stormy weather it simply would have been madness to endanger the lives of my passengers. The engines were not injured and we soon ran into good weather, making the return trip in good time."

Testimonial to the Master.

Capt. Hebich said he had been a Captain for thirty-five years, and in the employ of the Hamburg line for twenty-five years. He formerly commanded the Hammonia and Columbia. The passengers greatly admired Capt. Hebich's coolness, and presented him with the following signed testimonial:

"We, the undersigned cabin passengers on board the steamship Normannia, sailing from New York Jan. 18, 1894, hereby signify our appreciation of Capt. C. Hebich's care, judgment, and thoughtfulness during and after the accident to the ship Sunday morning, Jan. 20, and commend his judgment in deciding to put back to New York as the only wise and proper course under the circumstances. Jan. 22, 1894."

This was signed by nearly all of the cabin passengers. Second officer Lange, who was on the bridge at the time the wave struck the vessel, says at the first glimmering of dawn at 6:15 he saw a huge wall of water, a tidal wave, rise on the port bow. It lowered half again above the bridge where Lange stood, but the ship's prow breasted it gallantly and rose safely to the summit of the crested comber, pausing for an instant before taking the declivity which lay before it. Lange saw that the ship could not get down the slope of the first wave in time to negotiate the second one, and so he grabbed for a hold and yelled to the few of the crew on deck to hang on for their lives. Like an avalanche it fell upon the Normannia's steel prow, slightly to the port. Then the water plunged forward down the decks, after bending and twisting the steel rails at the bow, built to stand the fury of any tempest. The steel flagpole, two inches thick, bent like a reed.

Screaming and Praying.

The ladies' cabin and main saloon were deluged, the passengers terrified. There was more water aboard than the saloons, big as they were, could hold, so the rest, which would have foundered a vessel not so big as the Normannia, kept on down the passageways, which led to the staterooms of the passengers. It burst open the doors of all the rooms in the forward compartment. This was the first intimation the passengers had of the extent of the damage and in a jiffy came a panic. Some screaming, some praying, all in their nightclothes, passengers rushed out of their rooms only to be confronted by water from three to five feet deep. A few had their valuables, but none had time to dress. For five or ten minutes the confusion was indescribable. Capt. Hebich and his officers managed to quiet the terror-stricken passengers. They assured all hands the ship was not going to sink.

In another moment Capt. Hebich was on deck and in charge. His first duty was to call the roll. All hands responded save six, who were too badly hurt to be able. It is not known how badly the cargo is damaged. There is scarcely any part of the ship without evidence of the force of the wave.

Emil Boas, agent of the line, said the injured men had been taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. He thought the damage might be anywhere from $50,000 to $100,000. Much of the injury to the steamer was to the interior, where the decorations were expensive.

As Seen by a Passenger.

The following account of the accident was told by a passenger: "Most of the cabin passengers were in their berths and the second officer was on the bridge in command of the ship. Suddenly a tremendous sea, mast high, appeared on the port bow. It was impossible to alter the course of the vessel and the big wave struck on the port bow, burying the steamer's nose up to the bridge under tons of water. The force of the blow smashed the front of the house on the promenade deck, completely wrecking the first and second officers' rooms, the music-room, the ladies' room, the main saloon, and the lower saloon. It also smashed the starboard bulwarks and railings, carrying away fourteen ventilators. It sprung the hurricane deck, flooded the steerage with six feet of water and the cabins on the main deck with three feet of water. The passengers were awakened by the shock of the blow and the force of the inrushing waters. They tumbled out of their berths in their night clothing and floundered through the water, which in some instances reached to their waists, to get to the companionways

"The general impression seemed to be that the big ship was going down head first. The cries of the injured and the shouts of the frightened passengers caused a panic which extended to the steerage, where everything was afloat. The Captain, who had been on the bridge until 4 a. m., was stretched on a lounge in his room with all his clothes on. He awoke to find his cabin flooded and attempted to open his door, but found it held fast by the wreckage.

Determines to Put Back.

"After some minutes he succeeded in forcing his way out and rushed to the bridge. As soon as he realized the extent of the damage, and as the vessel continued to ship heavy seas, which poured down into the gap made by the first wave, he ordered the steamer put about. The terror of the passengers was, for the time being, increased by the turning of the ship as it pitched into the trough of the sea and rolled from side to side, alternately burying the hurricane deck first on the port side and again on the starboard. The steamer quickly righted itself, however, and ran before the sea. Capt. Hebich, realizing that his vessel was too badly injured to continue the battle with the gale and heavy seas, decided to put back to New York. His announcement to this effect gave great satisfaction to the passengers.

"The return trip was comparatively without incident. Within a few hours after turning back the ship ran into better weather, and then temporary repairs were completed. It was an intense relief to the passengers when they caught sight of the Fire Island Light this morning. The effects of many of the passengers were ruined by the water. The ship was damaged between $75,000 and $100,000, which is fully covered by insurance."

Chicago Family's Experience.

George H. Webster of Chicago, accompanied by his wife, his daughter, Miss May Webster, and his son Herman, were on a trip to Southern Italy, and intended to visit Egypt and make the journey up the Nile. They occupied staterooms amidship on the starboard side. Mr. Webster spoke of the accident tonight, as he sat in a parlor of the Plaza Hotel.

"We were awakened by a great crash," he said, "and the water was pouring through the passageways and staterooms, flooding everything movable. As soon as I realized the situation I jumped out of my berth and waded through water several feet deep over to an adjoining stateroom occupied by my wife and daughter. I carried them to an inside room that was comparatively dry and returned for my young son, who occupied a berth in my room. The momentary suspense was great, but we soon realized the general character of the ship's construction, its bulkheads, and various precautions to prevent sinking, and when we heard the nature of the accident we made up our minds that we were safe."

Another passenger said: "With a rush the huge comber, half as high as the mastheads, came aboard. It crashed through the deckhouse, where Second Officer Ernest Kading was asleep. The half-inch steel plates curled up like paper and left a hole big enough to drive an ice-wagon through. The huge wall of green water swept on into the ladies' saloon. Every chair and table was ripped from the floor, the partitions were battered down, and the water kept on to the music room. Here everything was devastated and the piano, screwed to the floor, was lifted bodily up and whirled against the plate-glass mirror at the head of the companionway. It did not stop there, but rolled down the stairs, not coming to a standstill till it had reached the hold. Then came the panic. Those caught by the wave below decks had to swim to keep from getting drowned. The forehold was filled with water, and its $50,000 cargo of tobacco ruined."

G. H. WEBSTER TELLS OF THE WAVE.

He Sends a Telegram to Armour & Co. About Normannia Accident.

Armour & Co. received the following telegram yesterday afternoon from George H. Webster, formerly a member of the firm:

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Armour & Co., Chicago: Just arrived back here; all well. Steamer badly disabled by tidal-wave in midocean. Egypt doesn't look quite so attractive. No new sailing arrangements yet made, but probably start again soon. Stopping at the Plaza.
GEORGE H. WEBSTER.

The names of the Chicagoans and other Western people on board the Normannia were given yesterday by the local manager of the Hamburg-American line as Dr. Wye of the *Staats-Zeitung*, his secretary, Miss Schatz, George H. Webster and family of Chicago; and C. J. Rosen and family, Delano, Mich.; Miss G. W. Fanning and Miss Dean of St. Paul, W. A. Douglas of Cedar Rapids, and W. R. Stebbins of Kansas City.

LABOR HAS TO SUFFER

CARNEGIE STARTS A WAR AMONG IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

Being in a Position to Undersell His Competitors, He Is Indifferent to Tariff Reductions and as a Result the Wages of Workingmen Must Be Cut—Chicago Feels the Effect of the Strife Most, but It Is Said Its Condition Could Be Improved if Railroads Would Help.

Andrew Carnegie has precipitated a war among the iron and steel mills of this country which is getting particularly hot in Chicago. Mr. Carnegie's attitude on the tariff question and his assertion that he proposed to have all the steel trade in the United States is given as the cause of the row. The influence of the war in Chicago is felt particularly in construction material that goes into buildings. The structural steel used in the World's Fair buildings cost nearly three times as much as is now charged for the same material.

Mr. Carnegie's attitude on the tariff is thus explained: The present price of American steel rails is $25 a ton. The price abroad is about $21. If the rails come in free they could not be sold here, plus the ocean freight, for much less than $25. Mr. Carnegie has vastly improved machinery by which ten men can do the work of a hundred, as work is done in the other mills. He makes rails for $15 a ton and his profit is $10. On that basis he purposes to secure the steel trade of the United States. His position is that he can sell construction material at cost, much less than the other mills can produce it, and look for his profit to steel rails and armor plates, he and the Bethlehem works having almost a monopoly on material used in warships.

The iron and steel companies in the East are combining to bring Mr. Carnegie to terms. They have agreed to sell billets and construction material for buildings and bridges at a less price than he bids, to underbid him and to share the loss equally. They are making arrangements to erect a great steel rail plant by which rails can be made as cheaply as he makes them, and to cut the price of rails in order to be revenged on him at all points. If necessary, they say, they will erect an armor-plate plant and underbid him in the government service and generally make it red-hot for him all along the line.

Chicago Benefits by the War.

Chicago comes in for a vast amount of benefit by the war. Construction and bridge materials were never known to be so cheap. In the steel rail pool with Carnegie are only a few firms, the Illinois Steel company of this city, the Cambria Iron company of Johnstown, Pa., and the Pennsylvania Steel company. Against him are more than 100 mills scattered all over. The combined capital of these latter is sufficient to crush Carnegie. The other members in the rail pool manufacture nothing but steel rails and billets, and their attitude is considered of no importance. The territory of the United States is mapped out and each supplies certain sections agreed upon. But all the mills making construction materials are in competition.

The result of this war is disastrous to the laborer. Already the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is ruined. Jan. 1 manufacturers took the option in their contracts and served three months' notice that they would no longer abide by the scale of wages. The notice is due to operate April 1, and until that date little or nothing will be done by the mills in general. Western manufacturers do not serve this notice. They are governed under agreement with the association by prices for labor prevailing in the East. Only 20 per cent of the forces of the mills throughout the country are at work. It was supposed wages were as low as they would go, but the reduced tariff causes the wage-worker to groan. He believes wages must go lower.

Waiting for Wages to Fall.

It is stated by the trade that the Illinois Steel company has orders for 150,000 tons of steel rails and 100,000 tons of steel billets which it will delay manufacturing until the tariff question is settled and wages reduced to the European basis. The mills of this company at Joliet started up yesterday with 1,000 men at greatly reduced wages, to run three weeks producing soft steel. The company will not say what its future orders are. Mr. Morse, the President, says emphatically that wages must and will be reduced below anything ever known. This may mean a great labor war this summer.

The question of raw materials will be settled at the Vermillion, Gogebic, Birmingham, and other ranges. The miners' wages are to be reduced to the starvation point in order that the ore may be sold on a European basis. The same will be true of the coal fields.

The discrimination in rail and water rates on all branches of the iron and steel industry has driven Chicago out of many markets and limited its sales to a radius of 300 miles. The Pennsylvania and Ohio mills reach Northwestern points from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than Chicago in the matter of freight. The rate from Chicago to Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth is $4 per ton. From all the interior mills of Ohio and Pennsylvania, 500 miles farther away, it is $2.25 per ton. The same conditions hold true of far Western points. Iron and steel products of Eastern mills are sent West 35 per cent cheaper than they could be shipped from Chicago to the same point. The East has powerful iron and steel associations which compel the railways and waterways to make greatly reduced rates. Chicago has no such associations, but there is talk of forming a union this winter to open a way into the surrounding territory.

Railroads Give No Aid.

The Traffic Managers' Association took up the subject last summer at the instance of some of the steel men. It decided, however, that inasmuch as the roads would have under the inter-State commerce law to haul to intermediate points at at least the same rate as to St. Paul and Duluth it would do nothing to help Chicago. The steel men feel also that they have been outrageously treated by the lake transportation companies running out of Chicago. A strong movement is now on foot to change the attitude of the water companies. If the lake transportation companies will agree to undercut the Lake Erie ports, it is said, they can have all the business done by those ports, as Chicago will get it all. It is also said if the Northwest railways would help Chicago in the matter of freight rates they immediately could get the Northwest trade back for Chicago and have all the business they desired. Chicago, with all its facilities for manufacturing steel rails, nails, spikes, wire fence, stoves, kitchen utensils, building and bridge construction materials, is now cooped up and shut off from all the surrounding markets. In consequence many of its factories are closed, or, at least, running on short time with reduced forces, and its railways and steamships, which are held to blame, are suffering from want of freight.

Frank B. Eelp, General Manager of the East Chicago Iron and Steel company, returned from the East yesterday, where he had examined the situation. He said: "I went over the Mahoning and Chenango Valleys and the Pittsburg district, where nine-tenths of the mills are closed down and the other tenth running on one-fourth to one-half time with about one-fifth of their usual forces. Every one is waiting for the tariff question to be settled, when business will resume. The mills will adapt themselves to the new conditions created by Congress. To reduce the cost of the manufactured material to meet a reduction of tariff labor must suffer and wages be correspondingly reduced. All reduction of tariff, at least in the iron and steel business, comes out of labor and raw material, and lower raw material means lower labor to produce it.

"Chicago locally is not in quite so bad condition on account of a reduced tariff as the East, being farther from the seaboard. The imported product landed in New York will have to come here to compete. Naturally we would be $3 better off than Pittsburg if the railways did not discriminate against us. Carnegie, since his fight with the Amalgamated Association, pays what wages he pleases. He has, together with Jones & Laughlins, further reduced the cost of the manufactured product by making merchant iron or steel from soft steel billets and the billets direct from the ore. This process, with greatly improved machinery, has put competing mills in bad straits, as they work under old conditions—that is, from pig or scrap iron to the finished material. The competing mills must reduce wages below the Carnegie scale to make up the difference in cost. Hence all questions hinge on greatly reduced wages.

"There has been some improvement in the local situation during the last two weeks, as stocks have got low everywhere. Besides, we have about got down to the reduced tariff basis."

At the offices of the Illinois Steel company and the Calumet Iron and Steel company the same opinion prevailed that wages would continue to go down to the European scale, or manufacturing must be given up.

The immense orders of the Illinois Steel company for 150,000 tons of steel rails and 100,000 tons of billets are said to have come from the receivers of the Northern Pacific and Atchison railways.

BOARD MEMBERS TO BE DISCIPLINED.

Directors Determined That Trading in Puts and Calls on the Floor Shall Be Stopped.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade are determined that trading in puts and calls on the floor of the exchange shall be stopped. Action was taken in this direction yesterday which is unmistakable. The Room committee, consisting of Booth, Lyon, and Nash, received instructions to report for proper disciplining the names of all members discovered dealing in these privileges on the floor. As intimated recently this will hit some of the brokers hard. Within a few weeks an increasing number of these have made a specialty of this class of business.

The directors have taken up another matter in the same line yet different in essentials. This is the trading in speculative commodities outside the regular hours set apart for the purpose. The same committee received instructions to report the names of members discovered trading either before or after 'Change, that the directors may deal with such. Notice to this effect will be posted on the bulletin board this morning.

"Not alone should trading in puts and calls be eliminated," said a prominent member yesterday, "but also the trading out of hours. It is exceedingly unfair to the customers of any commission firm, especially if such customer be out of town and unable to watch every movement. We will say, for example, that a country operator sends an order to buy 5,000 or 50,000 bushels of wheat. His order is executed properly and at 1:15 o'clock the close of the market is telegraphed him, and he naturally thinks he is secure until the next day. But no; after the close of 'Change a bear plunger or a discouraged bull may go around among the offices and through the corriders and thus on the curb offer 100,000 or 200,000 bushels of wheat at the market to a shade below. Of course there is no particular demand because the market is over for that day and of course this offering of wheat works the unofficial price lower. Then in the morning before the tap of the bell at 9:30 o'clock it is pounded down by some manipulator another fraction of a cent and the real market opens perhaps a half-cent lower than the legitimate close the day before, and this, possibly, in the face of news really bullish in its tendency. The country operator is thus clearly at the mercy of a set of people who constantly break the rules of the board by trading out of hours."

The directors took no definite action on the question of repairs and changes in the building, postponing this until next week.

LUMBER MEN DISLIKE THE WILSON BILL.

They Declare Their Sentiments, Listen to Gov. McKinley, and Elect Officers.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The twelfth annual convention of lumber dealers of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Indiana convened in the Board of Trade auditorium for a business session, with a large attendance of delegates. The convention indorsed the lien law now before the Ohio Senate, which furnishes an absolute lien on the property and make all the contractors, subcontractors, architects, etc., all agents of the owners. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the free lumber schedule of the Wilson bill and setting forth that the lumber interests of the country would be ruined if it was enacted into law. Gov. McKinley addressed the convention. Officers were elected as follows: President, D. W. Thomas, Dayton; Vice-President, William Ahlers, Allegheny, Pa.; Treasurer, J. E. Pierce, Dayton, reëlected; directors, D. C. Gearing of Pittsburg and T. W. Dobbins of Lima.

STEAMER ANDES SEEMS TO BE DOOMED.

Still Ashore on Little Beach with an Unfavorable Wind Blowing.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 23.—The big iron steamer Andes of the Atlas line, which went ashore yesterday morning on Little Beach, still lies in the same position with the chances for its safety considerably diminished. It lies in exactly eighteen feet of water and is sunk firm in the sand. New seams have appeared in the hull and the donkey engines are kept busy pumping the water out. The Captain and sailors still remain aboard but are ready to leave at short notice. Capt. Rider of the life-saving station said there was little chance of the Andes getting off, and that from present indications it would be an entire wreck. The wind is at present southeast by south and will raise the seas, so that the vessel's destruction seems to be inevitable.

MORE OIL WELLS IN AN OHIO TOWN.

Excitement in Fostoria Runs High—Derricks Being Built.

FOSTORIA, O., Jan. 23.—The oil excitement in this city and vicinity is running high. Maloney Well No. 1, which has always been flowing from 90 to 200 barrels daily for the last three weeks, was shot yesterday with sixty quarts of glycerine and started off at the rate of twenty-five barrels an hour. There are two two-inch lead pipes in the well, and they both flowed a steady stream the size of the pipes. The Wiseman well, which created such a sensation when it came in two weeks ago, has been drilled deeper and the work of pumping the oil began last night at the rate of 200 barrels per day. Six wells are being drilled in sight of these two wells, two of which will be in this week. A large number of derricks is being erected.

NEW STEEL PLANT TO BE ERECTED.

The Cambria Iron Company to Build a Big Mill at Connellsville.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 23.—It is reported here that the Cambria Iron company has purchased the Hogg farm, just west of this city, and will erect thereon a $3,000,000 steel plant. Representatives of the Cambria company have been here several days conducting negotiations, and several sites were examined.

TRIFLE LIGHT AS AIR.

IT CAUSES PROF. COOKE AND DR. GUNSAULUS TO DISAGREE.

Armour Institute Loses the Services of Its Director of Mechanical Engineering—Difficulty Arises Over the Question Whether a Small Amount of Money Shall Be Called a Bonus or Considered as Salary—Both Men Testify to Moral and Intellectual Worth of Each Other.

Ernest W. Cooke is no longer connected with the Armour Institute. He quit suddenly Monday afternoon. For nearly a year previous to that time he had been the Director of Mechanical Engineering, but he and the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D., President of the institute, could not agree on terms for the future, so Mr. Cooke did not care to retain his position.

Mr. Cooke was for six years the consulting engineer of the firm of Frazer & Chalmers and several other equally prominent business firms. Upon their recommendation he was sent to Dr. Gunsaulus for a position at the Armour Institute. The doctor upon reading the letters eagerly accepted Mr. Cooke, and together they strove for nearly a year for the advancement of the institute. Mr. Cooke was the engineer whose advice was sought on every occasion in building and laying out the structure. He and the President were always agreed until a few weeks ago, when the Director of Mechanical Engineering engaged himself to give lectures three times a week at the Young Men's Christian Association Building. This, it appears from friends of the two enterprizes, was the beginning of whatever trouble has since existed. Dr. Gunsaulus thought the professors of the Armour Institute belonged to it, and it seems that he was not consulted when Mr. Cooke began teaching at the Association Building. However, that difficulty was finally bridged over, and a few days ago Dr. Gunsaulus wished to retain the services of Director Cooke until July 9, the close of the institute year. He wanted to make the bargain at least for that length of time, with the hope, as he said yesterday, that everything could be arranged satisfactorily for the permanent retention of Mr. Cooke.

A Trifle Leads to Serious Results.

But they differed, it seems, over what would seem to an outsider an apparently insignificant matter. President Gunsaulus offered Mr. Cooke $190 a month to remain until July 9, with a bonus of $150. Mr. Cooke had figured it out that as he received $1,800 a year, which for the ten months' service exacted from professors, would be at the rate of $180 a month, he should be entitled to pay for one of the two months of the midsummer vacation. Instead of having the $150 regarded as a bonus for remaining with the institute, he desired it to be regarded as a part of the salary due him. On this point the professor and the President seemed to have differed. Something of a personal nature entered into the disagreement, so that a statement from one would in many particulars call forth a denial from the other. However, Dr. Gunsaulus said yesterday afternoon:

"I regard Mr. Cooke as a genius. He is a remarkable man and has done extraordinarily good work for the Armour Institute. But we could not agree on the terms of his future retention, and he is no longer connected with the institute. He spent $30,000 last year in fitting up the mechanical engineering department, and I must say that every cent was well spent. Altogether I have nothing but words of praise for Mr. Cooke, and I am sorry that he has left us."

Mr. Cooke left Monday after a brief call on President Gunsaulus. The President, after the departure of the professor, wrote out a check in payment of his services until Feb. 9, with the understanding that there would be no more professional labor necessary at the institute by Prof. Cooke. In the proposition submitted by Dr. Gunsaulus Director Cooke was allowed to continue his teaching at the Y. M. C. A. building until the time mentioned, July 9. If the stories told are correct Director Cooke and President Gunsaulus each lost his temper at the last interview. Yesterday each was willing to concede the estimable points in the character of the other, and it did not appear that there was any reason why the valuable services of Mr. Cooke or the friendship of Dr. Gunsaulus for him might not be retained.

MAGNOLIA AND GOLDEN ROD ENTWINED

Tasteful Decorations at a Cabinet Dinner in the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert gave a Cabinet dinner tonight at which the national flower, the golden rod, was happily intermingled with the magnolia, the flower of Alabama. The long table was ornamented with perfect specimens of magnolia grandiflora, each stem of the flower holding several of the dark green glossy leaves. From within these open wreaths rose growing plants, covered with white bloom. The candles were capped with yellow shades, and at the top of the name cards were painted tiny wreaths of golden rod encircling a magnolia blossom. The mantels were covered with magnolia blossoms. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were unable to be present owing to the death of a nephew of the former, whose funeral takes place tomorrow at Hartford. The guests were Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson, Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Mrs. Hoke Smith, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Bissell, Secretary and Miss Morton, Commodore and Mrs. Ramsey, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, Capt. Mahan, Representative and Mrs. Oates, Senator and Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Micou, and Mrs. M. J. C. Micou.

CLERGYMEN MAKE A PROTEST IN VAIN.

They Object to a Stage Presentation of the Adventures of Evans and Sontag.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 23.—Chief of Police Crowley was waited upon by a delegation of clergymen today who protested against a public presentation of the drama in which the escapades of the bandits, Evans and Sontag, are portrayed. The Chief dismissed them with the statement that he knew of no law under the provisions of which the production could be interfered with.

Detective Thacker of Wells, Fargo & Co. says he has positive information that Evans and Morrell are now between King's River and the San Joaquin, and in a short time they surely will be caught.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 23.—A man who came up from Lower California on horseback tonight is reported to have said that he saw two men at Tanama, twenty miles east of Tia Juana, who answered the description of Evans and Morrell.

CANDIDATES DECLARE THEIR VIEWS.

Aspirants for Senator Walthall's Seat Commit Themselves to Silver Heresies.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 23.—The Democratic caucus called to give all Senatorial candidates an opportunity of expressing their views on questions propounded last night convened tonight. Gov. Stone declined to commit himself and withdrew as a candidate. Congressman Allen, Judge Campbell, and Judge McLauren declared in favor of silver and indorsed the course of Senator Walthall. The Senate Judiciary committee, to which was referred the question of the proper date of the election of Senator Walthall's successor, reported the date as Jan. 30. The extra session will expire by limitation Jan. 31.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Snow or rain, severe cold wave.

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FIFTY TENNESSEE CONVICTS ESCAPE.

They Crawl Through the Water Gate and Hide in the Mountains.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., Jan. 23.—Fifty convicts confined in the branch State prison here escaped tonight by crawling through the bars of the water gate leading into the stockade. They effected their escape just at dark and shortly after dark several pedestrians were robbed in the vicinity. As soon as the escape was discovered the guards started in hot pursuit, firing constantly. Several men were shot, but more succeeded in escaping. Many are hiding in the mountains around Coal Creek. At this same place two years ago the whole number of convicts in the stockade, about 200, were liberated by the miners. Some of these escaping tonight are among those then recaptured. They are all in for terms not longer than fifteen years.

NEST OF TRAIN-ROBBERS IS INVADED.

One Man Killed, One Wounded, and Two Captured in the Territory.

PARSONS, Kas., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The bandits who attempted to hold up a Missouri, Kansas and Texas train at Kelso, I. T., Dec. 22 have been captured. Posses surrounded the gang at the house of Henry Rogers, twenty miles west of Vinita, last night. The robbers refused to surrender and a desperate battle was fought, in which the officers killed Joe Turner, mortally wounded Willis Brown, and captured Harry Turner and Rogers. The prisoners were brought to Vinita this morning and have been identified. They will be taken to Fort Smith, Ark., for trial. It is said they are the men who also held up the train at Seminole. Another dispatch received tonight states that the Dalton robbers are lurking south of Coffeyville and have made boasts that they will hold up a Missouri, Kansas and Texas train.

CLEVELAND GOES TO HARTFORD, CONN.

The President Will Attend the Funeral of His Nephew, H. E. Hastings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—President Cleveland left Washington tonight for Hartford, Conn., to attend the funeral of Henry E. Hastings, his nephew, which will take place there tomorrow at 2 o'clock. Mr. Cleveland was accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber and a valet. Mr. Hastings was the son of Mr. Cleveland's sister. He was 33 years old and leaves a widow and several children. His death was caused by typhoid-fever. At the time of Mr. Cleveland's last inauguration Mr. Hastings spent a week at the White House as his uncle's guest. The President will return to Washington Thursday.

TOLEDO MAN SWINDLED OUT OF $6,000.

John Grohl Gives That Amount to a Bunko Man Who Personates His Nephew.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 23.—John Grohl, a wealthy old man of this city, lost $6,000 by the visit of a bunko man who personated an alleged nephew. After rehearing family history and anecdotes for a time the young man said he was well off, having large mining interests and stock farms. Then he began to worry about a remittance he said was coming and succeeded in getting a check for $6,000 out of old Grohl. The next day he left the town, after writing a note to Grohl explaining his true character.

CALIFORNIA FAIR WILL OPEN SUNDAYS.

Local Musicians Protest Against Importation of Iowa Talent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 23.—All opposition to opening the Midwinter Exposition Fair Sundays has subsided. Sunday will be the great day at the Fair. The Musicians' Union has formally protested to the Exposition managers for employing only thirty-four local musicians and importing the Iowa State Band of fifty-four. The union asks for equal representation.

Mr. Childs' Condition Improved.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—There is a noticeable improvement in George W. Childs' condition tonight. His physicians announced that following the attack of vertigo last Friday Mr. Childs suffered from slight paralysis. He has been closely watched by skillful physicians and at 11 p. m. they announced that the indications were that the patient would pass a better night than Monday.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Custom Foreman Tailors' Association of America is in session at Pittsburg.

Gov. McKinley of Ohio has been made a member of the Union Veteran Legion.

The Chilean mining and metallurgical exposition has been postponed until September next.

An Evangelical conference began a three days' convention at Fairbury, Ill. Miss Anna Downey of Evanston is in charge.

The fatal balloon ascension reported from Washington, N. C., was a "fake." There was no ascension, and "Prof." Odell is alive.

Controller Eckels has authorized the First National Bank of Phillipsburg, Mont., which was suspended some months ago, to resume business.

The trial of Tom Brady and his four pals, charged with the robbery of a St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern train and the murder of Conductor McNally at Newport in November last, began at Newport, Ark.

Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, at Albany, has ordered vacated the injunction restraining the manufacture by Doyle & Co. of Rochester of a preparation of mincemeat known as the "Eagle" brand. The suit was a test case.

The report that President Cleveland offered the nomination for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court to Frederick R. Coudert of New York and that it was declined because Mr. Coudert had not been the President's original selection is most emphatically denied by Mr. Coudert.

LAST EDITION.

AT A STORM'S MERCY.

Furious Blizzard Sweeps the Whole Northwest.

SUFFERING IN OKLAHOMA

Mercury Drops Fifty Degrees in Twenty-four Hours in Iowa.

DRIFTS THREATEN TRAFFIC.

Cold Continues to Grow in Intensity, with Snow Still Falling.

CHICAGO RECEIVES A LIGHT DOSE.

The weather man had a highly sensational storm story spread out on his maps last night. Fortunately, however, Chicago was not the central point of the plot. Away down in Oklahoma is where they are suffering with cold far more severe than that climate is accustomed to having. Guthrie reported zero at 8 o'clock last evening, while this section was enjoying a temperature of 26° above. The Southwest is being swept by a tremendous blizzard traveling at the average rate of twenty-five miles an hour. It started up in Montana, is moving down across Kansas into Northern Texas, and back up through Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa, and going off into Canada around the north end of the lakes. The cold wave seems to be running in streaks. At Concordia, Kas., the thermometer registered 6° below zero, and at Little Rock, Ark., 54° above. At Des Moines, Ia., it was 10° below and at Davenport 4° above.

The predictions for Chicago are to the effect that the temperature will reach the zero mark tomorrow morning. Yesterday's snow-storm was local, with a northeast wind and rising temperature. Two inches of snow fell. It was disagreeable but not damaging. Railroad trains moved on schedule time in all directions. With the aid of their scrapers and sweepers the street car lines kept their tracks cleared and trains running without much delay. All the mails arrived and departed on time.

The Chicago observer late last night received orders from Washington to hoist the cold wave signal. There will be a fall of twenty to fifty degrees Wednesday or Wednesday night. The most severe cold of the winter will extend over the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys by Thursday morning, accompanied by a severe norther.

HEAVY SNOW AND WIND GENERAL.

Cold Increases and Prospects of Serious Railroad Blockades.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The almost summer weather which has prevailed in Central Illinois throughout the winter was succeeded last night by a change to colder weather. Early this morning a fall of snow set in, which has continued all day, and this evening at 8 o'clock there are three inches of snow on the level and the fall continues, growing heavier and more blinding as time passes. The farmers of Central Illinois have nearly completed their plowing and will be in fine shape for the opening of spring. The Chicago and Alton people report a heavy rain from St. Louis to Springfield, and snow from Springfield to Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Snow began falling here before noon today and is still coming down, with no indications of an immediate let-up. The snowfall has not yet been heavy, but it has drifted badly in places and has seriously interfered with travel and business. The electric street car lines have only succeeded in running cars occasionally and with great difficulty. It is growing colder tonight, and colder and clear weather is predicted here for tomorrow. The storm has not caused any serious delay to railway traffic.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Snow began falling about noon and at 7 this evening the ground was covered to a depth of four inches, with prospects of much more. There is considerable wind, and snow is drifting badly.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A blizzard from the North reached here this afternoon, and tonight it is raging furiously. The thermometer now marks 8° above zero and is falling fast. A heavy snow is falling.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Central Iowa was visited today with one of the worst blizzards of the year. The fall of snow has not been more than two or three inches, but the wind has blown it about and heaped it up all day until there is great interference with traffic of all kinds. The railroads have managed to keep their lines pretty clear, but many trains have been late on all the roads. With the snow came a cold wave that is rapidly drawing the mercury down. The change in temperature is between 40° and 50°. The reports from surrounding towns show that the storm is widespread and is everywhere equally severe.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The temperature fell 50° in twenty-four hours here, and at 6 o'clock tonight registered 20° below zero, not going above 10° all day. A heavy fall of snow accompanied the cold.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—Reports from all parts of Kansas are that the first blizzard of the season is raging today. In the northern part of the State it was below zero all morning and a terrific wind was blowing, with a cutting snow. In Central Kansas a heavy snow with much drifting is reported. All railroad trains will be behind schedule time tonight.

Dispatches from towns in the Cherokee Strip say that the blizzard prevailed there with much violence and is causing much suffering among the settlers, who are ill prepared for its rigors. Stoves are scarce, and there is a scarcity of fuel, which is beyond the means of many settlers. It is expected that the suffering will be intense and in some cases fatal.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning, while the mercury was hovering around zero, a brisk snow-storm set in, continuing all day, and the wind blew such a driving gale as to make travel extremely disagreeable. The snow, which is still falling, with no signs of abatement, is drifting badly. The mercury this evening registers 1° above zero.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 23.—Trainmen running between Salida and Grand Junction say the snowfall along their route is heavier this winter than for years, and it is snowing continuously. The cold wave struck Denver this morning, accompanied by a slight fall of snow. The storm is general over the State.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—Reports from all over Nebraska show the mercury from 4° to 18° below zero, with high winds and driving snow. Railway travel is not interrupted.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23.—It is snowing hard, with the thermometer below zero. The wind is northeast.

CHANCE FOR A FIGHT.

BELIEF THAT CORBETT AND MITCHELL WILL DO BATTLE.

Positive Announcement That the Injunction Against the Sheriff Will Be Made Permanent and That Only Martial Law Can Prevail—Even That May Fail—Kelly's Check Declared Worthless at the Bank—More Club Promises—Corbett Disappears from His Quarters.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The shifts in the situation here are as numerous as the changes in a March day in Chicago. Today's developments were sensational enough to suit the most fastidious. They included the refusal of the Duval club to make good its promise to hand the purse of $20,000 to Referee John Kelly, the continuance of the injunction granted yesterday afternoon, and the arrival of Gov. Mitchell's toy soldiers from the interior of the State.

The situation late tonight is briefly this: The Mitchell-Corbett fight will be held in the arena at the Fair grounds on schedule time, and only the declaration of martial law by Gov. Mitchell can prevent the mill, and even that may prove ineffective. The injunction granted today will be made permanent tomorrow morning. This THE TRIBUNE correspondent knows absolutely, unless some unforeseen developments come up tomorrow. The club's counsel today secured the aid of Marshal McDonald, one of the ablest lawyers in Missouri. Mr. McDonald was Prosecuting Attor-



MRS. CHARLES MITCHELL.

ney of the Criminal Court at St. Louis for years. He had a conference this afternoon with State's-Attorney Hartridge and THE TRIBUNE correspondent is in possession of the exact conversation which passed between them. McDonald opened the conference by asking Hartridge what would be his course tomorrow.

"I shall file a demurrer," was the answer.

"On what grounds?"

"On the grounds that the club has a legal remedy and can sue for damages."

"But," said Mr. McDonald, "the legal remedy must be adequate. The Sheriff's bond is only $10,000 and the club's outlay is close to $35,000. The remedy is not adequate, therefore your demurrer will be overruled."

"Yes," said Mr. Hartridge with a smile, "I realize that it will be overruled, but by filing a demurrer I bring up at once the legal status of the case and it will be fought on that ground."

"Yes; but will the Attorney-General, who will arrive in the morning, allow you to file a demurrer?"

"He cannot do otherwise. I represent the Sheriff of this county, and the Attorney-General will be associated with me simply through courtesy. The only chance we have



CHARLES MITCHELL.

[By permission of the Robinson & Roe Co., Chicago.]

is to file a demurrer. He will recognize that."

"You grant that the injunction will be made permanent?"

"I am forced to admit that I see no chance for the Judge to do otherwise."

"But will Gov. Mitchell declare martial law?"

"Yes, I think he will, and if he does I would not be surprised to see every member of the militia lay down his arms and go home."

Mr. McDonald went on to say that if the Governor declared martial law not only he but every member of the militia was individually and personally responsible to the club for any damage done. There was no occasion for martial law. The civil authorities were entirely able to deal with the trouble and stop the fight were they not enjoined by a civil court. Martial law is intended for cases of riot and anarchy purely.

"The civil authorities are able and willing to deal with any emergency, but if a permanent injunction is granted after a demurrer has been filed the court will have decided that no law is being violated."

"Is it a serious thing to stop a contest which the courts have decided is legal?"

"I do not imagine that Gov. Mitchell will go to that extreme."

When it was reported to the Duval club that it was almost sure that the injunction would be granted it was announced that the money would be in Kelly's hands five minutes after that proceeding had been gone through.

Manager Brady said tonight that he would be willing in the event of the Duval club falling down to let John Kelly go on as referee and arrange a fight, the winner to take gate receipts. The betting tonight is $100 to $40 on Corbett, and there is a standing offer of $1,000 that he stops Mitchell in twenty rounds.

NO DECISION TILL TOMORROW.

Sheriff Broward Ordered to Keep Out of the Duval Club's Arena.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Judge Call prolonged the agony today by continuing the temporary injunction granted last night until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. This checkmates Sheriff Broward's little scheme to march the State troops out to the arena tonight and take possession of that big barn with only half a roof. The continuance granted after stubborn resistance by the Duval Athletic club's attorney is to enable Attorney-General Lamar to be present and fight the battle of the Sheriff.

When Judge Call opened court nearly all the eminent legal lights of this town were on hand, being retained on one side or the other. Col. Cockerell, who filed the bill, moved the greater portion of his law library into the court-room and the opposition was only a few volumes behind. Mr. Cooper, representing the Sheriff, asked for a continuance of twenty-four hours. Judge Call intimated a willingness to agree to the request when he was interrupted by Col. Cockerell, who said: "The announcement of the Sheriff has damaged the club by preventing the sale of tickets to the arena and this damage continues every hour until relief is afforded."

"These injunction proceedings have threatened for thirty days," said Judge Call. "It seems to me that there has been plenty of time to bring them before this. I would like to postpone this case in order to allow the Attorney-General, the highest legal authority in the State, to be present."

"The state of facts set up in the bill justifies the earliest consideration possible," retorted Col. Cockerell, and turning to State's-Attorney Hartridge he said: "Ample time has been given the Attorney-General to be present here this morning: when was he notified?"

"He wasn't wired at all."

"Was the Governor wired?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"At 7:10 last night."

Col. Cockerell turned to the court and said: "Ample time has been given the Attorney-General to reach Jacksonville today, as this bill was filed shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon."

"Wherein would these complainants suffer by a postponement until tomorrow?" asked Judge Call.

Proceedings Postponed.

The bill of complaint, a synopsis of which was given in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, was handed the court. After reading it Judge Call said he would see that the Sheriff did not take possession of the arena while proceedings were pending. This did not please the counsel for the Athletic club.

"It is not alone in the taking of possession that we would be damaged, but in the interference on the part of the Sheriff in his declaration that he will take possession," said Col. Cockerell. "That has already and seriously interfered with the sale of tickets to this proposed contest, and a postponement until tomorrow or the next day would result in much more interference and serious damage. If this declaration of the Sheriff has interfered at all then day by day that interference and the consequent damage goes on and prevents the sale of tickets. Every hour of the day involves us in additional deprivation of our rights. I know of no rule of law where the complainant should be made to suffer to await the personal convenience of the Attorney-General. He could have taken the train at 3 o'clock this morning and been here today."

Judge Call, however, was determined that the Attorney-General should be given a chance, and he continued the case until tomorrow. The restraining order is as follows:

In the Circuit Court, Duval County, Fla., in chancery, J. E. T. Bowden and others doing business as the Duval Athletic Club vs. N. B. Broward. This cause coming on to be heard upon application for an injunction came the parties by their respective solicitors and thereupon the solicitors for the defendant produced a telegram from the Attorney-General of the State requesting the postponement of the hearing until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Upon consideration thereof it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the court that the said defendant, N. B. Broward, his servants, agents, and attorneys, be and are hereby enjoined and restrained from entering into or upon the premises described in the bill and known as the fair grounds, situated in the City of Jacksonville, in that portion of the city known as "Fairfield," and from taking possession of said premises, and from in any manner interfering with or disturbing the complainants in the peaceable and quiet possession and enjoyment thereof until the hearing of said application for an injunction.

More of Bowden's Vagaries.

If what talkative Bowden says is true Judge Call, even if he dismisses the application for an injunction, can allow the fight to proceed.

"If," said Bowden, after the court proceedings were over, "if his Honor just simply dismisses the bill without giving his reasons, or refuses to grant it on some technicality bearing on the rule under which injunctions are brought, which requires such a procedure for relief to apply wherein damages are irreparable, and does not pass on the law question, then we will go ahead and pull off the fight where it will not be interfered with."

"In the woods?"

"Yes."

"If he declares the proposed contest unlawful, what then?"

"We have announced repeatedly that we are a law-abiding club, and its members are law-abiding citizens. If the Judge says that this contest is against the law we will at once declare the fight off, and it will not be held anywhere."

"You wouldn't go into Georgia and bring it off?"

"No, we are not law-breakers." All of which is causing lots of talk not exactly complimentary to the athletic club. The story that the members see that they cannot sell enough tickets to make them even and that they would be only too glad of any pretext to have that $20,000 back into their pockets is openly circulated and is believed by many.

The "sports" are not reeking with admiration and respect for the law, and they say that the "true sporting spirit" is wofully lacking in this burg. Then, again, the club is beginning to talk postponement.

"I was opposed to putting up the cash for this reason," said Bowden. "If we secured the injunction we could have gone to the fight and said: 'Here's the $20,000 in cash if you will agree to put off the contest for two or three days so that we can get a big crowd here.' I think they would have agreed to that. We want to come out whole in this matter."

The "coming out whole" of the people who have journeyed to this protuberance of the United States and who are living here at an expense of not less than $10 a day doesn't seem to enter into the calculations of Mr. Bowden and his conferrees. They are getting a trifle restive and some of them declare they will brook no monkey business.

DUVAL CLUB DOUBLE DEALING.

Kelly Learns at the Bank That the $20,000 Check Is Worthless.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—It developed this morning that Referee John Kelly had taken no steps to cash the Duval club check of $20,000, and after all that has been said to the contrary it is a worthless piece of paper. It was well for the principals that Kelly demanded that the money be put up. If he had not the contestants would have whistled for it after the fight was over. Kelly was up bright and early this morning, and proceeded to the office of the Duval Athletic



JAMES J. CORBETT

club to have its members identify him at the bank. He was told that the matter had been left in the hands of Blake, one of the members, who would attend to it. Kelly found Blake and asked him to go to the bank with him. The reply uncovered the hand of the Duval Athletic club. It was as follows: "I am not empowered to cash the check, but I will see my club members and find out what they intend to do." An appointment was made for the Windsor Hotel this afternoon, and Kelly was there on time. Blake showed up late, and after hemming and hawing for a time glanced up at the clock, and seeing it was five minutes to 3 coolly announced that if Kelly had presented the check at the bank it would have been honored. Kelly's face at this announcement grew livid.

"Do you think you are fooling with a countryman?" he cried. "I'll find out whether or not this check is good!"

He dashed out of the hotel, jumped into a cab, and in five minutes was at the door of the bank. He went inside and found the cashier in his office.

"Mr. Blake has told me," he said, "that if I had presented this check for payment the money would have been handed to me. Well, here is the check and I want the money."

The cashier looked at him in blank amazement. "Why, my dear fellow," he said, "I cannot pay that check. When it left my hands some weeks ago it was all right, but since then it has been peculiarly indorsed and I will not pay it as it is unless I have legal advice on the subject."

"Suppose I allow this fight to go on," urged Kelly, "and I give the winner this check, properly indorsed, will you pay it when it is presented?"

"Well, really, I cannot say that I would. In fact, I am not sure."

Kelly waited for no more. It was plain to him that the Duval Athletic club had flunked on the check and stopped payment on it. It was a clean back-down. Kelly announced that he would give the club until tomorrow to reconsider its action. If it refused then he would declare the fight off and draw out entirely.

Late tonight the Duvalites decided to offer an explanation of their refusal to keep their promise to put up the $20,000 in cash. "We are acting under the advice of our attorneys," said Joe Vendig, the spokesman. "They told us that to put up the money while the injunction proceedings are before Judge Call would be like shaking a red flag in front of a mad bull. They told us that if we did so they would withdraw from the case and we would lose it. If the injunction is made permanent fifteen minutes after the decision is handed down twenty $1,000 bills will be placed in Referee Kelly's hands."

It is believed that prominent men of Jacksonville, hearing the rumors that the club was trying to "lie down," counseled them strongly against such a proceeding, declaring that it would work irreparable injury to the city and State. Kelly is said to have sent a dispatch to Mitchell tonight telling him that if the injunction was made permanent he would have the cash in hand fifteen minutes later.

To add to the intensity and uncertainty of the situation there is a bitter fight on in the athletic club, and the check is at the bottom of it. This afternoon, after the episode at the bank, Joe Vendig and President Mason had it out, and not behind closed doors either. Vendig pleaded that the club keep its promise; that it do the square thing and not make

It must be explained here that there were two meetings last night, one at 6:30, at which Mason was present, and one three hours later, which he failed to attend. At the first gathering Mr. Mason was violent in his opposition to putting up the cash, his declaration that it should never be done being plainly heard through the closed doors. Whether he purposely absented himself from the second meeting can only be surmised.

To continue with Mr. Bowden as orator: "Why, only this morning one member of the club threatened to bring injunction proceedings against the club if any attempt was made to convert the check into cash before the proper time."

Then Mr. Bowden, in answer to a request for a few minutes' private conversation, told Joe Vendig that he wanted nothing more to do with him. When pressed for a reply to a question as to whether the threatened injunction was the sole reason for refusing to put up the money Bowden finally admitted that it was not. He said that the club's lawyer in the proceedings before Judge Call had threatened to withdraw from the case if the money was put up, claiming it would almost ruin their case. Then Mr. Bowden's tongue took a new shoot and he made an announcement totally at variance with those made by the other members of the club. It was: "That money will be put in Kelly's hands in brand new bills when the men get into the ring and not a moment before." Then Mr. Bowden went home to change his mind.

CORBETT LEAVES HIS QUARTERS.

He Disappears in the Morning and Cannot Be Found.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Jim Corbett has been spirited away from Mayport and was not at his quarters all day. Whether he feared arrest or did not want to be bothered with visitors is not known. A correspondent for THE TRIBUNE took the morning train for Mayport. Arrived there he was told that Jim was out for a walk. He had left at 8 in the morning and was still walking. THE TRIBUNE man said he would wait. The afternoon wore on and THE TRIBUNE man still waited. No Corbett came and later the information was volunteered that Jim had taken dinner out in the woods. Father-in-law Lake was approached.

"Can you tell when Jim will be back?"

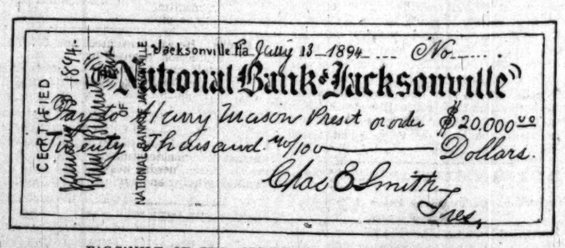
"No, I cannot. In fact, I don't think he will be back. He is through work and told me he would not be seen today. Creedon, McVey, and Delaney were with him."

The reporter returned to Mayport without getting a glimpse of the champion.

NO JOY IN MITCHELL'S CAMP.

Bowden's Threats to Declare the Fight Off Depress the Englishman.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Mitchell and his friends have been kept guessing all day. This morning came the cheerful information that an injunction had been granted. This was followed later in the day by the news that Bowden and the club officials would make no effort to pull off the fight unless Judge Call granted a permanent injunction. Still later came stories to the effect that the club was trying to secure a postponement. Tonight Mitchell and his friends know nothing. Said Mitchell late this evening: "If it is true that Bowden has declared that he will call everything off unless the battle is legalized, I suppose that that lets me out as far as the Duval Athletic club is concerned. I do not care to express my opinion of the club's action. I came here to fight and I am more than ever anxious to do so. If the club people find they cannot pull the affair off in public, I am ready to meet Corbett in private for



FAC-SIMILE OF THE CERTIFIED CHECK FOR $20,000.

the name of Jacksonville a stench in the nostrils of Northern sporting men.

"You can't run this club," retorted Mason. "We are going to do as we please. We won't cash that check until the 28th, and that settles it. You and your gang from the North cannot come here and make monkeys of us."

"But you are ruining the club by this kind of business," said Vendig. "The people are coming in now, and if you only do the proper thing we can pull the fight off and make money."

Mason then sang the old song about the club wanting to come out even and declared there were not enough people here to buy $5,000 worth of tickets. This was denied by Vendig. Bowden sat in an ante-room during the row, scowling, chewing a cigar-stump, and whining about the "indignity" put upon the club by the men who doubted its financial responsibility.

"Why do you refuse to make good your promise of last night?" asked a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE.

"It was no promise," said he. "No members of the club can vote away another member's money."

"Wasn't the action last night unanimous?"

"No. Mr. Mason wasn't at the meeting."

have a fight before we go home if such a thing is possible. I can't see the object of a postponement and I am against any such deal. The club can bring the fight off Thursday just as well as it can Saturday or at any other time. A postponement is desired simply that the club people may gather in a few more dollars. If this is Bowden's great trump card that he showed so much about, I am of the opinion that it don't amount to much. Still, he may succeed in getting a permanent injunction. I propose, however, to wait and see what turns up tomorrow before I talk any more."

English Camp Depressed.

The news, however, that Bowden was going to pull out unless he received legal sanction had a depressing effect upon the English colony on Anastasia Island. The pugilist and his friends were first informed of Bowden's declaration by THE TRIBUNE correspondent. They were all feeling pretty good until this information reached them. They had received many telegrams from Jacksonville during the day and they were all of a highly encouraging nature, intimating that it was almost a sure thing that a permanent injunction would be granted.

"It is just like those clubs up there," said Jim Hall. "They want to drop everything the moment they strike a little rough sailing. If they had any sand in them at all they would see this thing through. They went into it as a moneymaking scheme, and finding that they are not going to pull out as much stuff as they expected they propose to seek shelter in the bush. I have been expecting this all along, and I wouldn't be surprised if there was no fight at all. I only wish there was some chance of Corbett and Charley coming together in private."

The Englishman's friends were all against a postponement. They can't see what is to be gained by waiting unless it is a few dollars, which will go into the pockets of the Duval club. Billy Thompson, Mitchell's manager, left for Jacksonville this afternoon. He will not return here. He goes to represent the Englishman in all arrangements that may be made. Before leaving he expressed himself as feeling confident that Mitchell would win if the men finally came together.

Mitchell put in the day as usual. He took his morning walk along the beach, later climbed the light house stairs, and then followed this up with another walk.

In the afternoon he took a two hours' sail on the ocean with Ike Thompson and Jim Hall. According to the plans at present Mitchell will leave here on the 4:50 train tomorrow afternoon, going direct to Jacksonville. The latest orders he has received from the club direct that he report at the Duval headquarters at 6 o'clock Thursday morning. He will obey these instructions to the letter unless they are countermanded by the people at Jacksonville.

A big circus tent arrived in town today and revived the rumors that St. Augustine had been chosen as the battle ground. According to the latest reports Dublin, a small place about eight miles from here, is where the pugilists will meet in case they cannot face each other in the Jacksonville ring.

ARRIVAL OF THE STATE TROOPS.

Greeted with Hisses, Cat Calls, and Hoots of Derision.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Greeted by the hisses and derisive cries of 500 men, both negroes and whites, the Second Battalion of the Florida State Guards arrived in Jacksonville this afternoon. Followed by a howling mob double the size of the crowd at the depot the soldiers, 133 strong, marched to the Wilson Battery Armory, where they will be encamped while in the city. The reception given the soldiers shows how thoroughly embittered the residents of the city are against what they call Gov. Mitchell's usurpation of power, and while a conflict between the citizens and the citizen soldiery is not probable it is not among the impossibilities. The officers recognize the fact that the utmost caution is necessary to prevent trouble, and when the men reached the armory stringent orders governing their conduct were read. The men were told that there must be no mixing with the crowds on the street, and that they must deport themselves as soldiers or they would be punished. It was expressly impressed on their minds that they must obey all commands with precision and promptness, no matter what they are. They were cautioned, under no circumstances, to discharge any firearms without specific orders to do so.

The Second Battalion consists of the Ocala Rifles, thirty-six men, Capt. R. D. McConnell; Leesburg Rifles, thirty-three men, Capt. B. Smith; Orlando Shine Guards, thirty-six men, Capt. Bewan, and the Gate City Guards of Sanford, thirty-two men, Capt. C. B. Leffler. Maj. C. P. Lovell of Ocala is in command, but he will act by advice of Adjutant-General Houston, who this morning received final orders from Gov. Mitchell in person. The soldiers are young, mere striplings, in fact, the majority being under 21 years old, but they look business-like when backed up by rifles and bayonets. Without them it looks like an easy thing for six of the Stock-Yards' strong men to clean out a company. The youngsters, when they stepped from the train, wore dark blue trousers with white stripes, dark blue blouses, brown gaiters, and black oilcloth fatigue caps. A big bass drum did duty for a band, and following in its sound waves the soldiers started from the depot to the street. Outside the picket fence stood the crowd, and when the first beat of the drum announced the presence of the militia a storm of hisses, cat-calls, and derisive cries rent the air. The drummer did his best, but this Florida air is good for the lungs and the crowd was too much for him. The Ocala Rifles were in the van; perhaps it was well they were. They have seen service and have helped quell five or six riots. They came to Jacksonville three years ago during the negro trouble and accquitted themselves well. The hostile demonstration was no new thing to them, and shoulder to shoulder they led the way up Bay street. The Leesburg Rifles came next, then the Shine Guards, and last the Gate City Guards, who surrounded the ammunition wagon. The crowd followed closely behind yelling and hissing.

When the detachment reached the armory they at once proceeded to make the best of a bad layout. Two blankets per soldier had been provided by the State and there the State rested. The men will take meals at a nearby hotel. Tomorrow at 6:15 company drill commences, with battalion drill every night.

"I do not know what will be expected of me," said Maj. Lovell to a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, "but I will do my duty. I shall report to Sheriff Broward tonight and consult with him."

GEORGIA STATE LINE PICKETED.

Gov. Northen Orders Out Troops to Keep Out Prize-Fighters.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Northen went to Way Cross this morning, whither he had summoned all the border county Sheriffs, who are to act under him in preventing an invasion of Georgia by the Corbett-Mitchell party. It was a matter of some astonishment at first to the Governor's friends who saw him step aboard the train today, for it was given out that everybody who was on it was going to see the fight in Florida. There are three danger points in Georgia to which special attention will be given tomorrow. One is in Camden County, where the Florida Central and Peninsula road, which runs out of Jacksonville, enters the State. It is about forty miles from Jacksonville. It has been given out that the sports have secured control of this road and so especial attention will be given to guard it tomorrow.

Another danger point is in Charlton County, where the Savannah, Florida and Western, running out of Jacksonville, enters Georgia at Folkston. This is also about forty miles from Jacksonville and could easily be reached. The third point, which is regarded by some to be the most profitable fighting ground in Georgia if Florida is left behind, is Cumberland Island near Dungeness. It is within easy reach of Jacksonville by steamers and a large crowd could be hustled out of Jacksonville on a steamer on short notice. Located at Way Cross the Governor will be in easy reach of all these places by telegraph and can direct his officers at a moment's notice. He has been studying the situation very closely for the last few days and has been in communication with persons in Jacksonville and he may have been given an inkling as to where the fight would take place. He doubtless has some information that causes him to be near the scene of action tomorrow.

When asked if any movement had been made to get the military in moving order Adjutant-



MRS. PONY MOORE.

General Kell replied: "The military is always ready to move at a moment's notice." The Governor, it is understood, has prepared everything to rush the Way-Cross Rifles down to Folkston if the sports should come into Georgia on the Savannah, Florida and Western and the civil forces could not stop the fight. The Brunswick Riflemen will be ready to guard Cumberland Island, and the Brunswick Light Horse Guard will be ready to guard Camden County.

When questioned Gov. Northen said: "I am going to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell fight if I can do it. I have every point covered and guards posted everywhere. The fight can't come to this State. I am fixed for them." Tonight marching orders were issued to all the South Georgia military companies.

GOV. MITCHELL'S PECULIARITIES.

Objects to Photographs and Turns Bad Card-Players Out of His House.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—Not even the best friend Gov. Mitchell has will accuse him of being an Adonis. The Governor knows and cheerfully admits this. He has had but one photograph taken since he was a boy, and strange as the statement may seem that was taken under duress. Some genius who lives in Chicago thought a collection of portraits of the rulers of all the States and Territories in the Union would be a "good thing" for the World's Fair. So he wrote to photographers in the various State capitals and instructed them to get pictures. The man at Tallahassee who received the order for the fac-simile of Florida's Chief Magistrate's features replied



GOV. H. L. MITCHELL OF FLORIDA

[The man who declares he will stop the fight at all hazards—Sketched from life.]

that the Governor had always refused to face a camera, and that it was absolutely useless to attempt to get him in front of one. He was instructed to make the attempt, and did so, only to be ordered out of the Gubernatorial office. He reported progress, or rather the lack of it, to Chicago, and received the following reply:

"You tell Gov. Mitchell that if he does not sit down like a white man and have his picture taken we will send a dozen men down there with kodaks who will get him from forty different points of view, besides making his life a nightmare for a week."

The letter was shown to his Excellency. He submitted the case to his wife and she advised him to capitulate. He did so, but the picture, only one copy of which was made, showed plainly that he was not at peace with the world when sitting in front of the camera. When he got up he was so mad—or absent minded—that he walked clear to his office, four blocks away, without his hat. After the print was made Mitchell put the negative on the sidewalk and stood on it, first with one foot and then with the other.

Some of Gov. Mitchell's Peculiarities.

People have often wondered that a man of such peculiar talents should have been chosen Governor of the State. He is reputed to have absolutely no personal magnetism and is of a peculiarly aggressive nature. He is a man of destiny. In Florida there is but one party. That is, the Democrats are so strong that even when divided and fighting like the proverbial Kilkenny cats they are still invincible. In order to patch up their differences at each campaign they apportion the plums to different sections of the State. At the last Gubernatorial election the head of the ticket was apportioned to the Southern portion of the State. Mitchell was the leading light in Tampa and Tampa is the controlling portion of the southern section of the peninsula. Gov. Mitchell had served on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and in some way had secured the backing of the railroad interests. It is a powerful influence here, and while a bitter campaign was made against Mitchell by portions of his own party he finally triumphed.

He has queer ways, as some instances will serve to illustrate. He is an inveterate card-player, seven-up and whist being games of which he is particularly fond. He was playing whist one night with a party of friends and after a few hands had been dealt his partner made a bad blunder. Mitchell looked him over for a moment, threw his cards in the center of the table, arose and left the room without a word. And he never went back.

A gentleman who had openly boasted of his ability as a seven-up player fared even worse than this. Gov. Mitchell invited him to his house to play. The game had progressed a short time when the luckless visitor blundered. It was probably one of a series. At any rate it cost him his position as a guest in the Gubernatorial residence. Mitchell flew into a passion. He asked his visitor if he did not think he had a vast amount of assurance to come and play seven-up with a good player. He escorted the victim to the door, bade him good night, and went back into his study in a fury.

And this is the gentleman that the Duval club has openly defied. It is possible the diminutive Bowden and his cohorts have caught a tartar.

PREDICT MITCHELL'S DEFEAT.

His Friends Not Confident of His Ability to Whip Corbett.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The impression of some of Mitchell's friends seems to be that he will be whipped, and that quickly, if the battle ever comes off. They insist that in science, endurance, age, height, and reach Corbett has the better of the Englishman. In the matter of gameness, it is accepted that Mitchell will not suffer by comparison with his opponent. In generalship and experience the boxer from over the ocean may be just a little the superior of the Californian. Still the odds favor the latter, and favor him so much there are no Mitchell bank rolls visible.

"There is $100,000 here today," said Al Smith, "that could at once be placed at the rate of $100 to $40 on Corbett, and though the odds are tempting the color of Mitchell money is rarely seen."

Trying to Get a Postponement.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Duval club is trying to secure a postponement of the fight until Tuesday in the event of securing an injunction tomorrow. Its officers hope by being able to fight in the arena without interference that they can get double the number of people here by postponing the event for a few days. They can get Corbett's consent, it is said, but Mitchell may be a stumbling block. "Pony" Moore passed through today on his way to Anastasia Island.

Ready to Rush Into the Breach.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Monday when there was a prospect that the Duval club would flunk entirely Henry S. Henry of Pine Valley Stock Farm, Morrisville, Pa., owner of the famous trotting stallion Anteo, who is at the Ponce de Leon at St. Augustine, approached J. C. Kennedy of New York and Doc Robbins of Philadelphia with a proposition to put up a purse of $20,000 for the men. Of course the project falls through by reason of the action of the Duval club tonight.

Jones Says Gov. Mitchell Will Stop Fight.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 23.—In an interview here tonight Evangelist Sam Jones said he was convinced Gov. Mitchell would pay no attention to the injunction proceedings at Jacksonville. "I know Gov. Mitchell," he said, "and I know he will prevent Corbett and Mitchell from fighting. If these men fight they will have to go off somewhere in the woods and fight."

WELLS DEFEATED IN ONE ROUND.

Chicago Fighter Badly Punished by Arthur Schram at St. Catharines, Ont.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Arthur Schram of St. Catharines, champion welter weight of Canada, defeated Frank Wells of Chicago at the Opera-House here tonight. Wells was badly punished, and was unable to come to time in the second round, during which he had been several times knocked down. The contest had been previously twice postponed owing to police interference.

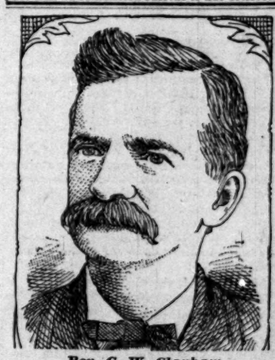
HOWARD TO DON PRISON GARB TODAY.

His Application for a Supersedeas Is Denied—Is Placed in a Cell.

JACKSON, Tenn., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Judge E. L. Hammond of the Federal District Court today concluded the case of The United States vs. G. F. B. Howard by refusing to direct that his writ of error shall operate as a supersedeas and to fix a bail bond pending decision of the Supreme Court. In deciding the case he said after the full argument made by Mr. Canada he did not see any probable grounds to believe the Supreme Court would reverse the conviction and grant a new trial. Court adjourned to Feb. 19, when the case of the four young men from New York who are accused of perjury will come up. There are rumors that Brockway, one of the quartet, has confessed. It is not improbable the grand jury will indict Howard for subornation of perjury. Howard will be taken to the penitentiary tomorrow. He was placed in a cell tonight, it being reported he had made arrangements for an attempt to escape.

Ohio Lawyer Said to Be a Defaulter.

WAPAKONETA, O., Jan. 23.—Samuel Gnagi, a leading attorney, has fled the country and is said to be a defaulter in the aggregate of $20,000, mostly embezzled from trust estates. He also embezzled from the Odd-Fellows' lodge. A report that he committed suicide is not believed.



Rev. C. W. Clapham

A much loved clergman of Church Creek, Md., writes thus;

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I feel it a duty to the public to send this certificate. I saw in a Philadelphia paper a letter from a man who had

Muscular Rheumatism

and had been restored by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had the grip in the winter of '91 and '92 so severely that it deprived me of the use of my arms so that my wife had to dress and undress me, and when away from home I had to sleep in my clothes. I tried five doctors, and not one accomplished any-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

thing. Then I saw the letter alluded to and determined to try Hood's. Before I had taken one bottle I had the use of my arms, thank God. These are facts and can be verified by many persons here. I am pastor of the M. E. Church." C. W. CLAPHAM, Church Creek, Md.

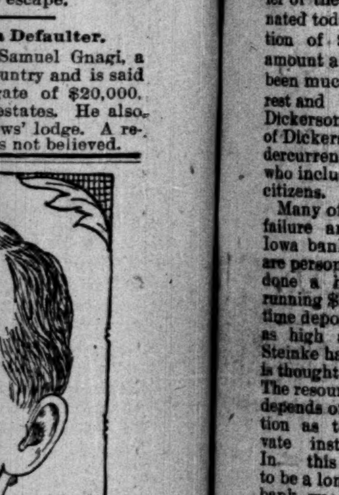
HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

The Chicago Tribune.

COMBINATION COUPON.

This coupon is received for any Pictures or Books issued by "The Tribune" in accordance with the terms printed from time to time with the different offers. Dates are changed daily and coupons must be different, but need not be consecutive.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.



THEIR FINAL DEMAND.

INDIANAPOLIS MEN OUT OF WORK THREATEN A RIOT TONIGHT.

Will Give City One More Chance to Give Them Employment with Pay in Cash—They Refuse Checks Which Call for Meat That Is Proved to Be Tainted—Second Arrest of Bank Cashier Dickerson at Atlantic, Ia.—Girl Accused by Her Pastor with Embezzling Funds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—This morning a number of the city's unemployed were to have been put to work making a lake in Garfield Park, but less than fifty men applied. Several hundred with dinner pails gathered at the city hall and declared they would not work because the pay was in the shape of orders on the charity store for food. Many had been sampling the rations given out at the poor food market and declared it inadequate in quantity and poor in quality. Finally the complaints reached an officer of the Health Department, who made an inspection of the food market and found the men had not overdrawn the matter. A quantity of beef was condemned and the officer stopped it being given out, remaining there until it was sent back to the butcher and a fresh supply was obtained. The men are in a worse state of mind than they were last week, believing they have been tricked. They refuse to go to the Commercial Club's Bureau any longer for food and made another demand on the city today for work to be paid for in money. There was no response from the Mayor, and a call for a great mass-meeting of the unemployed was passed around and posted in public places. The men secured the use of the court-house and the meeting will be held tomorrow night. The men say this will be the last meeting to demand work and if they are not given work this time the city will have to take the consequence. The firm determination of the men today is regarded as threatening. The men also passed resolutions asking that Congressman Bynum try to secure an appropriation for a government building here in order to give them work, denouncing police surveillance of their public meetings, and demanding that work be paid for in money.

JUDGE REYNOLDS LOSES HIS FIGHT.

Enjoined from Carrying Out the Repairs on Monticello's Court-House.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A court-house fight between Judge A. W. Reynolds of White County and the County Commissioners was decided in the Supreme Court today. Judge Reynolds had repeatedly decided the Monticello Court-House unsafe, but the White County Commissioners refused to make the necessary repairs. Finally the court contracted for improvements amounting to $32,087. The improvements proposed would have made almost a new building. Judge Reynolds placed the supervision of the work in the hands of the Sheriff. The County Commissioners opposed the changes and the Sheriff and contractors were enjoined from carrying them out until the difficulty could be settled in the courts. It was contended that the jurisdiction of the Judge did not extend to the entire building but was confined to his court-room. In the hearing in the lower court the Judge was sustained in his position. This decision was reversed by the Supreme Court today. The court holds that a Circuit Court Judge has power only to order repairs, but this work amounted virtually to a rebuilding.

Herbert H. Parsons, member of a wealthy family in Pittsburg, was sued for $10,000 today by Mrs. Josephine Stansell, widow of the late John Stansell, who died here about a year ago. Mrs. Stansell claims damages for breach of promise.

Edward C. Egan of the old tailoring establishment here of Egan & Treat, made a personal assignment today to S. H. Meyers in trust for creditors. Assets are an undivided interest in the firm of $10,039, and accounts due amounting to $29,874.

PINK MINK HENS DIE OF CHOLERA.

Farmer Who Sold Them at Winamac, Ind., Causes an "Indignation Meeting."

WINAMAC, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—An indignation meeting was held tonight, directed against B. M. Huntzinerg, a farmer. He sold to Keller & Sable one dozen live hens and they all died before night of cholera. They had been allowed to run about the Pink Mink marshes and there is great excitement among the marsh dwellers.

CASHIER'S BOND IS INCREASED.

A. W. Dickerson Rearrested at Atlantic, Ia.—Feeling Against Him Strong.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The bitter feeling against A. W. Dickerson, cashier of the defunct Cass County Bank, culminated today in his second arrest and the addition of $5,000 to his bond for a similar amount already given. While there has not been much demonstration outside of the arrest and the smearing of red paint on the Dickerson Building and the real estate office of Dickerson & Dickerson, there is a deep undercurrent of feeling among the depositors, who include hundreds of Cass County's best citizens.

Many of the features and incidents of this failure are unparalleled in the history of Iowa banking. The officers and stockholders are persons of prominence, and the bank has done a heavy business, the deposits often running $500,000. A great deal of this was time deposits, drawing 7 and part of the time as high as 8 per cent interest. Receiver Steinke has not yet made a statement, but it is thought the liabilities will reach $300,000. The resources are not known, and the amount depends on the settlement of the open question as to whether the bank is a private institution or a State bank. In this question there is going to be a long and hard fight in the courts. The bank was organized as a State bank, and the officers were J. C. Yetzer, President; Isaac Dickerson, Vice-President; and A. W. Dickerson, cashier. The stockholders outside of the officers were N. Richards, G. S. Montgomery, M. L. Gregg, Cornelia P. Keyes Winslow, C. F. Loofburrow, and the Russell estate.

Last January when the State Bank Examiner called on the bankers he was told they were not ready to be examined. Their charter was demanded. This the officers turned over, claiming their own stock and that of the Russell estate represented the required three-fourths of the entire capital stock. It is now claimed by the other stockholders that they received no notice of the surrender and that the notice is not legally published, although there is on file in the State Auditor's office an affidavit setting forth that the notice was published four times and signed by Postmaster Chase, the editor and proprietor. W. C. Cooper, executor of the Russell estate, now says that the Dickersons had no authority to vote the stock of that estate.

If it is not a State bank the property of the individual stockholders is liable for the deficit, and will include the two large estates known as the Keyes and Russell estates. If the charter was not legally surrendered and the bank is still a State bank the depositors think they will get next to nothing, although Cashier Dickerson still claims it will pay out in full. There was no cash on hand when the doors closed About $12,000 was out in protested drafts, and it is said many thousands in notes are held by other parties, presumably as collateral. The unanswered question is, What became of the money? One theory is that it went to the Chicago Board of Trade and in other speculations.

LOSES HIS FARM AND CASH.

Madison Spoke Proves Easy Prey for a Sharper Near Marshalltown, Ia.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Madison Spoke owned a fine farm in the northern part of this county and was anxious to sell it. A stranger came to his place a few days ago and wanted to buy it. Spoke stated his terms, but said there was a mortgage of $1,400 on the farm and considerable interest due on the notes. Before the sharper left, however, he had so ingratiated himself in Spoke's confidence that the latter not only gave him a deed to the farm but enough ready money to pay the interest due. The fellow then left and has not been heard from since.

SAYS THE GIRL TOOK CHURCH FUNDS

Minister's Charge Causes a Lively War at Springfield, O.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Methodist Protestant Church of this city is split and part of the congregation has left the church and the young minister will probably follow and join the Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss Rilla Warner, a prominent worker in the church, has charge of the funds of the Christian Endeavor Society, and it is conceded on all sides she made a mistake in footing up the total of the funds. The Rev. Mr. Bartel charged her with misappropriating a small sum and added to the charge a letter which he sent to the young woman. She showed the letter to members of the congregation who withdrew from the congregation. The Rev. Bartel then sent scorching letters to other members of his flock who sided with Miss Warner and requested them not to again appear at his church as he would not preach if they attended services. A meeting was held last evening and the Rev. Bartel denounced Miss Warner's friends. He further stated that most of the congregation was prejudiced. Another meeting will be held Thursday.

SAID TO HAVE AIDED THE FRAUD.

Effort to Get New York to Surrender a Prisoner to Michigan.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Gov. Flower this morning gave a hearing in the matter of the application of Leroy Jones of Charlotte, Mich., assistant public prosecutor of Eaton County, for the return to that State on a requisition of Gov. John J. Rich of Abram Nathan, a wholesale clothing merchant of Buffalo, charged with criminal conspiracy. Nathan was present in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Edward G. Williams of Erie County and attended by Edward L. Jellinek as counsel. The prosecution grew out of the arrest of Morris Rosen, who, prior to November last, kept a men's furnishing goods store in Grand Ledge, Mich., and who is now awaiting trial there for grand larceny in obtaining goods under false pretenses. In the latter part of November Rosen is alleged to have quit the town in the night, leaving creditors with claims aggregating $14,000. It was then discovered that Rosen had been shipping goods from his store to people alleged to have conspired with him to defraud these creditors. The goods were shipped under false names to various parts of the country, and among others, it is claimed, that Nathan, whose place of business is at No. 18 Exchange street, Buffalo, got a good share. Complaints were entered in the criminal courts of Michigan, and half a dozen of those believed to have received the goods are now awaiting trial in the West. The principal affidavit filed to sustain the charge against Nathan is made by Kauttener, Rosenfield & Co. of Detroit, one of Rosen's defrauded creditors. The affidavits against Nathan, however, were held by his counsel to be not explicit enough, and as Gov. Flower was in doubt himself as to their sufficiency he took the papers and reserved decision. In Nathan's behalf it was claimed that he never got any of Rosen's goods or made a bargain with him.

The Governor finally decided to take no formal action in view of the fact that Nathan's counsel will bring the case before a Judge in Buffalo on habeas corpus proceedings.

AMENDMENT CARRIED BY FRAUD.

Further Evidence Against the Democratic Board of Canvassers of Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The evidence that the amendment trebling the salary of Attorney-General Ellis in 1891 was a fraud on the part of the Democratic Board of Canvassers was substantiated today. Ex-Clerk Cowdrey of Gratiot County asserted that he never received a proper blank from the Secretary of State for returns, and so made them on his own office paper, and, furthermore, that the board never asked him for amended returns, and he did not learn until today that the returns were rejected. The statute makes it the duty of the board to send a special messenger for proper returns in cases of this kind. The Attorney-General has not returned to explain why he so suddenly went to Gogebic County, the returns from which were altered so as to show an increased majority of 1,000 for the amendment.

EMBRYO OUTLAWS COME TO GRIEF.

Their Preparatory Camps Raided by the Police at Benton Harbor, Mich.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The police raided a large number of suspicious shanties in secluded parts of the city last night and found them inhabited with boys from 11 to 16 years of age and nearly all sons of respectable parents. In each place the boys were playing cards and smoking. The places were similarly provided with a small stove, a table, and seats. Each member of the gang had a private locker, where he kept his cigars, pipe, tobacco, cards, and a generous supply of dime novels. Under the inspiration of this literature it was discovered there was an organized effort among the boys to make arrangements to go West in a short time, where they expected to make reputations far more brilliant than those of any of the noted Indian fighters. A 13-year-old boy was arrested one night recently while attempting to enter a grocery store. He said he wanted to obtain money to apply on the Wild West expedition.

IT RUNS BEHIND FOR THE YEAR.

Report of the Commissioners for the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The annual report of the Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal was laid before the Governor today. It embraces an account of the transactions of the Commissioners for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1893. The receipts from all sources for the year amounted to $6,219, of which $2,077 was for lockage on the Illinois River. The balance on hand at the beginning of the year was $82,425, making the aggregate amount which passed into the hands of the Commissioners $142,674. The amount disbursed was $66,547, leaving a balance on hand at the date of the report of $76,127, which is on deposit in Peru and Chicago. The receipts from tolls were $11,000 less than ever before in the history of the canal, and while the expenses were $6,365 less than in 1892 the canal has not been self-sustaining. The Commissioners account for this by saying that the outlays for repairs were heavy, that work in the quarries was discontinued on account of the financial stringency, and that the retiring Commissioners left bills outstanding amounting to many thousands of dollars which the present Commissioners have paid. The Commissioners say they have been unable to reach an understanding with the trustees of the Sanitary District to enable the latter to take possession of that portion of the canal lying between Bridgeport and Summit to make use of it for drainage purposes, and all negotiations have been abandoned. The Commissioners have investigated the occupancy of lots on the "ninety feet strip" at Chicago and Lamont, and their conclusion is that "squatters" have been occupying State lands without any shadow of title, and an effort is being made to bring such persons to account. It is stated that at Peoria several corporations have preëmpted the river front, and the suggestion is made that the Attorney-General give the subject his attention.

FINED FOR OPENING PAUPERS' MAIL.

County Poor Farm Superintendent Pays $10 for the Offense.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—P. A. Karr, Superintendent of the McLean County Poor Farm, pleaded guilty today to the charge of unlawfully opening a letter addressed to one of the inmates of the institution and was fined $10 and costs, which he paid. Karr was under the impression that he had the same right to open letters addressed to the paupers under his care as the superintendent of a penal institution.

United States Marshal Brinton today received a telegram from Attorney-General Olney, informing him that the appropriation for the payment of fees of witnesses in the United Court was exhausted, and accordingly all witnesses summoned here have been discharged except those needed in cases now on trial and those summoned to appear before the grand jury, which will continue in sitting.

Get Rich Ore Out of an Old Mine.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Messrs. Hardy and Woolridge, who are mining on land about two miles this side of Sinsinawa Mound, are taking out immense quantities of rich galena ore, the most of it in lumps averaging twenty pounds in weight. The land was owned in early days by a New York syndicate, but the mines were operated only a short time and abandoned.

Bank at Baraboo, Wis., to Resume.

BARABOO, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Baraboo Savings Bank will resume business Monday with James Hull as President and R. B. Griggs as cashier. The bank suspended payment last July.

MAY DRIVE IT OUT.

OFFICIALS TO INVESTIGATE TONTINE INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Assistant Attorney-General of Minnesota Not Aware It Had Received a Charter, but Will Now Look Up Its Business Methods—Young Man of St. Louis Devises a Novel Method of Raising Money—Millers' Convention Held at Kansas City—Northwest News.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Assistant Attorney-General Edgerton was seen today regarding the Tontine Investment company and said: "The matter concerning the legality of this Tontine Investment company was brought to our attention a few days ago by the public examiner, Mr. Kenyon, who asked us to enter a protest with the Secretary of State against issuing articles of incorporation when this company seeks to incorporate."

"Did you not know, Mr. Edgerton, that the company had already been incorporated both with the Secretary of State and the Register of Deeds in this county?"

"No, if you will investigate the matter I think you will find that is not the case. However, I can say this: that if an incorporation has already been effected we will be compelled to look into the matter at the earliest date, and if we find that the company is conducting business against the laws of this State we will have to declare the corporation insolvent."

Upon investigation at the office of the Secretary of State it was found that the company was incorporated there as well as at the office of the Register of Deeds of Hennepin County in the early part of this month.

Postmaster Hale when seen this morning said he had not been notified to refuse to handle the mail of this company.

A suit on two notes was begun this afternoon against the Union Debenture company of this city which may result in elucidating the workings of that corporation. The suit is instituted by A. Arthur Beauvais as executor of Ward A. Parker, Boston, Mass. One note is for $400, said to have been given by Mary Selling and her husband, Thomas Selling, to the Union Debenture company Oct. 1, 1888, for five years. The other is the $500 note given by Peter D. Clark to the Union Debenture company at the same time and for the same period. The notes were presented at the Boston office last fall for payment, but it is said the money was not forthcoming. Secretary Staples, seen this afternoon, said: "These are two mortgages assigned by our company to an Eastern concern. In assigning the mortgages we did not guarantee them and therefore we are not liable. We will set up our defense on these grounds."

The famous oleomargarine case of the Minneapolis Provision company against the Produce company and the State of Minnesota as intervenor was tried today. The issue has practically resolved into the question whether the State authorities have any right to interfere with the article, declared by law to be illegal, after it has been sold to a citizen of the State and is offered by him for sale in the State. The decision was not reached.

Assignee Lane of the Children's Endowment Society has decided that all liabilities of that society among the stockholders shall be paid on the basis of what was paid in. This he considered as the only equitable manner in which to adjust the matter.

Six years ago Charles H. French of this city secured a divorce from his wife and was given the custody of the only child, a girl. The mother abducted the child and disappeared, leaving no trace. Two years later he heard of her whereabouts, but she was gone before he could reach her. A short time since Mr. French received news that she was dead. Within the last few weeks he heard his child was at Lake Mills, Ia. Application was made to the authorities, and, armed with the necessary papers, he went to Lake Mills and took possession of her, and she was returned to her home here last Saturday.

A. J. Roberts, Michael O'Brien, and W. S. Townley were visitors in Minneapolis this morning awaiting an outgoing Soo train to take them to the wilds of the Northwest Territory, whither they go in search of a party of friends from whom nothing has been heard for over three months. The two former are from Pittsburg, Pa., the latter is a young Englishman who has come over to this country expressly to make one of the relief expedition. The party was well equipped to withstand the rigors of a Northern winter. The last heard from the missing party, which consists of Fred Roberts, George Townley, W. S. Webster, and T. Massoit, was in a letter written Oct. 9 from Edmonton. The party was going north in search of musk ox. Although there has been general inquiry since nothing has been heard from them.

NEW METHOD OF RAISING MONEY.

Signs the Name of His Intended Victim to a Note Asking Aid.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A young man started out to work high society people several days ago by a new and novel method. It was to indite a strictly business note to the effect that he was an expert accountant and penman, but on account of the business dullness was thrown out of employment and unable to secure work. He would select some wealthy man, and sign the note with the same name as his intended victim bore, leave it at the house in the morning, and call in person in the afternoon. Richard C. Kerens, the prominent politician and railroad President, was the first victim. The signature, Richard Kerens, appended to the straightforward appeal for aid struck the railroad magnate as ludicrous at first; then he ransacked his memory and traced out all the ramifications of the Kerens stock of poor relations. Mr. Richard Kerens, supplicant, got the benefit of the doubt and was helped by his prosperous and generous namesake. The appeal was so novel that Mr. Kerens spoke of it at the club to H. Clay Peirce and others. The next day Mr. Peirce got a similar note, signed "Henry C. Peirce," and the other Vandeventer place residents were similarly favored, but with no further success.

At a late hour last night Sophia Handel made an attempt to kill her three children, aged 9, 7, and 4 years, but was prevented by her husband. The family lives at No. 1512 South Third street. The woman has been showing symptoms of dementia for a week past. At midnight last night her husband was awakened by the screams of his children and found his wife dragging the eldest child across the floor. She had a knife in her hand and would undoubtedly have killed the child but for the interference of her husband. She was taken to the City Hospital, where it was found necessary to tie her in bed.

MILLERS MEET AT KANSAS CITY.

Will Form a Permanent Organization to Represent Four States.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Millers from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma are holding a convention here today to form an organization which shall look after the grain and milling interests of all the territory for which Kansas City is the market. R. M. Davis of St. Joseph read a paper urging an extensive permanent organization. This afternoon the convention completed its permanent organization. The committee recommended the adoption of the Kansas Millers' Association's rules and by-laws. The new association will be known as the Southwestern Winter Wheat Millers' Association. This evening the visitors were entertained by the Commercial club and the convention will in all probability be continued tomorrow. The following officers were elected:

President, C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise, Kas.; Vice-Presidents, William Pollock, Mexico, Mo.; E. A. Colburn, McPherson, Kas.; F. S. Johnson, Mulford, Neb.; G. C. Jones, Oklahoma City, Ok.; E. A. Causguy, Avoca, Ia.; Secretary, Augustine Gallagher, Kansas City; Treasurer, to be elected by the Executive committee; Executive committee, B. Warkenstine, Newton, Kas.; Thomas Page, Topeka, Kas.; R. M. Davis, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. A. Young, Kansas City; C. C. White, Crete, Neb.; D. Guthrie, Superior, Neb.; J. H. Wayland, Salisbury, Mo.; E. E. Dawson, Great Bend, Kas.; W. C. Sprague, Leavenworth, Kas.

Thomas Corrigan, the capitalist and ex-street railway magnate, is confined to his home by a disease of the heart. His condition is serious. Mr. Corrigan has for some time suffered from a disordered condition of the heart functions. The members of his family are much alarmed.

WILL USE THE BERTILLON SYSTEM.

Chicago Officer Explains Its Points at the Waupun (Wis.) Prison.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—The Bertillon system of registration and identification of criminals has been introduced at the State prison at Waupun by Clarence Snyder, a member of the State Board of Control. Some time ago Mr. Snyder corresponded with Chief of Police Brennan of Chicago requesting him to detail a man from the Identification Bureau of the Police Department there to instruct the officers of the State prison in taking the necessary measurements and offering to furnish duplicate descriptions and photographs of the convicts for the Chicago bureau. The proposition was accepted. Wilson McClaughry, an officer of the Chicago bureau, went to the State prison and spent several days in the work.

Judge Jenkins this afternoon, upon a petition of Albert E. Smith, receiver of the National foundry and pipe works, ordered the City of Oconto to execute a deed of the property occupied by the Oconto Water company's plant to the company.

William King was today appointed manager of the Plankinton House to succeed A. L. Chase. Mr. King had been steward of the Plankinton for a number of years.

A man giving his name as Thomas Morgan, who is wanted in Chicago for highway robbery, was arrested here today and turned over to the Chicago authorities.

GOLD FOUND IN UPPER WISCONSIN.

Syndicates Secure Large Tracts in the Rainy Lake Region.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 23.—Explorers returning from the Rainy Lake gold country near the Canadian and Minnesota border say gold is found in paying quantities all along the shores and on the islands of Rainy Lake and River. The Pillsbury syndicate of Minneapolis has purchased forty acres on the American side for $40,000 and will begin mining in the spring. Capitalists at Superior and Duluth have bought the Little American and Little Canadian mines for $23,000. Besides gold the country produces small quantities of copper and nickel. It has become a craze at the head of the lakes to go to the gold fields, and several villages have been projected by the boomers.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 23.—The recent gold strike in the Little Johnnie Mine has become a remarkable bonanza. On one day of last week the value in gold ore taken from the mine amounted to $128,000. This is a remarkable showing. The largest recorded output in a single day, or rather eighteen hours, from Leadville was from the Robert E. Lee Mine, when $118,000 worth of silver ore was lifted.

OURAY, Colo., Jan. 23.—John Manoli has struck a body of ore in the Champion Mine, in Poughkeepsie Gulch, which assays thirty to fifty-five ounces gold and 300 to 1,200 silver to the ton.

TESTIFY IN ASHTON'S DEFENSE.

Witnesses at Janesville, Wis., Show His Previous Good Character.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The murder of Mrs. Daniel Stone is closely connected with the assault on Daniel Stone five weeks before. The theory of the State is that Ashton committed the assault to throw the blame on Mrs. Stone and thus be made sole heir to the Stone property. The defense has held that Mrs. Stone was connected with the assault so closely that brooding over the deed led her to commit suicide. An effort was made today to fix Ashton's whereabouts on the night of the assault. Miss Edith Schoolcraft, a domestic in the Ashton family, testified that after supper on that night she got the lantern for Ashton and supposed he went to the barn. Ashton was in the habit of going to the barn in the evening. Witness didn't remember the hour at which Ashton went out and didn't remember how long he staid. While he was out Mrs. Stone came over to say that "Daniel had been clubbed," and shortly afterward the men came over to call Ashton. Witnesses from Rock County swore as to Ashton's general reputation. Fourteen depositions were introduced by the defense, showing Ashton's good reputation in Canada, where he lived.

SEEK ROSE ZOLDOSKI'S PARDON.

Arguments For and Against the Petition Heard at Madison, Wis.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The petition for the pardon of Rose Zoldoski was argued before Gov. Peck this afternoon. Miss Zoldoski, a Richland Center milliner, was convicted and is now serving a life sentence in the State prison at Waupun for poisoning Ella Maley, a clerk in a store in the same town, about two and a half years ago. It was alleged she gave Miss Maley poisoned candy at a party. Jealousy was the cause. A delegation of about twenty Richland Center people, among whom is Mrs. Maley, mother of the dead girl, was present at the hearing today. The argument for the pardon was made by L. H. Bancroft, who was Miss Zoldoski's first attorney at the trial in Grant County. A remonstrance against the pardon was also presented, signed largely by Richland Center people; and District-Attorney Burnham, who prosecuted the case, argued in opposition. No decision was reached.

TO CUT OFF THE WATER SUPPLY.

Suit Involving Valuable Rights Comes Up at Pueblo, Colo.

PUEBLO, Colo., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—One million dollars' worth of the choicest suburban property at Colorado Springs is affected by a water rights priority suit, the trial of which was commenced today in the District Court for Pueblo. The Broadmoor Dairy and Live Stock company claim the right to draw water from Cheyenne Creek for irrigating and domestic purposes by means of a ditch 8 inches deep and 3 feet wide. The Brookside Water and Improvement company in 1889 tapped the stream two miles higher up and is furnishing water for hydrants and irrigation by means of gravity pressure. The Broadmoor company began suit in 1889 to prevent the Brookside company taking this water against the former's alleged priority of right under the statute, but the case has not until now come to trial on its merits. However the case is decided water will be cut off from $500,000 worth of land.

FARMERS AT MACOMB SWINDLED.

Loan Money to a Stranger Who Said He Would Buy Their Cows.

MACOMB, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.] A week ago last Saturday a man registered at the hotel as "M. L. Beck of New York." He said his business was buying cows for a dairy in New York. He hired a rig and took a livery-man to drive and introduce him to the farmers. During the week he bought forty cows and the farmers delivered them here Saturday through rain and mud only to find that the buyer had disappeared the night before. Then it developed that he had borrowed various sums of money and left all bills unpaid.

Poultry Show at Geneseo.

GENESEO, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The third annual exhibition of the Henry County Poultry Association began today with seventy-five exhibiters from Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois. One thousand birds are entered. Thirty varieties are represented. Two hundred more birds are presented than at any previous exhibition. The exhibition closes Jan. 29. R. Ott is President.

Northwest Notes.

Mrs. James Morgan, 75 years old, was burned to death in her home at Farley, Ia.

Felix Goodman of Key West, Ia., was seriously injured in a fight with a wildcat and is not expected to live.

Judge Ney resigned at Independence, Ia., to take effect next summer, providing the district is not divided as proposed.

A. P. Williams, assignee of the defunct Thayer Bank at Sparta, Wis., will begin payment of a 10 per cent dividend tomorrow.

The twenty-day Christian Church revival at Virginia, Ill., closed with twelve additions. Evangelist A. J. White of Chicago was in charge.

Mrs. Emanuel Hodge fell dead in Elwood, Ind., through excitement over the burning of a neighbor's residence and the narrow escape of the family.

Owing to the increasing freight business between Benton Harbor, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis., the steamer Chicora will go into service this week.

Prosecutor Orndorff of Marshall, Ill., has received a letter from the Prosecuting Attorney of a neighboring county offering to produce the murderess of George Powers if money for his witnesses' expenses is provided.

A carload of beef donated by Swift & Co. of Chicago to the poor of Ashland, Wis., has arrived. Families are given tickets, bearing the number of members in each family, and the meat is being dealt out proportionately.

The bowels strengthened by the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

ALL UNDER ONE HEAD.

ROTHERMEL'S INSURANCE REFORM SCHEME FOR COOK COUNTY.

Companies and Managers Are Asked in a Circular Many Pertinent Questions Looking to Increased Benefit to Underwriters—The Union in a Serious Tangle Over Interpretations of the Niagara Falls Decision Limiting Commissions—Niagara's Western Department Moves.

President Rothermel of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association is out with a circular in the interests of more scientific underwriting in the Cook County field. Since the dissolution of the Cook County compact a year ago last summer the field really has been under no supervising body. The fact that the business has not been demoralized entirely is due largely to the loyalty of the association membership. It is true, however, the business in Cook County outside of the city is not so satisfactory from an insurance standpoint as it was a year ago. It is thought a plan can be arranged without serious difficulty at this time. The usefulness of the association is now circumscribed, and even this usefulness is threatened by external and internal causes.

To sound the companies and managers a series of questions was sent out to them and prompt replies are solicited. They are asked squarely whether they want more than one organization in the city and county and whether they would favor placing the management of the entire county under the association, with a provision for a review by managers of rates and discipline in the territory outside of the old city limits. Managers are asked whether they would oblige all agents in the county to join the association and become amenable to its regulations. It is suggested that no manager shall write policies over his own counter unless he be a member of the local association. Managers are asked whether they would agree to a flat 20 per cent commission, brokerage to be left to agents; whether they would make returns of premiums for fire patrol assessment from the entire county, provided it did not exceed 1 per cent, and whether they would be willing to limit the number of agents authorized to write policies outside the old city limits to two.

It is patent that an agreement of managers to the propositions laid down would revolutionize the business in Cook County. It scarcely is probable, however, that replies to the question will be prompt. Some of them are aimed at pet irregularities of certain managers which will be parted with with great reluctance. The suggestion of a 20 per cent flat commission is considered a straw from the union managers. Such a commission with no stipulation from companies as to brokerage is favored by many managers and agents.

It has been supposed that a recent meeting of prominent local men held at the Grand Pacific Hotel is responsible for some of the suggestions included in the circular, which will probably appear in the morning's mail.

ANOTHER UNION COMPLICATION.

Charge of Inconsistency Laid on a New Class of Managers.

A rather peculiar complication has arisen regarding the recent action, or, as it might be termed in view of results, proposed action, of the union on the commission question. The point at issue has been on an interpretation of the action of the body at Niagara Falls. A large majority of the members held that the limiting of commissions was mandatory and that the celebrated committee was clothed with all the necessary authority to order managers to send out the January notification to agents. The representatives of the Guardian, Scottish Union and National, Glens Falls, Girard, and Home Insurance companies on the other hand insisted that the committee was only given discretionary powers, and that a provision was made that, under certain circumstances only, should the Niagara Falls action become mandatory. The majority membership made a determined effort to bring the five companies named into line and there was considerable criticism, good natured and otherwise, in regard to the position taken by the five managers. In the end the majority members of the union sent out the notices of commission reduction to their agents, while the minority managers either neglected to send out notices or sent them in such shape they were inoperative. As soon as it was discovered that the Union members were not acting in unison a large number of the members who were first in sending out their notices were equally precipitate in ordering them rescinded. The charge of inconsistency and double-dealing is now thrown back on these members by the representatives of the five companies, on whom it was first placed. They claim, if the union members considered the action at Niagara Falls mandatory, it should be mandatory still, and the notices should be still in effect; or that the members who recalled their orders should have resigned from the union. If the action were mandatory five months ago, they urge, it is so still, as no meeting of the union has been held since. The members who sent out their notices and have refused to recall them consider both the other factions in the wrong. They think the union members were hasty in recalling their notices, and that the five members who refused to send out notices did not act in good faith, and quibbled over the construction of the Niagara Falls resolution.

Niagara-Caledonian Department Change.

The Western Department of the Niagara of New York and Caledonian of Scotland, under the Niagara management, closes today, and a considerable portion of the office force that has been here will go to New York. Byron G. Stark, who has been Assistant Manager here, is the head of that portion of the office which goes to the East. He is an old Westerner, having been born and raised in Michigan. He has been connected with the Niagara for many years. His intimate knowledge of insurance business in the West will be of value to the companies, and will keep up the pleasant relations so long existing with agents. The sole agency for Chicago of the Caledonian will be placed with R. S. Critchell & Co. Feb. 1. R. M. Critchell, who has been a member of the firm of Darlington, Harvey & Co., becomes a member of R. S. Critchell & Co.

Receiver for Citizens' Mutual Life.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Rollin M. Morgan was appointed receiver for the Citizens' Mutual Life Insurance company by Judge Barrett today in proceedings for voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The bond, $50,000, was furnished by the Lawyers' Security company of New York.

General Insurance Notes.

The resident agent bill was introduced in the Kentucky House last week.

Hammond, Fry & Sheldon will become the sole agents in Chicago for the Capital Fire Insurance company of Concord, N. H., the appointment to take effect Feb. 1.

S. A. Reed has resigned his position as manager of the Western Factory Insurance Association, and has been appointed to a position in the Western department of the Continental Fire Insurance company.

ASKING FOR THE COLUMBUS RELICS.

Strong Catholic Influences at Work to Secure the Gift from the Pope.

The historical relics from the Vatican which were loaned to the Columbian Exposition are not to be returned to Rome at present, but will be held by Archbishop Ireland pending further advices from Rome. An effort is being made to keep almost the entire collection for the Field Columbian Museum. Letters were forwarded from Washington to Rome yesterday through which it is hoped to secure this great additional attraction for the museum.

It was not expected that the collection could be kept entire. There is one case of Columbus relics containing original maps and papers which has been made ready for shipment and will be sent to Rome by the first vessel bound for the Mediterranean. Secretary Gresham has given permission for holding the remainder of the collection until further advices are received from Rome. W. J. Onahan and J. W. Ellsworth returned from Washington some days ago, where they spent some time in perfecting the plans to keep the relics here. Mr. Onahan said last night:

"We have done all we can at present and now it all depends upon the replies we receive from Rome. There is nothing certain about it yet, but we have every hope of success."

McChesneys' Dental Parlors, Randolph and Clark. Teeth, best, $8; gold filling, etc., half price.

SOO THREATENS THE WESTERN ROADS.

More Complications Arise in the Trouble Over Transcontinental Rates.

Transcontinental rate troubles continue to multiply, and a great deal of diplomacy will have to be used in order to prevent another rate war. The remark made by General Passenger Agent Hibbard of the Soo line at the conference between the North Pacific Coast committee and the Eastern committee of the Western Passenger Association in this city last week that unless the conditions offered by the North Pacific coast lines were accepted by the Western Passenger Association lines the "Soo-Pacific" would proceed "to wipe the Western Association off the face of the map" has created a most bitter feeling against the Canadian corporation, and it will take but little provocation to bring about an open rupture. What aggravates the situation is the attitude lately assumed by the Southern Pacific company. The latter, while granting the Canadian Pacific and the other North Pacific coast lines favorable concessions, is trying to put the thumbscrews on the direct lines, and makes more exorbitant demands than ever. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé is in an ugly frame of mind on account of a notice served upon it yesterday by the Southern Pacific, that on and after Feb. 23 it will refuse to interchange passenger business with the Santa Fé via Los Angeles. Heretofore the Santa Fé has been paying the Southern Pacific full locals from Los Angeles to San Francisco—$15 single trip and $30 round trip on all tourist business. The Santa Fé now refuses to enter into any agreement for the regulation of Pacific coast rates until the Southern Pacific agrees to grant it as favorable a basis of division as the Canadian Pacific gets via the Shasta route, which is 25 per cent off regular local rates. The Southern Pacific claims that it is entitled to the same rate from Los Angeles to the East via San Francisco as the Santa Fé charges direct from Los Angeles via Albuquerque. This the Santa Fé refuses to concede on the ground that it would enable the Southern Pacific to scalp tickets from Southern California via San Francisco, thereby demoralizing the regular direct business. The Santa Fé is willing, however, to let the Southern Pacific sell tickets at equal rates from Los Angeles direct through Lathrop and Ogden for continuous passage, but the Southern Pacific declines because it would be deprived of the opportunity to scalp the tickets. Under no circumstances will the Santa Fé consent to enter into any agreement until the Southern Pacific has removed its boycott on Southern California business.

To Turn Over Excess of Earnings.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A petition has been filed in the United States Circuit Court by H. E. Howland, one of the receivers of the Chicago and Northern Pacific railway, asking that the receivers of the Wisconsin Central be ordered to pay to the receivers of the Chicago and Northern Pacific all the earnings of that road above the operating expenses. The petition says that Dec. 5 an agreement was made by which the Wisconsin Central was to turn over the earnings to the Northern Pacific to help pay the expenses of the whole system, which is in the hands of receivers, but the agreement has not been lived up to. The petition also states that the Chicago and Northern Pacific has issued receivers' certificates to the amount of $200,000 to pay the urgent claims and expenses, but not enough has as yet been realized from the certificates to meet the demands. Judge Jenkins entered an order requiring the receivers of the Wisconsin Central to appear in his chambers Feb. 1 and show cause why the agreement made as alleged should not be maintained and the earnings less the operating expenses turned over to Mr. Howland and his colleagues.

Earl's Queer Course.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—One of the curious features of the extraordinary controversy that is raging between President Ives and the receivers of the Northern Pacific is that George H. Earl, assistant secretary to the receivers and Secretary of the Northern Pacific company, affixed his signature to the petition asking for the removal of the receivers. Shortly after the petition was filed Mr. Earl was one of the officers of the road who resigned, which step, President Ives alleges, was owing to a threat of the receivers. Earl became the secretary of the receivers, in which capacity he is now acting. The receivers of the Northern Pacific yesterday secured orders in the United States Court for the payment of freight and passenger overcharges, directing the fulfillment of the contract with the Yellowstone Park Association and for the payment of checks for labor performed since 1888.

Proposed New Indiana Road.

ELWOOD, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A scheme is on foot to build another railroad in this county, and a petition is circulating for signatures asking the Commissioners to call an election to vote a subsidy of $85,000 to the "Big Four" railroad company, which proposes to build a railroad connecting the three cities of Elwood, Alexandria, and Frankton, giving an outlet to the "Big Four," "Pan-Handle," and Lake Erie and Western systems. The estimated cost of the enterprise is $300,000 and it is quite likely the line will be constructed.

Railway Notes.

Judge Wallace appointed this morning in the United States Circuit Court Thomas C. Platt and Marsden J. Perry permanent joint receivers of the New York and New England railroad.

Rates on tourist cars from Chicago to California points are likely to be advanced $2. A movement in that direction was begun yesterday. The present rate is $4. It is proposed to make it $6. The grounds on which the advance is proposed is that great improvements are to be introduced in the finishing of the cars whereby the comfort of the passengers will be greatly increased and the number using them will be larger than at present.

Announcement is made by General Manager Bosworth of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroad that Feb. 1, 1894, the offices of the following officials will be removed from Jacksonville, Ill., to Springfield, Ill., and located in the Franklin Life Building: Receiver and General Manager, Receiver's Assistant, Superintendent, Auditor, and Treasurer, General Passenger Agent, Master Maintenance of Way, General Solicitor, and General Claim Agent.

More irritation was caused yesterday among the trans-Missouri roads by the alleged unjustifiable action of the Union Pacific road in giving notice that it would extend the selling limits of Midwinter Exposition excursion tickets from April 15 to June 30. Nobody has yet been able to discover its motive for the action. It is supposed it is trying to get even with the Western roads for not at once adopting the proposition submitted by the North Pacific coast roads for the settlement of the transcontinental rate question.

The immigrant clearing-house organized by the Western roads is getting along better than was expected. Every day that passes seems to be improving its chances of success. An important vantage point was gained yesterday by its managers. When the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk agreed to adhere to its schedule of commissions the understanding was that they should continue to pay the old rates until Feb. 1. Yesterday, however, they served notice on the immigrant agents and all others interested that henceforth they would only pay clearing-house rates, thus putting the reduced rates into effect a week ahead of time.

E. P. Huston and E. O. Hopkins, receivers of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railway company announced the following appointments: R. B. Starbuck, General Superintendent in charge of operating department; W. J. Lewis, Treasurer, Evansville, Ind.; C. W. McGuire, Auditor, Evansville, Ind.; R. A. Campbell, General Freight and Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.; F. A. Willard, General Agent, Peoria; S. J. Cassidy, General Agent, Evansville, Ind.; T. A. Allen, Chief Engineer, Evansville, Ind.; C. C. Robinson, Master Mechanic, Mattoon, Ill. A. G. Palmer has been appointed Secretary of the receivers, with office at Evansville. All communications relative to the management of this property should be addressed to E. O. Hopkins, General Manager, Evansville, Ind.

NATIONAL BRICKMAKERS IN SESSION.

They Elect Officers, Read Essays, and Inspect Exhibits.

The eighth annual convention of the National Brickmakers' Association began at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday for a week's session. Two hundred members were present in the banquet-room at the opening hour. The club-rooms in the entresol were preëmpted by the machine manufacturers and supply dealers with their exhibits. Secretary T. A. Randall was busy all the forenoon and up to the hour of meeting in enrolling the members and presenting to them the souvenir badge given with the compliments of the brick manufacturers of Chicago. The badge consisted of a gold scroll, to which was attached a ribbon holding an aluminum medal appropriately inscribed with the name of the association.

Ex-Congressman Anthony Ittner of St. Louis, the President, called the convention to order at 2 o'clock and read his annual address. He referred to the Exposition as being the great event of the last year and lauded Chicago as the only city that could have made it the success it was. He predicted that the progress in architecture and building to which the brickmakers were so closely related would be more marked in the next decade than in the last century as an effect of the Exposition. Chicago, he said, has refuted the prediction that after the Fair it would be the deadest city in the country. It is the liveliest corpse that any one has seen. He recommended the establishment of a technical school for the training of brickmakers and the gathering of statistics on the clay industries.

Secretary Randall in his report said the members of the association represent a combined capital of $30,000,000, and an annual output of $20,000,000. The total number of brick made last year by the 350 members was 3,500,000,000.

The Executive committee presented a new constitution, which was adopted. Its principal feature was the enlarging of the scope of the association by admitting to membership "all persons interested in brickmaking."

Resolutions were adopted on the death of Secretary C. P. Merwin of Berlin, Conn., who died in office since the last meeting.

The annual election of officers was then held, with the following result: President, William H. Alsip, Chicago; Vice-Presidents, Edwin C. McGraw of Pittsburg, Frank Stiles of New Haven, Conn., and A. S. Blaffer of New Orleans; Secretary, T. A. Randall, Indianapolis; Treasurer, John W. Sibley, Coaldale, Ala. The newly-elected officers were introduced to the convention, each making a short speech of acceptance.

The regular program of essays was taken up. Donald McDonald of Louisville, Ky., said: "Ruskin wrote the 'Ethics of the Dust,' but the Program committee assigned to me the finding of similar elements in clay and I have the pleasure of presenting to you 'Ethics of the Brickyard.'" It was a well written paper and treated of the relations of the brickmaker to his fellow-tradesmen.

Frank McAvoy of Philadelphia reviewed "The Year's Record." The financial depression had affected the brick men as well as every other trade, but its proportion of failures was fewer than in any other interest. The last part of the address was devoted to the year's improvement in machinery and appliances. Josiah Miller of Oaks, Pa., the pioneer in the manufacture of enameled brick, presented a technical paper on that subject.

Today's session will be given to the reading and discussion of essays on topics relating to the trade. Tonight the annual "powwow" will be held in the banquet room under the auspices of the Chicago brickmakers. D. V. Purington will be the master of ceremonies that follow the banquet.

Racine Motorman Held Up.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Max Wolff, a motorman on the street railway, was held up last night in the southern part of the city and robbed of $25 and a gold watch. The robbers boarded his car and thrusting a revolver under his nose compelled him to disgorge. The police have no clew to the highwaymen.

HOTELS.

HOTEL WILLARD—WABASH-AV. AND 13TH-ST. American and European Plans. This well-known hotel is making low rates to families and single gentlemen. J. Q. SAVAGE, M'r.

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The hotel will be, as heretofore, under the management of Henry Clair, who will be at the Wellington Hotel from 10 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 7 p. m. daily to give further particulars, rates, etc., and reserve accommodations.

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MAY UNDER 64 CENTS.

HOLDERS SELL WHEAT FREELY AND BEARS ASSIST IN THE DECLINE.

The News Not All One Way, Yet Wheat Previously Bought on the Cold Wave Theory Is Dumped—Cables Weak and the Market Easily Raided—Lowest Price on Record Occasions Little Comment—Operators Afraid to Buy—Foreign Exports Smaller.

Wheat sellers were clearly in the ascendency yesterday and the break of ⅞c carried the price to a point nearly 5c under the market immediately following the latest crop report. Not only was the weakness of the day before continued, but bear manipulators had succeeded in so pounding the market on the curb that the opening showed a sheer decline of ⅛c, and that, in turn, was the highest point of the session. Bears raided the market and discouraged holders did what they have done many times before—threw overboard their wheat. Some of this had been bought twenty-four hours earlier on the theory that crop damage was imminent in the winter wheat fields. Instead the signal service map and the telegraphic advices reported more or less snow in the Southwest and West. Whether there is a sufficient blanket of this mattered not; the crowd sold on the snowfall. There were other reasons for the selling, perhaps chief of which was the decline of ⅛@¼d at Liverpool, followed late in the day by weak continental cables. Receipts in the Northwest at 230 cars were 18 larger than a year ago, and the export clearances came in smaller at 210,000 bu wheat and flour. The surroundings were, perhaps, not in themselves sufficient to cause the break were it not for the generally demoralized condition of the bulls and the lack of speculation. Room-traders had the wheat, and there was no outlet for it except at a decline. Milmine-Bodman were among the best buyers early, taking a lot of wheat, and Poole-Sherman also bought. Walker-Wrenn and Lamson were among the sellers, and there were hot a few stop orders to sell at 64c or under. On the decline holders of puts bought to make their privileges good. May opened at 63⅞c, sold at 64c, worked down to 63½c, which was ⅝c under any price ever before recorded for May, and closed at 63⅝c, or ⅝c net loss for the day. The best bull news was practically ignored. This was the cable showing unusually small Baltic and other shipments, and the unquestioned demand for good milling wheat for grinding. Receipts at primary points were 291,537 bu; shipments, 42,207 bu. Country elevator stocks in the Northwest decreased 160,000 bu during the week. Cash offerings were restricted. No. 2 red winter to go to store sold at 59@59½c and No. 3 spring at 59¼@60c. Free on board sales were at 45@54c for No. 4 red winter, 55@57c for No. 3 do, 54¼@56c for do hard, and 58@64⅞c for No. 3 spring.

Corn was less dull but narrow, and considering the break in wheat behaved well. Big increases in public stocks of the contract grade were against the market, but the smaller movement from first hands and the price prevented vigorous short felling. July was the feature, attracting more attention and widening to 1c premium over May. Norton-Worthington were buyers of the long future and so were J. A. Ball & Co., the latter presumably for Ream. May was weak early, selling at 37⅞@37⅞c, but recovered to 38⅛c, closing steady at 38⅛c under the influence of smaller estimates for today. Poole-Sherman and Schwartz-Dupee sold and there was buying against puts. Liverpool was irregular and so were home markets. Exports were good at 234,457 bu. Receipts at primary points were 595,000 bu and shipments 321,700 bu. Store sales were at 34⅞@35½c for No. 2 grades and 33⅞@34½c for No. 3. Free on board sales were at 34⅞@35c for No. 3, 35@35½c for do yellow, and 35@35⅞c for do white.

Oats at the opening were ⅛@¼c lower and offerings were rather free for a short time. Subsequently a few buying orders from the outside appeared and offerings became meager. Strength was developed on the light estimate of 70 cars for today. May ranged at 29⅞@30c, resting with 29⅞c bid, an advance of ⅛c. Samples ruled steady under moderate demand and small receipts. Free on board sales were at 26@28c for No. 3, 28¾@29c for do white, and 30@30⅞c for No. 2 do.

Rye offerings were insignificant. No. 2 by sample sold sparingly at 46½@47c, with 44c again bid for in-store lots. May was nominally unchanged at 48c. Medium barley was steady to a shade firmer, but choice was easy in spite of small receipts. A fair business was scored. Common to fair sold at 38@43c, good plump malting at 45@48c, and high grade at 49@50c.

Provisions were offered no particular support, the market ruling dull and slightly lower under something of a pressure. The Cudahy Packing company depressed product without selling much and the Chicago Packing company sold ribs. Armour bought a large proportion of the hogs and offered product some support. Cables reported dullness with lard 3d higher. The weakness in the wheat pit and the lack of outside business favored the short side. May pork opened firm on the hogs at $13.45 and closed 15c lower for the day at $13.27½, with January or cash $13.20. Lard was neglected, the May closing 5c lower at $7.65. May ribs sold off 12½c to $6.70, closing there, with cash lots about $6.65. The shipping demand was but moderate. Cash sales included 40,000 lbs and 1,500 tcs lard, part at $7.55@7.77½, and 50,000 lbs extra short clear sides at $6.62½.

In flaxseed little was doing. Owing to a scarcity of offerings firmness resulted. No. 1 on track sold sparingly at $1.38, an advance of 1c. January went at $1.36, and May at $1.40. Receipts were 11 cars; shipments, 8,222 bu. Choice timothy seed was scarce and firm, while medium grades ruled steady. Fair seed sold at $3.60@3.80, and prime at $4.10. March was offered at $4.25, indicating an advance. Cloverseed ruled about 15c lower.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

May wheat sold ⅝c under the lowest figure ever before recorded, but this caused no particular comment, so accustomed has the trade become to a lowering of records. Cash wheat, however, was 5c above a previous lowest price with No. 2 spring around 59@59½c. The cash demand should have received more consideration than it did. Of course little was said about export business, but Western stocks were being drawn upon to supply millers, St. Louis reporting the sale of about 30,000 bu and Milwaukee telegrams indicating a like demand. While some of the millers are talking bearishly it is observed that they show more than a willingness to buy the carlots of hard spring, the No. 3 selling the last day or two as high as 64@65c. Harper reported the sale of 25,000 bu Kansas City No. 2 hard, to be shipped to Buffalo. He was bid the same price for another lot of 40,000 bu but did not have it to offer. Another thing which was accorded scant recognition was the board's cable of wheat movement toward Western Europe. This showed that Baltic and other shipments for the week were but 1,200,000 bu, and the Indian shipments 224,000 bu, a total of 1,424,000 bu. This, together with the 3,330,000 bu shipped from America last week made 4,754,000 bu as the weekly supply against estimated requirements all the way up to 7,500,000 bu.

Bartlett-Frazier, Patten, and Harvey continue to buy a large part of the cash offerings of corn, putting same in vessels and selling May against it. "I would like to know who is buying all this May corn," said an operator yesterday. "There must be a big though scattered long line. Look at the facts. The elevator men sell against their cash purchases which are sent to store against the corn bought and loaded into vessels, against cribbed corn in the country. People down East sell May in Chicago against the cash stuff they get. Of course the 5,000,000 bu long corn in local stocks are sold against and the exact location of the buying is difficult to determine."

A man interested in the grain shipping business, who has been canvassing the situation in Ohio, writes Rumsey-Lightner, among other things, as follows regarding the southern half of that State: "Farmers have been feeding considerable quantities of wheat to live stock; not poor wheat by any means, but the finest quality of winter. They tell me this good milling wheat is cheaper and more profitable to feed than the under grades. Farmers are holding their corn for higher prices. The growing winter wheat looks well; stands well on the ground, although rather small. Much more wheat is raised here than ten years ago."

The Signal Service Bureau sent word that Monday night an average of five inches snow covered North and South Dakota. The weather map showed more or less snow in Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas. This was regarded by many as an explosion of the cold crop damage possibilities. The snowfall recorded was slight, however, and moderately low temperatures and brisk winds suggested that unless the situation speedily changed the feathery covering would be corralled in the fence corners instead of acting in the capacity of a blanket.

Puts on May wheat sold at 63⅞@63½c and at 63¼@63⅜c together. Calls sold at 64¼c and at 64@64½c together. Puts on May corn sold at 38⅛@38⅜c and calls were finally 38⅞c. Puts on May wheat good for the week sold at 62⅞@62⅞c.

The local stock of contract wheat increased 65,000 bu last week to 18,383,000 bu; corn increased 256,000 bu to 2,494,600 bu; oats increased 5,000 bu and are now 737,000 bu.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 70 cars; corn, 160 cars; oats, 70 cars; and 32,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
Jan	$....@ 59⅞	$59 @ 59⅞	$....@ 59⅞
May	....@ 64⅛	63⅞@ 64	63⅞@ 63⅝
July	....@ 65⅞	64⅞@ 65⅞	....@ 65
CORN.			
Jan	$....@ 34⅞	34⅞@ 35	$....@ 34⅞
May	....@ 38⅞	37⅞@ 38⅞	....@ 38⅞
July	....@ 39⅞	38⅞@ 39⅞	....@ 39⅞
OATS.			
May	$ 29⅞@	29⅞@ 30	$....@ 29⅞
July	....@ 28⅞	28⅞@ 28⅞	....@ 28⅞
MESS PORK.			
Jan	$....@13.30	$13.20 @13.30	$....@13.20
May	....@13.42½	13.27½@13.45	....@13.27½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Jan	$....@ 7.80	$ 7.75 @ 7.80	$....@ 7.80
May	....@ 7.70	7.65 @ 7.67½	....@ 7.65
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Jan	$....@ 6.70	$ 6.60 @....	$....@ 6.60
May	....@ 6.82½	6.70 @ 6.82½	....@ 6.70

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	January.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 73⅞	$ 78⅞	$ 78⅞
No. 2 corn	42⅞	47⅞	47⅞
No. 2 oats	....	34⅞	....
Mess pork	18.85	19.22½	....
Lard	11.12½	11.12½	....
Short ribs	10.00	10.05	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	28	70	6	104
Spring wheat	.....	30	2	32
Corn	68	338	11	417
Oats	43	92	1	136
Rye	3	3	.....	6
Barley	.....	51	24	75
Total	142	584	44	770

The inspection sheet as posted yesterday lacked the usual report of withdrawals from store.

The following table shows the weekly imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Jan. 20, 1894.	Week ending Jan. 13, 1894.	Week ending Jan. 21, 1893.
Flour, brls	160,000	151,000	173,000
Wheat, qrs	268,000	235,000	250,000
Corn, qrs	143,000	178,000	83,000

The following were reported on passage to the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Jan. 20, 1894.	Jan. 13, 1894.	Jan. 21, 1893.
Wheat, flour, qrs	2,760,000	2,880,000	2,850,000
Corn, qrs	420,000	340,000	220,000
To Continent:			
Wheat, qrs	1,050,000	1,030,000	450,000
Corn, qrs	290,000	250,000	140,000

Local stocks of flaxseed at the close of last week 272,240 bu, a decrease of 23,439 bu compared with the previous week. Local stocks a year ago were 1,715,776 bu.

In lake freights charters were made for 40,000 bu wheat, and 353,000 bu corn. Rates were nominally unchanged, on the basis of 2⅞c for corn to Buffalo.

OTHER FARM PRODUCE.

Heavy Receipts of Florida Oranges—Eggs Firmer—Bananas Scare.

The demand for fancy butter is perceptibly on the increase, especially on local account, and commission merchants are much encouraged. Prices ruled a shade firmer. The egg market showed signs of recovery from a state of doleful dumps prevailing now for some weeks. Arrivals have been checked by the low prices, and firmness is developing under an improved inquiry. Florida oranges were over-plentiful, causing a decline in all but strictly choice fruit.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 24½c; fine, 23@23½c; fair to good, 21@22c; fancy, dairies, Cooley's, 22@22½c; medium to good, 17@18c; packing stock, fresh, 13@13½c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 19½c per lb; fancy creamery, 17@18c; extra dairy, 15½c; dairy, 14c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—Finest full cream cheddars, 12@12½c per lb; twins, 12@12½c; Young America, 12½@13c; lightly skimmed, 10@10½c; Swiss cheese, 13@14½c; brick cheese, 12@13c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 10@11½c per lb; Southern, sun-dried apples, 5½@7c; peaches, unpeeled, 4@4½c; blackberries, 7c; raspberries, 17@17½c. California dried fruits—Raisins, $1.60@1.75 per box; loose, 4@5c per lb; prunes, 5½@7½c, according to size; apricots, 13@14c.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh-laid stock, 14@15c per doz; icehouse stock, 8@10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.50@5.00 per brl; and fair to good, $2.00@2.75; bananas, selects, $1.75@2.00 per bunch; common to choice, $1.00@1.25 per bunch; lemons, $4.00@5.50 per box; cranberries, No. 2, $4.50@5.00 per brl; choice, $5.25@7.00 per brl; Florida oranges, according to count, $1.75@2.75; navels, $2.50@3.00.

GAME—Mallard and redhead ducks, $2.75@3.00 per doz; small ducks, $1.00@1.50; teal ducks, $1.75@2.00; fine dark prairie chickens, $3.00@3.50; quail, $1.25@2.00; antelope saddles, 9@10c per lb; venison saddles, 11@11½c per lb; jack rabbits, $2.00@2.80 per doz.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3⅞c per lb; No. 2 do, 2½@2⅞c; No. 1 calfskin 6½@7c; No. 2 do, 4½@5c; No. 1 country tallow, 6c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@5½c.

HAY—The demand was light and offerings large. Sales were: On track—4 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.25@9.50; 16 cars upland prairie at $5.00@7.25. Receipts were 1,256 tons; shipments, 405 tons.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7¼c; prime white 150°, 7⅞c; snow white, 150°, 7⅞c; headlight, 175°, 8⅞c; Eocene, 8⅞c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13½c; benzine, 6½c; 74° gasoline, 9c; 87° gasoline, 12c; linseed, raw, 47c, and boiled, 50c; turpentine, 35½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 75c; No. 1 lard oil, 41c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 42c; salad oil, 50c; paraffine, 28°, 10c; do oil, 25°, 13c; black summer, 6½c; 25 cold test, 7c; do 15 cold test, 8c; do zero, 9½@10½c.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 7c per lb; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7c; ducks, 9@9½c; geese, full feathered, $5.50@6.00 per doz; dressed turkeys, 9@10c per lb; dressed chickens, 7½@8c; dressed ducks, 9@10c.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 53@54c per bu; Hebrons, 50@52c per bu. Sweet potatoes: Illinois, $3.00@3.25.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $6.00@8.00 per 100; onions, $1.50@1.75 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.50 per brl; cucumbers, $1.00@1.25 per doz; lettuce, 75@85c per case; spinach, $1.40@1.60 per brl; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsley, 15c per doz bunches; watercress, 30c per doz bunches; cauliflower, $3.00@3.50 per crate; celery, home grown, 15@20c per doz; Kalamazoo, per box, 75c@1.00; Hubbard squash, $1.50 per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Cotton, Coffee, and Grain Movements, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—COTTON—The future delivery market opened at 4 to 6 points advance, then reacted and lost 9 to 10 points, from which there was a recovery of 2 to 3 points, and closed steady at 3 to 4 points decline from yesterday's final figures. The early improvement was attributed to the better cable advices, and the subsequent decline to the pressure of liberal receipts and large offerings by weak parties who have been trying to hold, but they have become energetic sellers, and under this pressure the market declined. Receipts at the ports today were 32,655 bales; this day last week, 29,028 bales; this day last year, 14,728 bales. On the spot the market was dull, but prices steady. Sales of 437 bales, including 137 bales for consumption and 300 bales on contract. Middling uplands quoted at 7⅞c, and do gulf at 8⅛c. Spot cotton in Liverpool this morning was reported steadier at unchanged quotations. Middling uplands, 4⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Future deliveries were steady at 3-64@4-64d advance on yesterday's values. An intermediate decline of 1-64d was subsequently advised, followed by an additional loss of partly 1-64d, closing quiet and steady. Transactions at the New York Cotton Exchange were 163,500 bales.

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	400	7.62	7.58	7.59@7.61
February	10,100	7.70	7.60	7.61@7.62
March	56,800	7.79	7.67	7.69@7.70
April	23,800	7.87	7.76	7.77@7.78
May	61,900	7.94	7.83	7.86@7.87
June	7,800	8.02	7.92	7.93@7.98
July	900	8.06	7.97	7.98@8.00
August	1,800	8.09	8.00	8.02@8.04

COFFEE—The opening prices were steady to 10 points higher, but the trading was light and the market reacted with the early improvement lost. Some encouragement was derived from the situation of affairs abroad, most of the foreign markets showing some appreciation in values, but from Brazil there was nothing of importance and our market closed barely steady. Havre was ¼@¾f higher on the near and steady on the late months. London was unchanged to 3d higher. Hamburg declined ¼@½pfd. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 14,000 bags, including 9,000 bags at Rio and 5,000 bags at Santos. The Rio market was quiet, and Santos quiet. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 10 1-16d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 13,715 bags, including 11,402 bags at New York, 1,444 bags at Baltimore, and 869 bags at New Orleans. Stock of Brazil coffee in New York today was 184,135 bags; in the United States, 229,613 bags, with the quantity afloat for this country 288,000 bags, making the American visible supply 517,613 bags. Total sales at the New York Coffee Exchange were 15,000 bags. Today's closing prices:

Month.	Closing.	Month.	Closing.
January	16.90@16.95	June	15.50@15.60
February	16.35@16.40	July	15.25@15.30
March	16.10@16.15	August	15.00@15.10
April	15.80@15.85	September	14.90@14.95
May	15.70@15.75		

GRAIN—Rye dull, steady; Western, 48@57c. Wheat dull, weak, ⅛c lower; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 65¼@65⅞c; free on board, 66⅛@66⅞c; ungraded red, 60@67c; afloat, 67@67⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 70½c. Options declined ⅝c on weaker cables, foreign selling; local liquidation rallied ⅛@¼c on covering, closed weak, ¼@½c under yesterday. No. 2 red, January, 65⅛c; February, 65⅞c; March, 66⅞c; May, 69c; June, 70c; July, 70⅞c; August, 71⅞c; December, 75⅞c. Corn less active, firmer; No. 2, 42½@42⅞c; elevator, 43⅛@43⅞c; ungraded mixed, 42½@42⅞c; No. 2 white, 42½c; low mixed, 42⅞c. Options ⅛@½c higher, quiet, firm. January, 42⅞c; February, 43⅛c; March, 44⅛c; May, 44⅞c. Oats quiet, steady. Options dull, firm; January, 33⅞c; February, 33⅞c; March, 34⅛c; May, 34⅞c; No. 2 white, January, 36; February, 36⅛@36⅞c; March, 36⅞@37c. Spot prices: No. 2, 33⅞c; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 2 Chicago, 34⅛c; No. 3, 32⅞c; No. 3 white, 34½c; mixed Western, 34@35c; white do, 35@40c; white State, 35@40c.

SUGARS—Raw very strong, but quiet; centrifugals, 96 test, 3c; muscovado, 89 test, 2⅝c; molasses sugar, 89 test, 2⅜c; refined steady with a moderate demand.

BUTTER—Choice, 22@26c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 11⅞@11⅞c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Better demand, steady, crude, 30c; yellow, 35@36c.

DRY GOODS—The *Commercial Bulletin and Journal of Commerce* says: "The general demand for dry goods during the last week has been irregular, but shows signs of a much looked for and needed improvement as the days go by. More buyers and more mail orders are the foundation for more business and the addition to the increase of business by the reduction of prices in many styles of cotton goods, ginghams, and printed fabrics has been fully supplied. This reduction, however, may be somewhat hurtful, for it has upset the calculations of many moderate buyers who come into market prepared to reinforce their stocks with desirable purchasings. The idea had been prevalent with them, as with most buyers, that the auction sales of last season would have placed stocks in such a condition that goods would not soon again be forced on the market. Believing this they then filled their lines with about enough merchandise to satisfy their ordinary requirements. Now they have the same or similar styles put before them at lower prices, and their unsold stocks at home present the important suggestion whether there may be a serious prospective profit on goods held or whether additions, even at present value, can safely be made. The improvement in trade now daily being shown may aid them in the decisions. The output of the mills throughout the country still continue in moderate quantities, many of them only running on one-half or two-thirds time. This adds, of course, to easing the condition of the manufactures, but works a continual harm to the wage-earners. Woolens continue quiet and sales are made mostly from goods in stock. Few contracts are being made, and the comparatively few looms running are mostly employed in making samples. There is little encouragement in piling up goods this season, and the clothing trade is more anxious to reduce their stock than replenish.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Ocean grain freights were quiet. Engagements reported to London, 5 loads at 3d; Glasgow 8¼ loads at 3⅞d.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 23.—WHEAT—Opened weak, but at the lower price it held steady all the session. It was not a day of heavy trading. Scalping orders made up the most of it. There was more trading from this market to others than from others to this market. In fact outside orders were few in this market. July was weaker than May by ⅛c. May opened ⅝c below the close of yesterday and July opened down ½c. May opened at 59⅞@60c, against a close yesterday at 60⅝c. There was firmness for over an hour, then a little weakness was shown, but the market was steady and narrow all through, closing at 60c. July opened at 61⅝c and closed at the same. The close yesterday was 62⅛c, and the highest point today was 62c. There was a trifle firmer feeling at the close for both months than in the middle of the session. Cash wheat was easier. There were 19 cars of No. 1 Northern sold at 60⅛c and 29 cars at 60⅛c. No. 2 Northern sold at 59c principally. Receipts of wheat were 129 cars. Flour—First patents, $3.25@3.60; bakers', $1.50@1.85; low grades, $1.20@1.25. Bran, $10.50; shorts, $10.75@11.25 f. o. b.; market firm. Corn—Market firm; No. 3, 32@32¼; No. 3 yellow, 32½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 26½c; No. 3, 25½@26¼c.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 23.—WHEAT—The market opened this morning at ⅛c decline all round for cash and futures from yesterday. There was a little business early in cash and wheat to arrive, while the trading for May delivery was slow and small at steadily declining prices, the market never getting back to the opening figures. Weak and lower cables, the general stagnation of trade, the lack of speculation, and the great accumulations of wheat and flour everywhere combined to cause the weakness that prevailed all day. The close was dull at ½c lower all round than yesterday. The following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard cash, 61⅞c; January, 59⅞c; May, 63⅞c; July, 65½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 60½c; January, 58½c; May, 62⅝c; July, 64⅞c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 57c; No. 3, 52c. Rejected, 46½c. On track, No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 61⅞c. Rye, 42c. Barley, 34@41c. Oats—No. 2, 27½c; No. 3 white, 27c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 102; corn, 39. Receipts—Wheat, 28,539 bu; corn, 3,075 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Bran, firm; buyers at 59c east track and at East St. Louis points, but little to be had. Sales: Country point, one car bulk ships at 57c. East track, 3 cars bulk bran at 54c, 2 sacked at 58½c, 7 do at 59c; track this side, 1 car choice country bran in 100-lb sacks at 61c. Wheat—Lower; receipts, 9,498 bu; shipments, 4,350 bu; January, 56⅞c; May, 60⅝c; July, 61⅞@61⅞c. Corn—Firm and higher; receipts, 154,545 bu; shipments, 186,108 bu; January, 32⅞c; February, 33⅞c; May, 35c; June, 35⅞c; July, 35⅞c. Oats—Same as yesterday; receipts, 20,900 bu; shipments, 40,375 bu; May, 30⅞c. PROVISIONS—Pork—Standard mess selling at $13.75; on orders, $14.00. Lard—Prime steam at 7⅞c. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c; longs and clear ribs, $6.75; shorts, $6.90. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 7⅞c; longs, 7½c; clear ribs, 7⅞c; shorts, 7⅞c.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat—Sample was fully a cent lower today. There were not many samples on sale. Elevator was bought sparingly of hard wheat. The milling demand for soft wheat was fairly good. Shippers bid 55c river for No. 2 hard wheat out of store. Receipts for the day were 33 cars, a year ago 15 cars. Corn was in fair demand. Mixed corn was ⅛c lower; white corn unchanged. Receipts today were 38 cars, a year ago 91 cars. Oats were in demand and choice samples sold high. Receipts today were 6 cars, a year ago 9 cars. Elevators took in 7,452 bu of wheat, loaded out 5,000 bu of wheat, leaving in store 556,583 bu of wheat, 11,345 bu of corn, 26,359 bu of oats, and 8,244 bu of rye.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and easy; No. 2 red spot, 63⅞@63⅞c; January, 63⅞@63⅞c; February, 63⅞@64c; May, 67⅞@68c; steamer No. 2 red, 60⅞@60⅞c; milling wheat by sample, 64@65c. Receipts, 16,658 bu; stock, 1,171,291 bu; sales, 32,000 bu. Corn—Steady; mixed spot and January, 41⅞@41⅞c; February, 41⅞@41⅞c; March, 42⅞@42⅞c; May, 43⅞c bid; steamer mixed, 40@40⅞c; Southern corn by sample, 39@42c; do on grade, 40⅞@41c; Receipts, 44,737 bu; stock, 1,304,215 bu; sales, 150,000 bu. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white Western, 35c; No. 2 mixed do, 33@33⅞c; stock, 208,891 bu. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 48c. Receipts, 600 bu; stock, 57,328 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat weak, declined ⅞@1c; No. 2 red January, 63⅞@64c; February, 64@64⅞c; March, 65⅞@65⅞c; April, 67@67⅞c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, January, 41⅞@41⅞c; February, 41⅞@42⅞c; March, 42⅞@43⅞c; April, 43⅞@43⅞c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white, January, 35⅞c; February, 35⅞@36c; March, 35⅞@36⅞c; April, 36⅞@37c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,400 bu; corn, 33,900 bu; oats, 14,400. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 2,340 bu; oats, 12,600 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Spring wheat—Steady, demand fair; No. 1 hard, 71⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 70⅞c; winter wheat, weak, lower; No. 2 red, 62½c; No. 1 white, 63c. Corn—Quiet, fairly steady. No. 2 yellow, 40⅞@40⅞c; No. 3 yellow, 39⅞@40c; No. 2 corn, 39⅞@40c; No. 3 corn, 39⅞c on track. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32½c; No. 2 mixed, 31⅞@34c. Receipts—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 21,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 11,700 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu; dull; No. 2 red, cash, 59c; May, 63⅞c; No. 3 red, 57c. Corn—Receipts, 51,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu; steady; No. 2 April, 37⅞c; May, 38c; No. 3 mixed, cash, 35c. Oats—Receipts, none; shipments, 400 bu; nominal. CLOVERSEED—Receipts, 1,137 bu; shipments, 1,015 bu; firm; February, $6.00; March, $6.15.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Corn—Firm, steady; No. 2, 33⅞c; No. 3, 33c; receipts, 38,350 bu; shipments, 5,200 bu. Oats—Firm, scarce; No. 2 white, 28⅞@28⅞c; No. 3 white, 28c; receipts, 25,300 bu; shipments, 8,800 bu. Rye—Scarce; No. 2, 46@47c; receipts, 600 bu; shipments, none. WHISKY—Market steady on the basis of $1.15 for highwines; receipts, 140; shipments, 600 bls.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 23.—PETROLEUM—February options opened 80⅞c; highest, 80⅞c; lowest, 80c; closing, 80c; National Transit runs, 75,561; shipments, 76,518; Buckeye runs, 47,446; shipments, 43,700.

PRODUCE MARKETS IN LIVERPOOL.

Demand for Provisions and Breadstuffs, with Closing Quotations.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.—PROVISIONS—Beef—In poor demand; extra India mess, easy at 98s 9d; prime mess, easy at 75s. Pork—In poor demand; prime mess, Western fine, dull at 73s 9d; do Western medium, dull at 62s 6d. Hams—In fair demand; short cut, steady at 47s 6d. Bacon—In poor demand; Cumberland cut, easy at 41s 6d; short ribs, easy at 43s; long, clear middles, easy at 40s; long and short clear middles, easy at 38s 6d; shoulders, steady at 37s 6d. Lard—Spot, in moderate demand; futures, in no demand; prime Western, spot, steady at 41s. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—In moderate demand; No. 2 red winter, dull at 5s 1⅛d. Flour—In poor demand; St. Louis fancy winter, dull at 6s 9d. Corn—Spot and futures, in fair demand; mixed Western, spot, dull at 4s ⅞d; January, steady at 3s 11⅞d for new; February, steady at 3s 10⅞d for new; March, steady at 3s 10d for new. Hops—At London—Pacific coast, in moderate demand; steady at £4 15s@£5 15s.

FLUCTUATIONS IN SUGAR SHARES.

Downward Movement Caused by Tariff Tinkering Is Checked.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Fluctuations in sugar trust shares provided the feature in today's stock market. What has been done down at Washington in tariff tinkering was the text for lively bear attacks. This stock dropped 5 or 6 points and looked at one time as if it were likely to go below 75, but the covering of short contracts towards the close of the business gave the quotations support, and the final figure was about a point higher than the lowest of the day.

In all these onslaughts about sugar trust prices it is noteworthy that the trust insiders have seemed to be not only willing but anxious to help demoralization along. There is a tremendous short interest in the stock. All the little fellows in the street are persuaded that the price is going down to 50. Now that Congress has played its strongest trump and put refined sugar on the proposed free list these tuppenny bears on the stock are confident that utter demoralization is at hand. Unprejudiced observers are, however, likely to suspect that surface indications are dangerous in this particular market. As a matter of fact, the market for sugar trust is wholly at the command of the Havemeyer millionaires, who manage and manipulate the property. Only a courageous gambler ought to be willing to sell the stock short under present conditions and at current prices. On any further drop this stock ought to be a purchase for a sharp rally at least.

The granger railroad stocks have been attacked in anticipation of a disappointing statement of earnings by the St. Paul company. If the St. Paul figures are not as discouraging as foreshadowed the market for all Western shares will be sure to show improvement. The reaction which has softened the market today is by no means a discouraging development. The rule to buy on reactions is the rule which in every bull movement in the past has proved profitable.

H. ALLAWAY.

STOCKHOLDERS MEET.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL RAILWAY AND STREET'S STABLE CAR.

Both Show Falling Off in Earnings but Considerably More than Earn Their Dividend—War Among Strawboard Stockholders Becomes Sharper—Circular from R. F. Newcomb Criticising President Barber—Narrow and Heavy Stock Market—Weak Elevated Stocks.

Annual meetings of the stockholders of the National Railway company and of Street's Western Stable Car company were held yesterday. Both showed a falling off in earnings, but net results were still well ahead of the dividend requirement. The old Board of Directors was reëlected by the stockholders of each company.

The National railway, which it will be remembered, is a Chicago corporation owning most of the stock in five St. Louis street railway companies, reported net gains of the several properties to which the company is entitled of $199,947. This is equal to 9.088 per cent on the stock, against 10 per cent earned in 1892. The receipts of the five roads were $1,416,817, a decrease of $20,729, or 1.4 per cent. Operating expenses, which were 60.12 per cent of the receipts were $851,851, a decrease of $23,118. Net receipts were $554,966; fixed charges, including interest, taxes, and insurance, amounted to $309,683, leaving a surplus gain of $255,282, which compared with 1892 showed a decrease of $21,989. The number of trips last year was 877,302, a decrease of 16,988. Car miles, 11,844,031, a decrease of 103,326; passengers carried, 28,313,504, a decrease of 385,329. Gross receipts of cable lines were $1,035,445; gross receipts of horse and electric lines, $381,372. Cable receipts decreased $50,987, horse and electric car receipts increased $30,258. Operating expenses of the cable lines were 59.4 per cent of the income, and amounted to $607,649; operating expenses of the horse and electric lines were 64 per cent, amounting to $224,201. The total operating expenses in 1893 were 60.13 per cent of the income, amounting to $851,851, against 60.86 per cent in 1892, amounting to $874,969, a decrease of $23,118; mileage of the cable line was 9,368,758; mileage of horse and electric lines, 2,475,273. The cost of operating cable per mile was 7.32 cents, and including interest 9.34 cents. The cost of operating horse and electric lines per mile was 11.09 cents, and including interest 13.11 cents. The company paid for damages during the year $36,088, an increase of $9,720. New construction cost $1,201,356, which is all paid for and leaves no floating debt. The construction included 32.37 miles of new track, 33.20 miles overhead electric construction, 70 motor cars, 12 new trailers, and remodeling of 131 old trailers, engines, electric plant, etc. The balance sheet of the company shows total cost of property $2,184,383, cash on hand $15,616, a total of $2,200,000, against $2,200,000 capital stock. The directors reëlected were: W. T. Baker, E. Buckingham, T. J. Lefens, G. T. Smith, D. G. Hamilton, E. G. Foreman, C. L. Raymond.

Stockholders of Street's Western Stable Car line reëlected the old Board of Directors, consisting of W. A. Hammond, Robert H. Law, Irus Coy, C. D. Warren, A. Nathan, J. N. Faithorn, S. M. Fischer.

The business of the company was somewhat less than for the previous year, but sufficient was earned to pay fixed charges and dividends, leaving a surplus of $37,307. The following are the earnings and expenses:

Gross earnings	$527,714
Operating expenses, repairs of cars, labor, material, etc.	$ 89,659
Salaries, general expenses, official expenses, rent, insurance, taxes, etc.	68,839
Total	$158,498
Net earnings	$369,214
Miscellaneous earnings	9,730
Total net earnings	$378,944
The fixed charges, interest on bonds, sinking fund	$120,000
Interest and exchange, dividends on preferred and common stock	221,636
Total	$341,636
Surplus for year	$ 37,307

Compared with last year's results gross earnings show a falling off of $134,805, or 20.3; operating expenses decreased $50,258, or 24 per cent; net earnings decreased $84,548, or 19 per cent. Fixed charges, interest, dividend, etc., were practically the same as a year ago, being $341,636 against $340,469; surplus for the year after paying all charges, including dividends, was $113,293 in 1892, against $37,307 for 1893. Manager Faithorn takes a cheerful view of the outlook. The falling off of the company's earnings was at just the same per cent as the falling off of the Union Stock Yards receipts and it is considered satisfactory that the company held its own so well. Earnings this year are expected to be larger than last.

It is a merry war that the stockholders of the American Strawboard company are engaged in. R. F. Newcomb now comes back at O. C. Barber, replying to President Barber's recent circular to the stockholders, and the reply is vigorous. Mr. Newcomb believes that something must be done to save the company from irredeemable disaster. He brands some of the statements in President Barber's circular as untrue, and makes convincing reply to some of those statements with the answer that he has at no time owned less than 2,400 shares, and that he now owns 2,800 shares, which is nearly three times the number owned by President Barber and Treasurer Moore together. The circular says:

"No more radical or severe criticism of the management could possibly be made than is suggested by the statement of Mr. Barber in his letter to Mr. Clark that he has no doubt that the consumption of strawboard has more than doubled since the organization of our company, while our sales have decreased. It is misleading to say that our competition was 'prompted by the use of gas as a cheap fuel.' It was 'prompted' by a policy which aroused the antagonism of the trade, and after the building of mills was decided upon the location was influenced by the consideration of cheap fuel.

"I will only add that I have letters from President Barber soliciting my aid in behalf of the company, financially and otherwise, admitting neglect, on his own part, of the company's business, and charging greater mismanagement than I have ever publicly charged. These letters are too voluminous for publication, and, except for his gross attack upon me, would have been held confidential. The letters will be in Chicago before the annual meeting and open to the inspection of any stockholder who desires to see them. It will be apparent from them that within three months Mr. Barber was himself at the head of a movement to request Mr. Moore to resign from the management."

The local stock market was heavy. The elevated stocks particularly showed weakness and there was some evidence of selling by the insiders in Lake Street. Both Lake and Alley elevated went to the lowest quotation they have struck recently.

In the street railway stocks the market is extremely dull and is so narrow that small orders either way quickly affect it. The public seems to be taking about as little interest in the matter as it has for a long time and it is not easy to see where the orders are coming from to advance quotations. The bond market was fairly active. The list of sales follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

2 C P & P C pfd	49	10 LakeStElRR cash	23
10 C & S S R T Co	31⅞	150 do act	23
50 do act	31⅞	150 do act	22⅞
10 do	31⅞	250 do act	22⅞
50 do act	31⅞	25 do	23
10 do	31	35 do B 10	23
100 do act	30⅞	50 do act	22⅞
50 do act	30⅞	50 do act	22⅞
50 do act	30⅞	6 D M Co, Ill	134½
100 LakeStElRR act	23	50 do	134
100 do act	22⅞	32 W C S R R	139
200 do act	22⅞	100 do act	139
50 do act	22⅞	10 Am St Bd Co	31
8 do	23	4 Chi City Ry cash	320

BONDS.

$3000 C & S S R T Co 5s	81⅞	$15000 C G L & C C 5s	86½
5000 do ex 5s	63		

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

4 W C S R R	139	600 L St El R R act	22⅞
38 Am Straw Bd Co	31	50 C & S S R T Co act	30⅞
200 Cal & C C & Dock	48	100 do	30⅞
50 L St El R R act	22⅞	100 do act	30⅞
50 do act	22⅞	4 Street's W C L	25
150 do act	22⅞		

BONDS.

$5000 C & S S R T Co 5s	81	$33000 W C St R R 1st mtg 5s	101⅞
9000 C G L & C C o 5s	86⅞	1000 Ma T As'n 5s	95

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

1 C & S S R T Co	31	50 W C S R R act	138⅞
150 do act	30⅞	100 do act	138⅞
100 L S E R R act	22⅞	50 do act	138⅞
100 do	22⅞	50 do act	138⅞
25 W C S R R	139	100 do act	138⅞
150 do act	139	100 do act	138⅞
50 do act	138⅞		

SALES AFTER CALLS.

2 W C S R R	139	100 C & S S R T Co act	29⅞
50 do act	138⅞	25 do	29⅞
100 do act	138	50 do act	29⅞
41 Chi City Ry	320	50 L S E R R act	22⅞
30 Dia M Co Ill	134	12 do	22⅞
25 N C St R R Co	243	50 do act	22⅞
100 C & S S R T Co act	30	10 Street's W C L	25
10 do	30		

Sterling rates were unchanged.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 23.	Jan. 16.
New York	$86,424,508	$96,012,987
Boston	13,656,052	11,661,206
Chicago	12,666,960	15,415,056
Philadelphia	11,169,237	13,573,882
St. Louis	3,895,871	4,226,047
Baltimore	2,583,298	2,744,503
New Orleans	2,887,141	3,426,866

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, par; Boston, 8 to 10c premium; St. Louis, 60c premium.

BAD BREAK IN SUGAR CERTIFICATES.

News from Washington Has the Effect of Sending Quotations Down.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—What Wall street expected the House of Representatives would do yesterday evening with the sugar tariff it is hard to say. It was almost as hard to say this morning what the House actually had done. Wall street, however, took its cue today, not from the rather absurd parliamentary tangle in which the matter was laid over, but from the vote of 137 to 52 in favor of the amendment placing both raw and refined sugars on the free list. This afternoon, when the House somewhat unexpectedly came to a vote again on the sugar duties, the inference proved to be correct.

At the opening the market responded to last night's news by a fall within fifteen minutes of 5⅞ points in sugar common stock and of 4 on preferred. The sales were extremely heavy, yet a sharp rally followed and selling was not resumed until the news of the afternoon vote came in, when the decline was of course continued. The whole day's market showed that somebody was badly upset in his market expectations, and indeed it was specially interesting to note how little the speculators had to say of approaching ruin for the trust and how much of Congressional shiftiness in not sticking by schedules on which "insiders" had based their market ventures.

Considering the shock sustained through the early break in sugar certificates the general market showed a fair amount of strength. A few stocks, chiefly the grangers, advanced fractionally even while sugar stock was collapsing, and advanced, moreover, in the face of moderate London selling. When the commotion in sugar had subsided the general market became dull again, and there were some efforts to mark down prices. In the industrial stocks these efforts met with some success, but the general market was not disposed to yield. When sugar certificates broke again in the afternoon concerted professional attacks were made on other stocks, with a number of fractional declines as the result. But this movement was of a purely superficial character and ended in renewed dullness.

Money on call has been easy at 1 per cent; last loan at 1, and closing offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. Bar silver, 66⅞; Mexican dollars, 54½. Sterling exchange is firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484⅞@485¼ for 60 days and 486⅞@487 for demand. Posted rates, 485½@487½. Commercial bills 484@484½ for 60 days and 486¼@486½ for demand.

Government bonds firm; State bonds dull.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds closed weaker. The sales were $960,000. Fort Worth and Denver City firsts fell 1, to 71½; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville firsts, 5, to 75; Reading firsts, 1⅝, to 32⅞; Richmond Terminal trust 6s, 2, to 43; St. Paul and Sioux City firsts, 1½, to 124½; and Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City firsts, 1, to 59. Atchison, Colorado and Pacific firsts rose 1½, to 42½; Fort Wayne and Chicago 3s, 3, to 133; Laclede Gas 5s, 1⅝, to 84⅞; Louisville and Nashville general 6s, 1½, to 112; Atchison 5s of 1931, 2, to 113½; and St. Louis and San Francisco class "C," 1⅝, to 106. Syracuse, Binghamton and New York firsts jumped 5, to 130; Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern firsts brought 45, against 55 the last reported sale.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jan23	Closing Jan22
Atchison	2,300	12¾	11⅞	12	12⅜
Amn. Cot. Oil	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	.....
Do pfd	100	68½	68½	68½	.....
Amn. Sugar	153,200	79¾	76	76⅜	81⅜
Do pfd	5,300	81½	80	81	84
Amn. Tobacco	600	74½	74	74	75
Cent. Pac	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
C., B. & Q	10,500	77¾	76½	76⅜	76⅞
C. & N. W	2,400	104	103	103	103½
Do pfd	30	140	140	140	.....
C., M. & St. P	28,300	60¼	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
Do pfd	100	118½	118½	118½	.....
C., R. I. & P	2,100	68¼	67½	67½	67⅞
C., St. P., M. & O	600	37½	36⅞	36⅞	37½
Can. So	100	51	51	51	51¼
Ches. & Ohio	500	18	17¼	17¼	18⅜
Colo. Fuel & I	200	25	25	25	26
C., C., C. & St. L	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	35
Col. & H. V	700	20½	20	20	.....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	200	127	127	127	127⅞
Chicago Gas	7,900	66⅞	65⅝	65⅝	66½
Del. & Hud	300	134	133	133	134
Den. & Rio. G. pfd	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	31
Dist. & C. F. Co	2,300	27	26⅜	26⅜	27⅛
Genl. Electric	2,900	36	35⅛	35⅛	36
Ill. Cent	200	93¼	93	93¼	93
Lake Shore	100	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼
Louis. & Nash	4,500	44½	43⅞	43⅞	44⅛
L. E. & W pfd	100	66¾	66¾	66¾	67⅞
L., N. A. & C	100	10	10	10	10
Do pfd	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38¼
Mobile & Ohio	200	18	18	18	18
Mo. Pac	700	23¼	22½	22½	22⅞
N. Y. & N. E	6,800	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
Nor. Pac	200	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
Do pfd	200	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	16
N. Y. Cent	600	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	101
Nor. & W. pfd	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19¼
N. Y., S. & W	300	15½	15½	15½	15⅜
Do pfd	100	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	43⅞
N. Y., Ont. & W	800	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16⅜
Nat. Linseed	200	23	22½	22½	.....
Nat. Lead	3,000	27⅛	26½	26½	28
Nat. Cordage	400	18	17⅞	17⅞	19
N. Y., C. & St. L	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
O. Ry. & Nav	100	24	24	24	.....
Phil. & Reading	4,500	20¼	19½	19⅞	20¼
Pullman	300	171½	171½	171½	170½
Peo., D. & E	200	4	4	4	4½
P., C., C. & St. L. pfd	100	48	48	48	.....
P. & W. pfd	100	27	27	27	.....
Rich. Terminal	400	5	2⅞	3	2⅞
So. Pac	400	23⅞	23¼	23¼	24
St. L. & S. W. pfd	180	9	8⅞	9	.....
Tex. Pac	800	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8½
Tenn. Coal	1,700	16⅜	16	16¼	16⅜
Union Pac	800	19⅜	19	19	19⅞
U. S. Rubber pfd	10	83	83	83	.....
W. & L. E	400	13¼	12⅞	13	12⅞
Do pfd	100	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅞
Wabash	100	7	7	7	6⅞
Do pfd	500	14¼	14	14¼	14¼
Western Union	18,200	85⅞	84⅞	85⅞	85⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	124
American	110	United States	53

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	113⅞	U. S. 2s	95
U. S. 4s coup	113⅜		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

310000 Atch 4s	70	1000 M & SP-C & P W 5s	107⅞@107½
3000 A T & S F 2d 3-4s	33½	8000 M K & E 1st	79⅝
4000 A C & P 1st	42½	1000 M L S & W 1st-M D	124
2000 Beech Creek 1st	100⅞	10000 N Y C & St L 4s	98⅞
9000 C S 1st gt	107⅞@108	18000 N Y C 1st	110
2000 Can S 2d	103	18000 N Y 1st cp	107⅞@108
13000 C & O pm fund	107⅛	5000 N Y 3rd	56⅛
4000 C N J g m 5s rg	111½	1000 N Y L E & W n 2d c	77@78⅞
21000 C & O cn 5s	102⅛@102⅞	2000 N Y O & W ref 4s	84
12000 C & O g n 4½s	74⅛@75	2000 N M 1st	104
10000 C & O-R & A div 1st cn 2-4s	85	1000 N Y S & W g m	96⅛
1000 C B & Q 7s	120	8000 N P cn 5s	27⅞
12000 C B & Q-Neb ex 4s	86⅞	10000 N P Cal 5s	91⅛
4000 C R I & P c p 5s	99	16000 Or Imp 5s	51@51⅛
20000 C R I & P r g 5s	98⅛	10000 O S L 6s	84½@85
2000 C R I & P 6s cp	125	4000 O R & N 1st	107⅛
3000 C R I & P d b 5s	93⅛	6000 P & R 1st inc	32⅞
3000 C S P & M 1sts	123@124⅞	52000 P & R 2d in	23⅞@23⅞
20000 C B & Q cn 5s	102	43000 P & R g m 4s	70⅞@71
7000 C & E I 1st	113⅞@113⅞	7000 P & W 1s	83⅛
5000 Con Gas 1st 5s	86	500 P F W & C 1st	133⅛
5000 C & N W c p g d 7s	139⅞	1000 P F W & C 2nd	133
1000 C & N W 25-yr db 5s	105	4000 R & W P ctr 5s tr rt	19⅞
5000 C & N W 30-yr db 5s	107⅛	2000 R T col tr 5s tr rs	43
30000 D & H cp of 1894	104⅛@104⅞	3000 R & D 6s	108
5000 D & H rg of '94	104⅞	6000 St L & I M 1st ex 5s	102⅛@102⅞
6000 D & R G 4s	77⅞@77⅛	4000 S L & S F 2d-Class B	106
2000 D S S & A 5s	96	3000 S L & S F 2d-Class C	106
5000 E T V & G con g 5s	91⅛	10000 S L & S W 1st	57
20000 Ed El N Y 1st 5s	103⅞@104⅞	1000 S P & N P 6s	115
3000 E L & B S 5s	98⅛@98⅞	2000 S P & S C 1st	124½@125
4000 F & P M 6s	114	4000 S A A & A P 4s	55⅛
10000 F W & D C 1st	71⅞	12000 Tex 1st 5s	75⅞@76⅞
7000 G H & S A-M & P 1s 5s	91	1000 T S L & K C 1st	59
5000 G E d b 5s	73@73⅞	16000 T P & W 4s	78⅞
5000 K & M 4s	75⅞	10000 U E l 1st	94⅞@95
10000 K P 1st cn	83½@84	15000 U P D & G 1st	45⅞@46
1000 K & O 1st	96	6000 U P 1s of '96	103⅞@103⅛
11000 L G St. L 1st 5s	84⅛@84⅞	1000 U P 1st of '97	103⅞
10000 L E & W 1st 5s	111⅛	3000 U P 1s of '98	104⅞
2000 L E & W 2d 5s	98	1000 U P 1st of '99	105⅞
28000 L & N un g d 4s	73@74	22000 Va fund deb 2-3 of 1991	55⅛@55⅞
10000 L N A & C g m	65@66	25000 Wab 1st 5s	103⅛@103⅛
8000 L S L & T 1st	57	1000 Wab 2d m 5s	75
2000 L I g m 4s	95	20000 W U ct tr 5s	103⅞@104
1000 L & N g m 6s	112	25000 W S gtd 4s	102
1000 Met E 1st	118	3000 W S ct 4s rg	101⅞
2000 M R con 4s	93⅛@93⅞	1000 Wis C 1st	65
5000 M & S P g m 4s Ser A	90⅛		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	1,850	12	12¾	11⅞	11⅞
Amn Sugar	12,300	80	80	76	76⅞
Do pfd	750	81	82	80⅞	81⅞
Bell Telephone	75	179½	179¾	178½	178½
C., B. & Q	1,900	76⅞	77⅞	76⅞	76⅞
Chi. Junc. Ry. pfd	5	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
Genl. Elec	110	35⅞	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞
Mex. Cent	225	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞
Oregon S. Line	100	7	7	7	7
Union Pacific	330	19⅞	19⅞	19	19
Westinghouse El	50	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
Do pfd	50	46	46	46	46

Bonds:

20000 Atch 4s	69⅞@70	3000 G E 5s	73
6000 Gas 1st 5s	80½@81	2000 C & N M 5s	66
10000 Gas 2d	60½@60⅞	5000 Mex C 4s	51
1000 C B Q 7s	119⅞	1000 N E 1st	104
4000 C B Q con 5s	100	3000 N E 2ds	85

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—Allouez Min. Co. (new), 35c bid; Atlantic, $9.00 bid; Boston & Montana, $24.75; Calumet & Hecla, $297.00; Franklin, $9.00 bid; Kearsarge, $6.75; Osceola, $26.50; Quincy, $117.00 bid; Tamarack, $156.00 bid.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Adams Con., 20c; Best & Belcher, $1.70; Deadwood, 50c; Eureka Con., 10c; Gould & Curry, 60c; Homestake, $10.00; Horn Silver, 10c; Iron Silver, $2.65; Mexican, 80c; Ontario, $5.00; Ophir, $1.45; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, 70c; Savage, 60c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 23.—Alta, 10c; Bulwer, 10c; Best & Belcher, $1.70; Bodie Consolidated, 20c asked; Chollar, 40c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.75; Crown Point, 40c; Gould & Curry, 70c asked; Hale & Norcross, 60c asked; Mexican, 95c; Mono, 10c asked; Ophir, $1.75 asked; Potosi, 50c; Savage, 60c; Sierra Nevada, 75c; Union Consolidated, 70c asked; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 70c.

MONETARY MATTERS AT LONDON.

Stock Market Quietly Steady—Tenders for India Drafts Refused.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The stock markets were quietly steady today. Business was mainly in English railways, which are firm. Americans were steady but lifeless. The Indian Government announces the issue of £2,500,000 of six months Treasury bills to be paid for Feb. 3. This is regarded as a sign that the Indian council will not allow the sale of bills at absurd rates. Today tenders were sent in for a large amount of drafts at 15⅞d, but the applications were refused. Bar silver has recovered to 30⅞d on speculative purchases here. The price of bar gold is barely sufficient to keep it out of the bank. Eighteen thousand pieces were received from the continent. Discount rates stiffened considerably on the announcement of the issue of India treasury bills.

Trial of an Alleged Embezzler.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Will C. Garvin, charged with embezzling $2,800 from the Carbonate National Bank, who was arrested at the instance of the New York Casualty Insurance company, was tried before United States Commissioner Phelps today. He waived examination and was bound over to the Federal Court in the sum of $4,500.

MEN OF TRADE MEET.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF DELEGATES FROM COMMERCIAL BODIES.

The Venerable Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia, Who Has Been President of the Board Since 1868, Is Re-elected—Chicago Gets a Vice-President—Plan Proposed to Secure National Legislation on Board of Trade Subjects—Registration of Trade Marks Is Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Members of the National Board of Trade convened at the Shoreham today for their twenty-fourth annual meeting, the representation being from the leading commercial bodies of the United States—Chicago's delegation consisting of G. F. Stone, F. G. Logan, R. S. Lyon, L. W. Boardman, H. F. Dousman, and W. G. Pope—and in the election of officers Mr. Dousman was chosen one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Board. Before the business of the gathering was formally inaugurated a committee consisting of Tucker, Philadelphia; Pope, Chicago; and Parsons, St. Louis, was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions relative to the death of Vice-President G. M. Howe of Chicago, and the report will be made at a later day. An exhaustive program of subjects has been prepared by the representatives of the business interests of the country and animated discussions will mark the presentation of some of the resolutions already adopted by local Boards of Trade. Chicago's board has scheduled the following topics: "Regulation of Immigration;" "Train Robberies and Train Wreckings;" "Amendments to Inter-State Commerce Law;" "Making Corporations Indictable for Violations of Law by Officers or Agents;" "Findings of Commission to Have the Validity of Reports by Masters in Chancery and Compelling Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Testimony;" "Tariff and Revenue, Recommending Prompt Action in Order That the Industries of the Country May Recuperate from the Effects of the Recent Financial Crisis;" "National Bank Currency and Finance."

The venerable Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia, who has been President since 1868, was unanimously reëlected. Mr. Fraley spoke of the National Board as representing the advanced thought and spirit of trade and commerce in this country and hoped that Congress might profit by what was said at this meeting. After the election of Vice-Presidents the session adjourned until afternoon.

At the afternoon session Mr. Gano of Cincinnati read the report of the Executive committee. It was the opinion of that committee that something should be done or some plan formulated by which the results of the deliberations of the national board could be made more effective. The committee suggested that an advocate might be selected to look after legislation which had been recommended. It was also suggested that the results of every discussion before the board be embodied in a bill which should be presented to Congress with the recommendation that it be enacted into a law.

Waldo Smith of New York spoke in favor of a resolution for a uniform law regulating and compelling the registration of trademarks.

Representative Buchanan of New Jersey questioned the authority of Congress to pass a trademark act that would be effective, except, possibly, as it might apply to inter-State commerce.

Mr. McKean of Philadelphia favored the resolution, which was finally adopted.

The resolution submitted by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce favoring uniformity in commercial laws was discussed at length. Ex-Gov. Francis of St. Louis, Mo., thought the National Board of Trade should recommend to its constituent boards that each ask the Legislature of its State to authorize the appointment of a committee to meet similar committees from other States and formulate a plan by which the evils complained of could be remedied. This plan was adopted.

The resolution presented by the Chicago Board of Trade asking that a more searching examination be made of the immigrants coming to this country was discussed. Mr. Seemuller offered a substitute calling for an amendment of the immigration laws to the end that immigrants of good character may be admitted, whether under contract or otherwise, and that paupers, criminals, and imbeciles be excluded and that penalties be imposed upon the owners of vessels bringing immigrants to our ports. An adjournment until tomorrow was taken before action was had.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

No Material Change in Prices of Cattle—Hogs Go Up, Then Down.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

DATES.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 22	11,951	252	23,561	10,925
Tuesday, Jan. 23	3,500	400	20,000	16,000
Week thus far	15,451	652	43,561	26,925
Same pd. last week	28,958	679	65,746	24,111
Same period 1893	24,201	1,318	41,863	20,046
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 22	2,809	39	9,351	.....
Tuesday, Jan. 23	1,800	.....	7,500	1,000
Week thus far	4,609	39	16,851	1,000
Same pd. last week	6,478	51	15,494	692
Same period 1893	6,854	337	15,170	3,220

Receipts Jan. 23 with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,500	20,000	16,000
Kansas City	7,000	10,000	1,200
Omaha	2,500	5,300	1,000
St. Louis	3,700	4,400	2,900
Totals	16,700	39,700	21,100
Cor. day last week	20,000	42,400	14,700
Cor. day 1893	22,500	45,000	16,400
Cor. day 1892	14,200	73,600	8,400
Cor. day 1891	16,100	75,500	11,600
Cor. day 1890	16,000	50,000	10,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 32,000 hogs, 15,000 cattle, and 16,000 sheep, against 39,958 hogs, 14,958 cattle, and 17,652 sheep one week ago, and 27,651 hogs, 17,460 cattle, and 12,125 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—The market was slow, but without material change in prices. Some left over cattle sold a shade lower, while fresh cattle sold at fully steady prices. Quotations:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs	$5.50@6.00
Choice to fancy, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.60@5.45
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs	4.00@4.75
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.45@4.20
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs	2.90@3.40
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.75@3.45
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.30@2.75
Inferior to fair canning cows	1.40@2.35
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs	2.30@3.85
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@6.50
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs	2.65@2.90
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	2.00@2.90

HOGS—The market opened firm to 5c higher, but later weakened, closing quiet at Monday's prices. Heavy sold at $5.20@5.65; bulk, $5.40@5.55; mixed, $5.25@5.60; bulk, $5.45@5.55; light, $5.20@5.55; bulk, $5.35@5.50; pigs, $4.50@5.40; bulk, $5.00@5.35.

SHEEP—Some sales of sheep were a shade higher, but lambs sold 5@10c lower and the general market for sheep closed 5@10c lower.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,412 head, consisting of about 28 carloads of natives and 72 cars of Southern. The supply of natives being small a quiet market prevailed at steady prices. Native steers, $2.80@3.75; cows, $2.65@3.00; Texas steers, $3.10@3.25. HOGS—Receipts, 3,442 head. The market opened strong and 10c higher and though there were some unfavorable advices from other points the advance here was well maintained until the close, which was 10@15c higher. A few choice heavy sold at $5.55. The range on good packing grades was $5.30@5.55. Butchers paid $5.50 for choice light weight and the bulk of the fair to good mixed hogs sold at $5.25@5.45. Pigs, common and rough heavy at $4.75@5.15. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,785 head. About one-half of the supply was light Texans. The market today was no exception to what it has been on low grades for the last month; they ruled dull and dragging and it was some time before anything could be done. Native mixed, $2.60@3.50. Others unchanged.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 23.—HOGS—Receipts, 12,000, opened strong; closed advance lost; light, $5.30@5.50; medium, $5.25@5.40, heavy, $5.20@5.25. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; steady; native steers, best, $4.20@4.85; fair to good, $3.60@4.15; cows and heifers, best, $2.70@3.25; fair to good, $1.65@2.65; bulls, $2.00@2.85; stockers and feeders, $2.80@3.50; calves, $6.00@10.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; steady.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 23.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,600 head; official, 161; opened 5c higher, closed weak; heavy, $5.15@5.30; mixed, $5.15@5.30; light, $5.20@5.30. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100 head; official, 102; shipments, 86. Cows, 10c higher; best stockers, active, firm; butchers' steers, $3.30@3.90; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.25@2.60; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.40; calves and yearlings, $2.00@2.80.

New York, Jan. 23.—BEEVES—Receipts, 899 head. No trading, feeling steady. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef at scant 8½c per lb; American steers at 10@10½c per lb, dressed weight. Shipments today, 531 cattle and 2,240 qrs of beef; tomorrow, 2,120 qrs of beef. CALVES—Receipts, 197 head; market firm; veals sold at $6.00@7.50 per cwt.; no fed or Western calves offered. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,088 head; dull and lower. Lambs quiet and steady. Sheep sold at $2.75@3.62½ per cwt; lambs at $4.50; dressed muttons slow at 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs dull at 6@8½c. HOGS—Receipts, 4,644 head; market firmer at $5.80@6.30 per cwt.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500 head; strong; feeders, $2.25@3.50; cows, $2.15@3.20; common, $1.25@3.20. HOGS—Receipts, 5,200 head; closed weak; best, $5.40; light mixed, $5.30@5.40; heavy, $5.25@5.35; pigs, $4.50@5.00.

NEW BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Capital Stock Placed at $10,000,000—To Operate Only Among Members.

A building and loan association was incorporated at Springfield yesterday under the title of the Illinois Savings and Loan company of Chicago. The capital is given as $10,000,000 and the incorporators include George Braunling and Charles D. Church, commission merchants; Louis Mohr of the firm of John Mohr & Son, boilermakers; Charles S. Petrie, First Assistant Fire Marshal; and F. W. Belse, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Braunling said there were already twenty shareholders ready to take an aggregate of $100,000 worth of stock in the new company. The organization will have branch offices in every important village, town, and city in Illinois, but its headquarters will be in Chicago. It is chartered under the laws of the building and loan associations of Illinois and will do business with its members only.

MEETING OF THE WEST PARK BOARD.

Commissioners Graham and Blount Discuss Improvement of Albany Avenue.

The West Park Commissioners held a meeting yesterday. A communication which had been received, requesting that the board enter no protest against the passage of an ordinance providing for the improving of Albany avenue from West Twelfth street to Jackson boulevard, precipitated a heated discussion between Commissioners Blount and Graham. Mr. Graham believed no interference should be offered the passage of the ordinance. Mr. Blount thought the board should protest against it. No action was taken. A resolution introduced by Commissioner Moll was adopted providing that the city should pay the entire cost of the assessment. The Commissioners agreed to reimburse the city if the Supreme Court should decide that the West Park Board is liable for the same.

MEXICO WANTS AMERICAN ISLANDS.

Says Three of Them Were Never Relinquished to the United States.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 23.—A movement is on foot in Mexico to annex a portion of what is commonly considered to be Southern California to this republic. It is claimed that the relinquishment of the Californian archipelago off the coast of Southern California has never been made either by Spain or Mexico to the United States, and that the islands comprising it are properly Mexican soil. The three islands to which this claim is made in particular are those of Santa Catalina, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz. A committee has been appointed at the instigation of the Geographical and Statistical Association of Mexico to push the claims of the republic to possession of these islands. The claim is made that on the transfer of California to the United States these islands were not included.

A Southern Disease.

First Moonshiner—"So ole Si Plunkitt died mighty sudden, eh? What was the disease?"

Second Moonshiner—"Bad eyesight. He shot at a revenue officer and missed him."—*Judge.*

Union Trust Co. Savings Bank,

Northeast Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Capital and Surplus, $1,200,000.

Pays Interest on Check Accounts......2%
On Demand Certificates......2%
On Time Certificates......3%
On Savings......4%

Receives Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Bankers.

S. W. RAWSON, President. E. F. PULSIFER, Vice-Prest.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier. F. L. WILK, Asst. Cashier.

FOR RENT.

Warehouse, 80x150, six stories and basement, 44, 46, 48, 50 S. Desplaines-st.

L. J. SWIFT & CO.,
217 W. Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate at Lowest Rates of Interest. Building Loans promptly made.

MASONIC TEMPLE STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. Grafton Parker & Co.
Room 701, 100 Washington-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate

H. E. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.

REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

TO RENT.

Store room 40 by 70, corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av., one of the best locations in the down-town district. Inquire of
JACOB WEIL & CO.,
Room 206, 56 Fifth-av.

TO RENT

Two very desirable offices in the TRIBUNE BUILDING, on second floor.
Apply to WM. C. DOW,
Room 15 Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REALTY.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the fifth regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of February, 1894, at eleven o'clock a. m. The Stock Transfer books will be closed from the close of business January 26th, 1894, to the opening of business on the sixteenth day of February, 1894.
H. A. GRAY, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Jan. 16th, 1894.

The coupons for interest due February 1st, 1894, on the First Mortgage, 5 per cent, 50 year Gold Bonds of The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company will be paid by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, 115 La Salle street, Chicago, and by the West Side Construction Company, 32 Nassau street, New York City, on and after that date.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Treasurer.

$200,000

To loan on Chicago Real Estate at
5½ and 6%,
In amounts of $5,000 and over.
LOEB & GATZERT, - - - - - 125 La Salle-st.

Good Business Opportunity

For a first-class man with $15,000 to $25,000 to invest with services in a well-established manufacturing business that will bear investigation. O X 64, Tribune office.

..ambs—Receipts, 2,088 ..mbs quiet and steady. ..¼ per cwt; lambs at ..slow at 5@7c per lb; ..8½c. Hogs—Receipts, ..er at $5.80@6.30 per

..3.—Cattle—Receipts, ..s, $2.25@3.50; cows, ..25@3.20. Hogs—Re.. ..reak; best, $5 40; light ..y, $5.25@5.35; pigs,

..D LOAN SOCIETY.

..at $10,000,000—To ..ong Members.

..sociation was incor.. ..esterday under the ..gs and Loan com.. ..capital is given as ..corporators include ..Charles D. Church, ..Louis Mohr of the ..Son, boilermakers; ..Assistant Fire Mar.. .., General Freight ..vania railroad. Mr. ..ere already twenty ..e an aggregate of .. in the new com.. ..will have branch .. village, town, and ..adquarters will be in ..under the laws of ..ciations of Illinois ..its members only.

..ST PARK BOARD.

..n and Blount Dis.. ..Albany Avenue.

..mmissioners held a ..mmunication which ..ting that the board ..the passage of an ..the improving of ..t Twelfth street to ..pitated a heated dis.. ..sioners Blount and ..believed no inter.. ..the passage of the ..thought the board ..it. No action was ..roduced by Commis.. ..providing that the ..cost of the assess.. ..ers agreed to reim.. ..reme Court should ..rk Board is liable

..RICAN ISLANDS.

..Were Never Relin.. ..nited States.

..3.—A movement is ..x a portion of what ..o be Southern Cali.. .. is claimed that the ..ifornian archipelago ..California has never ..n or Mexico to the ..e islands compris.. ..n soil. The three ..n is made in partic.. ..talina, Santa Rosa, ..ittee has been ap.. ..of the Geographical ..n of Mexico to push ..c to possession of .. is made that on the .. the United States ..luded.

..Disease.

..ole Si Plunkitt died ..was the disease?" ..d eyesight. He shot ..sed him."—Judge.

..Savings Bank, ..and Dearborn-sts.

..s, $1,200,000.

..k Accounts....2% ..s....2% ....3% 4%

..s of Merchants, ..Bankers.

..F. PULSIFER, Vice-Prest. ..L. WILK, Asst. Cashier.

..ENT.

..80x150, six ..sement, 44, ..splaines-st.

..T & CO., ..dison-st.

..O LOAN ..west Rates of Interest. ..mptly made. ..PLE STOCK ..D SOLD. ..rker & Co. ..ashington-st.

..o Loan ..o Real Estate. ..LBUT, ..Washington-st. ..UT, ..-st., New York.

..ENT. ..70, corner of ..fth-av., one of ..in the down.. ..re of ..IL & CO., ..56 Fifth-av.

..ENT ..s in the TRIBUNE ..or. ..WM. C. DOW, ..ribune Building

..D LOAN ..AGO REALTY. ..OR SALE.

..100 ..Washington-st

..RS OF THE ..COMPANY.

..fifth regular annual ..of the Illinois Steel ..ectors and such other ..will be held at the ..ookery Building, on ..and La Salle-sts., in ..Wednesday, the four.. ..eleven o'clock a. m. ..be closed from the ..894, to the opening ..of February, 1894. ..GRAY, Secretary.

..VEST SIDE ELE.. ..COMPANY.

..'S OFFICE, ..Jan. 16th, 1894. ..ebruary 1st, 1894, on ..year Gold Bonds of ..vated Railroad Com.. ..cial Loan and Trust ..Chicago, and by the ..y, 32 Nassau street, ..date. ..N, JR., Treasurer.

..00 ..l Estate at ..%, ..and over. .. - 125 La Salle-st.

..pportunity ..5,000 to $25,000 ..well-established ..will bear investi..

HARMONY HAS FLOWN

DEMOCRATS BADLY DIVIDED BY THE SUGAR VOTE.

Kickers Against the Wilson Bill Growing in Number—Removal of the Sugar Tax and Abolition of the Bounty Point Directly to an Income Tax to Make Up the Deficit—Coal and Iron Schedules Debated—Plan of Subscribing for the New Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Sugar is free, both raw and refined, and the bounty is wiped out so far as the House is concerned. The votes are so conclusive that the subject is ended until the bill goes over to the Senate. Then it will be very hard work to get that body to impose a tax, and it will be harder to get the House to agree to the tax in conference.

Having given its overwhelming voice as to sugar, the House is now ready for the income tax, which is the only means left for raising the revenue needed to meet the deficiencies caused by the Wilson bill. The Democratic majority of the Ways and Means committee today made three efforts to report the income tax bill, but there was always a hitch; and at the afternoon meeting Chairman Wilson simply announced that the matter will be acted on tomorrow. The Republican members were present and ready to insure a quorum of the committee, but the Democrats did not want their presence. The income-taxers are getting impatient with the committee and say that Chairman Wilson cannot hold the income provision until after the customs bill is voted on. If his committee does not act tomorrow they will take steps to bring it to time, and they have the votes. It was said this afternoon that Speaker Crisp favored the House voting on whether the income tax should be part of the bill or not. With the Speaker favoring such a test there should be no doubt about securing recognition.

Income-Taxers Favor a Caucus.

The income-taxers take great credit to themselves for their fairness, and say they are willing to leave the decision to a Democratic caucus, while the anti-income members fight shy of a caucus.

It was announced today that four out of six Louisiana members will vote against the Wilson bill, and probably the two others will come into line with them. There is nothing else for the Louisiana delegation to do. It swells the ranks of the known kickers. Haines of Troy, N. Y., was around today with the names of thirty-five Democrats who were alleged to favor recommitting the bill. He was pretty sure that when the end of the schedules was reached and coal and iron ore are left free, he would have fifty Democratic supporters for such a proposition, which would give it a bare majority, provided all the Republicans would vote for it. The addition of the income tax to the bill would undoubtedly increase the number of Democrats who would vote against its passage. The Republicans have declined to say what they will do on a motion to recommit. Their purpose is to beat the Wilson bill and most of them think the way to do that is on a square vote against its passage. Democrats who are not willing to do this have no right to look for Republican aid.

SUGAR, COAL, AND IRON ORE DEBATE

Mr. Warner of New York Scores a Remarkable Victory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—When the House went into committee today the committee was beset by shoals and quicksands, and more than an hour was spent in getting its bearings. Late yesterday afternoon an amendment had been offered by Mr. Robertson (Dem., La.), as follows:

Strike out all of paragraph 181 and insert the following: "All sugars testing by the polariscope not above 75° shall pay a duty of one cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic test they shall pay 3-100 of a cent per pound additional, and all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color shall pay an additional duty of five-twentieths of one cent per pound; provided, that all sugars when exported from or the product of any country when and so long as such country pays or shall hereafter pay directly or indirectly a bounty on sugar, shall pay, in addition to the rates herein provided for, a duty equal to the bounty so paid by such country."

To this Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment, which was adopted, as follows:

Strike out paragraph 181, including lines 11, 12, and 13 on page 28, and strike out from paragraph 641 the words "Not above No 16, Dutch standard in color," in lines 9 and 10 on page 86.

The House adjourned without acting on the Robertson amendment, and this question as to the status of this amendment caused trouble this morning. A number of explanations which did not explain very clearly were offered, and after nearly one and three-quarters hours had been consumed it was decided by the committee that the Warner amendment was a substitute, and the substitute was then agreed to. The effect is to place sugars, raw and refined, on the free list, while the bounty is abolished.

Debate the Coal Schedule.

The coal schedule was next taken up, and Mr. Oates (Dem., Ala.) offered an amendment striking coal from the free list and putting a duty of 40 cents a ton upon it and 20 cents per ton on slack. Mr. Wise (Dem., Va.) offered an amendment to this amendment placing the duty at 50 cents per ton. Mr. McKaig (Dem., Md.) submitted a substitute providing for the retention of the present law, 75 cents per ton on coal and 30 cents per ton on slack.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.) offered the following amendment to the substitute:

Insert at the end of paragraph 439: "Provided, that if any article is imported the product of any country which imposes a duty on said article exported from the United States then there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon said imported article the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this act."

Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. Va.) made the point of order against the amendment that it was not germane to the subject under discussion and also that it was in the nature of retaliation. Mr. Hitt then altered his amendment by specifying that any article "on the free list" is imported, etc., but Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) made the point of order against it that it was not germane, and the Chairman sustained the point of order.

Mr. Rayner (Dem., Md.) delivered an earnest and eloquent plea for free coal. He said he held a position antagonistic to his State, which wanted a protective tariff on coal. The Democratic party was arrayed against the protected manufacturers with all their accumulated wealth. It was a struggle between the highly protected manufacturers and their victims. [Democratic applause.] He predicted that an enlarged season of prosperity would follow the passage of the Wilson bill and that it would result in our commerce going to all the marts of the world.

Mr. Wise (Dem., Va.) spoke in favor of his amendment putting a tax of 50 cents per ton on coal.

Mr. Clarke (Dem., Ala.) said the Wilson bill discriminated in favor of the Northern farmers.

Tucker for Protection.

Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.) said he had no personal interest in the coal mines of Virginia, but as a representative of the State he advocated the amendment substituting the coal schedule of the McKinley law for the corresponding provision of the Wilson bill; and he asserted that putting coal on the free list would not cheapen the product to those people who lived west of the Alleghenies and east of the Rockies.

Mr. Hunter (Dem., Ill.) termed protection the creation of avarice. If protection was for the benefit of the workingman and for the equalization of wages, he asked, how was it that coal miners in some sections received 60 cents a day, others $1.10 a day, and still others $3 a day.

Mr. Alderson (Dem., W. Va.) earnestly advocated the retention of the present duty.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) defended the free coal schedule of the Wilson bill. He instanced a number of prominent Republicans who had favored free coal, among them Senators Frye and Hale and President Garfield.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Ia.) said that the Randall Democrats had prevented the adoption of free coal in the past, and he was glad to see so many recruits coming over from the Democratic to the Republican ranks.

Mr. Oates (Dem., Ala.) advocated a tariff on coal in the interest of the people of his State. To put on the free list articles which were produced here and abroad would put our workingmen in competition with the pauper labor of Europe.

Mr. Washington (Dem., Tenn.) opposed the placing of coal on the free list.

Ohio's Interests.

Mr. Grosvener (Rep., Ohio) said that Ohio was the third State in the mining of bituminous coal in the United States. The closing of mills due to the trade depression or the threat of free trade—whichever way it might be regarded—redounded to the injury of the miners. He did not mean to say that foreign coal would come into Ohio, but that Ohio would lose a large part of its market by the competition of foreign coal in the Eastern States.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) spoke for a revenue tariff on coal.

Mr. Hicks (Rep., Pa.) spoke for Pennsylvania in behalf of a tariff on coal. It was the miners' finished product. He denounced the Wilson bill as a dishonest and discriminating bill. He thought Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, and Tennessee, and the other coal producing States should stand firmly for a tariff on coal.

Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.) said coal was the source of heat and light and life, and was universally used, and therefore there was nothing which could not better be taxed than this.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) opposed free coal. Destroy the coal industry, said Mr. Dalzell, and you strike a blow at two classes of laborers—the miners themselves and the vast army of employés engaged in the transportation of coal.

Wilson's Appeal.

Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. Va.) in closing the debate and defending the action of the Committee on Ways and Means in putting coal on the free list, said the Democratic platform, while declaring for tariff reform, declared specifically for free raw materials. In answer to a question as to whether raw material was not for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturer, Mr. Wilson replied that it did so primarily, but its ultimate result was to cheapen the product to the consumer. He said the exportation of coal from the United State to Canada, England, Germany, France, and other countries had largely increased in recent years. He said there was a law on the statute books of Canada taking off the duty on American coal when the tax was taken off Canadian coal by this country. It is common history that the price of coal is put up and put down at the will of the coal combine. He was asked why he did not put a tariff upon the product of his own State. Mr. Wilson said that in making a tariff for the whole country he had not considered the interests of his own State. [Democratic applause.]

A vote was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Wise raising the tariff to 50 cents, and it was defeated by a viva voce vote. The vote was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Turpin and it was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 172. The substitute offered by Mr. McKaig to insert the provisions of the McKinley law in place of the clause in the Wilson bill was defeated—yeas, 91; nays, 146. The following Democrats voted with the Republicans on this proposition: Messrs. Alderson (W. Va.), R. Riley (Pa.), Pendleton (W. Va.), Sibley (Pa.), Wise (Va.), McAleer (Pa.), McKaig (Md.), Meyer (La.), Compton (Md.), and Hines (Pa.).

The amendment of Mr. Oates, putting on a tax of 40 cents a ton was then voted on and defeated by a vote of 81 in the affirmative to 131 in the negative.

Iron-Ore Schedule.

The House next took up the iron ore schedule. Mr. Oates (Dem., Ala.) was recognized to offer an amendment to take iron ore (including nanganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites and sulphur ore, as pyrites or sulphuret of iron in its natural state) off the free list and put a tariff tax of 40 cents a ton on it. In advocating his amendment he said the high-priced miners of this country would be brought into competition with cheap foreign labor by free ore and that the former could not possibly compete with any success. He pleaded for these men and that their livelihoods be not taken away from them.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) interrupted Mr. Oates to say that if he (Mr. Bland) held such protectionist views he would get over on the other side of the House.

Mr. Oates replied that he had always been in favor of the protection incidental to a revenue tariff.

Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa.) won Republican applause by declaring that he would lose his right hand rather than vote to destroy the industries of his State.

Mr. Haugen (Rep., Wis.) spoke in opposition to the Wilson bill in general and against free iron ore in particular. He presented a remonstrance from the Chamber of Commerce of Duluth against the passage of the free iron ore schedule. He gave notice that tomorrow he would propose an amendment providing for the retention of the present duty on iron ore.

The House then took a recess.

Patterson for an Income Tax.

At the night session Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.) addressed the committee in support of an income tax. His denunciation of protection evoked applause from the Democratic side of the House and from the galleries.

Mr. Haines (Dem., N. Y.) was granted three minutes, in which he deprecated ad valorem duties.

Mr. Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.) spoke in opposition to the Wilson bill, and was followed by Mr. Taylor (Dem., Ind.), Baker (Rep., N. H.), and Beltzhoover (Dem., Pa.). Mr. Beltzhoover closed by saying:

This bill is justly liable to the criticism that, purporting to be a revenue bill, it does not provide revenue; that, pretending to reduce taxation, it does not reduce it, but shifts it from the sources and parties which have hitherto paid it to other sources and other parties; that it creates a deficit which could easily be supplied by tariff taxes in order to necessitate other taxes which the American people never contemplated should be resorted to except in time of war; that it violates the solemn promise of Mr. Cleveland that tariff reform would involve only "a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but that the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated."

The House then adjourned.

SENATORS TALK ABOUT THE BONDS.

Silver Men Advocate Coinage of the Seigniorage—Republicans Reticent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—There is no matter pending before the Senate Committee on Finance of sufficient importance to demand immediate attention, and the result was that the meeting today partook of the nature of an informal conference. The action of Mr. Carlisle in issuing bonds was the subject of general talk. The silver men took the ground that there was no authority for the Secretary to replenish the gold reserve and then use that gold for current expenses, and advocated the proposition they have advanced at each meeting of either coining the seigniorage or issuing certificates against it, so as to give the Treasury immediate relief. Mr. Voorhees believes the Secretary in pursuing his present course is within the law. The Republicans refrained from committing themselves, but Mr. Sherman frankly stated that if he were in the Secretary's place he could not say just what he would do. During the discussion Mr. Voorhees made the declaration that he was of the opinion that further legislation would be necessary to keep up the government credit and provide for the deficiency and intimated that he was at work upon a bill which he should introduce at some future time. Quite recently some of the silver members of the committee have gone to the Secretary and urged him to advocate the coinage of the seigniorage, but Mr. Carlisle has steadfastly refused to do this. The committee also discussed the subject of hearings on the tariff bill when it should reach the Senate. Although no action was taken there appeared to be a tacit understanding that there should be hearings when the proper time came.

PLAN OF SUBSCRIBING FOR BONDS.

Circular of Instructions Is Issued from the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Secretary Carlisle's bond circular was issued at the Treasury Department today. It is as follows:

"In subscribing for the new 5 per cent bonds under the circular of Jan. 17, 1894, the annexed form should be followed. The blank may be detached, filled up, and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The subscriber should state plainly the amount of bonds desired, the price he proposes to pay, and the place where the bonds should be delivered, which may be the subscriber's home or any other more convenient place. He should at the same time state whether he desires to deposit the amount of his subscription at the Treasury Department in the City of Washington, or at one of the following Subtreasuries—viz: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, or San Francisco.

"The bonds will be issued in the following denominations—viz.: Coupon bonds, $50, $100, and $1,000; registered bonds, $50, $100, $1,000, and $10,000. Subscribers should, if practicable, state in their proposals the denominations of the bonds desired, and whether they should be coupon or registered; but if at the time of offering the subscription the kind and denominations of bonds desired cannot be stated the subscriber may defer giving that information until he is notified that his proposal is accepted. Gold certificates will be received the same as gold coin in payment of subscriptions, but no payment should be made by any subscriber until he has been notified by the Secretary that his subscription has been accepted.

"The subjoined table, showing the prices at which the new 5 per cent bonds should be sold in order to realize to the investor certain rates of interest from 3 per cent down to 2¼ per cent, with one day's interest of $100,000, is published for the information of persons desiring to subscribe for said bonds:

Rate realized	Price.	One day's interest on $100,000.
3 per cent	117.223	$8.21918
2 15-16 per cent	117.815	8.04794
2⅞ per cent	118.411	7.87671
2 13-16 per cent	119.010	7.70548
2¾ per cent	119.613	7.53425
2 11-16 per cent	120.219	7.36301
2⅝ per cent	120.829	7.19178
2 9-16 per cent	121.442	7.02055
2½ per cent	122.059	6.84931

[Attached to the circular is a blank form of proposal]. "J. G. CARLISLE, "Secretary of the Treasury."

The Treasury gold today declined to $68,763,020; currency to $21,446,232, less $7,213,128 paid on interest and bonds.

SUGAR STOCK VALUES FALL SWIFTLY

Abolition of the Bounty Causes Heavy Selling in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—When the Stock Exchange opened this morning the effect of the action of the House in putting sugar on the free list and cutting off the bounty was quickly apparent. Everybody wanted to sell sugar. It had closed the night before at 81¾. It opened at 79. It was like getting in out of the wet. The crowd surged about the sugar post and became much excited. Great blocks of sugar certificates were offered and before the exchange had been open ten minutes 8,000 shares had changed hands at 79. Up to 11:30 o'clock 73,800 of the certificates were sold. The excitement, however, had to a great extent subsided by 10:30 o'clock, after which the price fluctuated between 76¼@79.

A feature of the sales was the absence of large orders. A few of the houses that often execute large orders, like Henry Allen & Co., Content & Nathan, W. T. Beers, Clark & Ward, and C. I. Hudson sold 2,000 to 3,000 shares each, but the great part of the selling came through commission-houses, and was believed to be for frightened holders. It was openly stated that the principal interests in the management were among the heaviest sellers. It was almost impossible to trace the buying. Alfred De Cordova was perhaps the most prominent, but his purchases and the other buying were generally believed to be covering of shorts.

When the rush to sell sugar turned the Stock Exchange into a bedlam several persons who have had an intimation recently that United States Attorney-General Olney and Attorney-General Hensel of Pennsylvania have had their attention called to the trust thought that the tip had been given out by somebody on the inside and looked for a full-fledged panic in sugar securities. The intimation came from a man whose name is among the foremost in legal circles in this city. He told a well-known broker that either Attorney-General Olney or Attorney-General Hensel might call the attention of the courts to the fact that the sugar trust, in the face of the anti-trust law, bought out several large sugar refineries and dealers in Philadelphia, among them Bartlett, Frazier & Co., and paid $25,000,000 for their plants, which were thereafter a part of the trust. In order to do this the sugar trust increased its stock from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000. Had this intimation and the prominence of the man who gave it been known today when the rush to sell sugar was at its height it would doubtless have sold much lower. As it was, probably some of the heaviest sellers had an inkling of the probable proceedings against the trust.

INJUNCTION PETITION IS PREPARED.

Judge Cole Forwards the Document to Senator Allen at Washington.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 23.—The petition of General Master Workman J. R. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor asking an injunction restraining Secretary Carlisle from issuing bonds, prepared by Judge C. C. Cole of Des Moines, was forwarded to Senator Allen at Washington tonight. Judge Cole declined to make the petition public before Senator Allen approves it. Mr. Sovereign has written General Secretary-Treasurer Hayes of Philadelphia to meet Senator Allen in Washington and engage such additional counsel as the Senator may desire.

DENOUNCE THE INCOME TAX BILL.

Chicago Business-Men Condemn the Democratic Plan of Personal Revenue.

Prompt and unqualified condemnation was the verdict pronounced by a number of prominent business-men upon the income tax bill. But one man was found who openly expressed his admiration of the measure and thought it would work like a charm. Another man said an income tax was "a good thing, theoretically," and that was all the approval he could spare. Following are the views expressed:

S. W. Rawson—When the income tax law was in vogue during the war the expense attending its enforcement was about as much as the government collected in taxes. I look upon the bill now before Congress as an unjust measure. The amount of revenue to be realized by the government through this tax on incomes is too small to justify its passage. If this country was at war with some other country there would be some excuse for such a measure.

E. S. Dreyer—An income tax law properly administered might be of great value to the government as a source of revenue. At a conservative estimate there are $20,000,000 worth of securities locked up in the safety deposit vaults here in Chicago upon which not one cent of taxation is paid by the owners. They are owned by men who owe their prosperity to the government, yet who thus manage to escape contributing to its maintenance. I am confident the government could enforce the collection of this tax on incomes.

Edward Koch—An income tax is theoretically a good thing. If properly levied it would be taxation in its most equitable form. Theoretically the idea is all right, but I am afraid the government would find it almost impossible to collect an income tax. It is true that the burden of indirect taxation falls heaviest upon poor people, but direct taxation would work injustice upon the masses.

James B. Forgan—My views on an income tax are altogether too radical to be properly presented in a newspaper.

W. T. Baker—As a revenue measure I suppose it would eventually meet the wants of the government, but not before another year. What the government needs is money right away, and the proper way to get it would be to put a tax on tea and coffee and sugar. The income tax, if passed, will be a standing temptation to dishonesty.

T. W. Blatchford—I think it is a good law for the purpose of teaching people how to become liars.

Marshall Field—I think it is the most odious tax that can be put on the statutes and the most difficult to collect. It would have a tendency to make people dishonest. The government should put a moderate tax on sugar, tea, and coffee and abolish the bounty on sugar. In this way $50,000,000 could be collected without injury to anybody.

P. D. Armour—I am opposed to an income tax because the country was dissatisfied with it before, even when it was levied in an exigency. There is far more reason now for the people of the United States to be opposed to the tax.

A. A. Loeb—It is perhaps legitimate to assess such a tax, but impossible of successful operation.

Attorney W. J. Hynes—The character of such a tax is enough to condemn it. The objectionable features of such a law overweigh its merits. Limiting the tax to people with an income over a high amount is essentially class legislation.

Meredith's Free Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Mr. Meredith (Dem., Va.) offered in the House today a bill authorizing the owners of silver bullion mined or produced in the United States to have it coined into standard silver dollars of 412½ grains, at any United States mint, on the same terms and conditions that gold is now coined. The dollars coined are to be a legal tender for all debts or demands, public or private.

Grafton's California Trains.

The most complete train service between Chicago and California via San Antonio and Los Angeles, having a dining car all the way. Tickets good to return to July 15, 1894. Parties who intend going should apply to the undersigned for particulars before making any arrangements elsewhere. J. J. GRAFTON, 195 Clark street.

California in 3½ Days

Via the Northwestern line. Dining cars all the way. Palace Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleepers through without change daily. Ticket office, 208 Clark-st.

CENSURE OF GROVER.

IT IS IMPLIED IN TURPIE'S HAWAIIAN RESOLUTION.

Practically Recognizing the Dole Government, There Is No Suggestion of Condemnation of Mr. Stevens—Declaration That Annexation at This Time Is Not Expedient—Virile Speech of Senator Cullom Against the Administration's Blundering Hawaiian Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Practical censure of the Cleveland-Gresham monarchical policy is conveyed in the resolution reported by the Foreign Relations committee today. It recognizes unconditionally the provisional government. There is no suggestion of censure for ex-Minister Stevens, as was the case with the resolution which the Democratic majority in the House Foreign Affairs committee agreed on. The resolution was reported by Mr. Turpie, who introduced it. Its phraseology is changed, so that the first clause was not made dependent on anything submitted by the executive. The declaration as to annexation is in no sense a hostile one. It merely recognizes that, under existing circumstances, with the present administration committed against an annexation treaty, the project is not feasible. Sherman, Davis, Frye, Morgan, and other members who believe in annexation agreed to it, but Dolph was unwilling to commit himself to the first clause, lest it might be taken as a declaration of permanent policy. However, there is no fear of such understanding. The immediate business before Congress is to show its friendship towards the provisional government and to make clear that the deposed Queen can expect no aid from it in backing up the Cleveland-Gresham efforts in her behalf. This it does make plain, and the cuckoos on the committee were glad enough to assent to it.

Following is the Turpie resolution:

Resolved, That from the facts and papers laid before the Senate it is unwise and inexpedient, under existing conditions, to consider at this time any project of annexation of the Hawaiian territory to the United States; that the provisional government therein having been duly recognized, the highest international interests require that it shall pursue its own line of policy; foreign intervention in the political affairs on the islands will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United States.

Mr. Turpie said that the resolution complied with the position of the committee save a dissent by the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Dolph) as to the first section. He had been also directed by the committee to say that the resolution had no relation to the special investigation now pending before the committee. That was a subsequent matter. He had been further directed to ask immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Colo.)—I must object to the present consideration of the resolution. I wish to see it in print. There is no haste about it.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.)—Let the resolution lie over for one day. I concur with the Senator from Colorado that we ought to have the resolution in print. When it comes up for consideration I shall ask for a division of the question.

Mr. Teller—The resolution ought to be printed, and we ought to have an opportunity to examine it. It will undoubtedly bring on some discussion. It cannot pass the Senate without discussion.

The resolution then went over till tomorrow and was ordered to be printed.

CULLOM HITS FROM THE SHOULDER.

Policy of the Administration Held Up to Contempt and Ridicule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Today Senator Cullom scored the administration for its conspiracy in behalf of Mrs. Dominis. He was particularly severe upon Secretary Gresham's cipher dispatches and the concealment from Congress and the public which has marked the course of the administration. He said:

"By the act of Queen Liliuokalani in publicly announcing that she should abrogate the existing constitution and issue one of her own, and by taking the necessary steps to complete the royal revolution she became simply Mrs. Dominis. Had the people attempted by revolution to dethrone her by armed power, cast her into prison, banished, or executed her, where would have been the power of the United States to interfere in the matter? Where is the prerogative of the United States to interfere any further than has already been done for the protection of American interests? Abundant testimony has been furnished upon every hand in controversion of the assumed theory of the President and the Secretary of State and the repeated declarations of Minister Willis that the revolution was primarily incited and fostered by United States Minister Stevens and by Capt. Wiltse, who was in command of the Boston. But suppose the American forces had (which I deny) committed the act so alleged, what difference would that make as regards Mr. Cleveland's act in attempting to recrown Mrs. Dominis? Mr. Cleveland found there an established government. Mr. Cleveland knew this, for he accredited his special detective Commissioner to its chief executive, a ridiculous blunder of Falstaffian diplomacy. Acting under instructions this American spy performed his duty by frequent secret reports to the Secretary of State as to what he found and as to what he did, which included the singular incident of pulling down the American flag.

Blount a Public Enemy.

"What was Blount in his relation to Hawaii? Neither more nor less than a public enemy. Personally I am very glad to see the ex-paramount here in Washington, walking safely about the Capitol, but I must confess that there would have been a great deal of grim justice in the act if the Hawaiian government had caused his trial either by the civil authorities or by court-martial at Honolulu, as would have been done in any other government. True, his offense was that of his superiors merely, but the punishment is meted to the agent who is caught in the act. Maj. André suffered death; Commissioner Blount receives compensation from the United States, but the world condemns both him and his employers.

"In this Hawaiian affair the history of nine months of successive blunders is so full of the tragic, the ridiculous, and the farcical and the responsibility has become so diffuse and generally uncertain that the country has reached the conclusion that President, Premier, and Cabinet, with all their new-fangled paramounts and mysterious cipher dispatches, are mere tin-clad actors in a stupendous comedy of errors. The ridiculous mantle of secrecy which has hidden for months the actions of the executive has at last been removed and the patchwork policy fully revealed. How now appears that sham and shoddy management which, according to the public press, marshaled the subordinate employés of the State Department en masse in the halls of the state buildings and administered to the charwomen, messengers, laborers, and clerks a monstrous oath, that they would never reveal to the outside world a single word or thing pertaining to the Hawaiian correspondence? Was the usual constitutional oath of office which every one had taken of so little value that Secretary Gresham could make the obligation stronger by a new-fangled, unlawful, and wholly nugatory imposition?

Blemishes on the Nation's Record.

"What a scene is now exposed! Personal hates and dislikes; partisan prejudices; charges of unfaithful conduct against an honest Minister; offers to restore a fallen monarchy upon the ruins of a crushed republic; disavowals of American manhood; treachery and unfair dealings—all these things piled up, one upon the other, give the lie to an honorable record of more than a hundred years of our national life.

"What answer to these things do we hear from those Senators who timidly and with soft step and whispering voice essay a weak defense for the administration which has two or three years longer in which to dispense its patronage? Up to this hour the only attempted answer or defense has been: 'Charge it to Stevens,' or, 'What about Stevens?' When Secretary Gresham revels in cipher dispatches, which take him days to translate, and Senators, and press, and public grow weary of waiting and wondering why he does not take the United States into his confidence, some piping cuckoo settles the whole matter by saying 'Well, Stevens is to blame.' Minister Stevens can well afford to rest in quiet and peace, without reply to these petty attacks upon him. Whatever may be his personal peculiarities, he stands before the people of the United States as an honest and honorable public servant, competent in his profession, straightforward in his methods, and whose official record upon this matter is in every way a hundred fold more creditable than that which seeks to strike a blow at Benjamin Harrison over the shoulders of John L. Stevens.

Ridiculing the President.

"There is still another word to be said upon the present situation of this anomalous and singular history. This administration, pledged to reform everything in sight from the tariff on peanuts to the pension of the wounded soldiers, started upon the first week of its accession to power to reinstate a monarchy. Ignoring a Senate then in session and assuming a pompous dictatorship and supreme control hitherto without precedent and wholly without excuse, the President set himself in hot haste upon the task of carrying out the Chicago platform by offering to make Mrs. Dominis once more the Queen of the Cannibal Islands. After various sorts of negotiation he told Mrs. Dominis through Messenger Willis: 'Now, Lil, if I do this thing you must be a good Queen. You must not get me into trouble by cutting off the heads of my great and good friend, Mr. Dole, and the other fellows.' The dusky madam stamped her foot and swore she would kill every mother's son of them, and confiscate all their property besides. Imagine Minister Willis, with tears in his eyes, begging the angry woman not to throw away this chance to become Queen again.

"But the march of events continues steadily on. The effort to discredit the clear and honest policy of a previous administration has passed into the bundle labeled 'vindictive blunders.' No other President or any party, during our history of nearly a hundred and twenty years, has ever put this people in an attitude of contempt and shame, subject to popular derision, and made us a laughing stock before an enlightened world."

M'CREARY'S HAWAIIAN RESOLUTION.

It Is an Indorsement of the Policy of Restoring the Monarchy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Representative McCreary, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has prepared and today introduced in the House a resolution touching Hawaii. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and will receive consideration at Thursday's meeting. Mr. McCreary says that the resolution represents the sentiments of nine members of the committee, and he expects it will be reported to the House and form the basis of the discussion of the Hawaiian question, which will begin immediately after the disposal of the tariff bill. The text of the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, 1. That it is the sense of this House that the action of the United States Minister in employing United States naval forces and illegally aiding in overthrowing the constitutional government of the Hawaiian Islands in January, 1893, and in setting up in its place a provisional government not republican in form and in opposition to the will of the majority of the people, was contrary to the traditions of our republic and the spirit of our Constitution and should be and is condemned.

2. That we heartily approve of the principle announced by the President of the United States that interference with the domestic affairs of an independent nation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions; and it is further the sense of this House that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to our country or the assumption of a protectorate over them by our government is uncalled for and inexpedient. That the people of that country should have absolute freedom and independence in pursuing their own line of policy, and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands will not be regarded with indifference by the Government of the United States.

ADMIRAL IRWIN IS IMPARTIAL.

Copy of His Instructions Issued Nov. 29 Last at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The following is the text of the order of Rear-Admiral Irwin to the men under his command at Honolulu, which was sent to Congress yesterday with the other Hawaiian correspondence:

PACIFIC STATION, FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA, HONOLULU, H. I., Nov. 29, 1893.—General Order No. 2.—The Commander-in-Chief calls the attention of all under his command to the manifest impropriety of taking sides with either political party in Hawaii. The expression of political opinion or the wearing of badges is strictly forbidden. JOHN IRWIN,
Rear-Admiral United States Navy, Commanding United States Naval Force on Pacific Station.

Mr. Sweet of Idaho introduced in the House today a joint resolution declaring the sympathy of the United States with the effort now being made to establish a republican form of government in the Hawaiian Islands.

DANVILLE POSTOFFICE CONTEST.

Cannon Roasts the Appointee, John Beard, at a Committee Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Senate committee now has control of the appointment of John Beard as Postmaster at Danville, Ill. The appointment has been suspended since early in December, and the committee held two sessions for its discussion today. Mr. Cannon, Senator Palmer, and Mr. Beard attended the morning meeting, and Mr. Cannon laid before the committee a series of charges against Beard. They in brief declared that Mr. Beard was not a proper person to hold an appointive office, and particularly the postoffice at Danville. In support of these charges Mr. Cannon made a speech, in the course of which he gave Beard a lively roasting, saying Beard could not be controlled by God or man. One of the committeemen who knew Beard asked Mr. Cannon if Mr. Beard was in the room, and Mr. Cannon said he had not noticed him, whereupon Mr. Beard touched Mr. Cannon on the shoulder and asked the gentleman: "Have you forgotten me?" Mr. Cannon used plain, unvarnished language in referring to Mr. Beard, and that gentleman was equally forcible in some remarks he made to Mr. Cannon. Beard said he wanted the privilege of defending himself against Mr. Cannon's charges, which he declared were false. He had lived in Danville for a quarter of a century, and was well known there. If he was an acceptable person for the place to which he had been appointed the Danville people would know all about it and testify to the facts.

It was time for the Senate to convene and a motion was made for a postponement of the hearing until Tuesday next. Mr. Beard told Senator Hill the appointment had been in the Senate for fifty days and begged for immediate action. The result was another committee meeting at 2:30 p. m., when the discussion was resumed. Gen. Black, who is a Beard man, laid before the committee the affidavits of 150 residents of Danville testifying as to Beard's good character, and Gen. Palmer made a strong appeal in Beard's behalf, and was followed by Mr. Beard in person. This gentleman said Mr. Cannon's opposition was on the ground of differences of opinion which arose between Mr. Cannon, as interested in a street railway, and himself as Mayor of the City of Danville. He told the committee how the street railway folks failed to comply with the terms of the charter, and how he, as Mayor, went to tear up its tracks. He was prevented from doing this by an injunction granted by a Repulican Judge. He said, moreover, there was not a Republican officeholder in Danville Mr. Cannon did not control. If he was to be condemned by the committee for actions which would be breaches of trust to the people and the party which elected him Mayor of Danville he wanted to know that fact.

The further consideration of the case has gone over until Tuesday next, by which time more affidavits for and against Beard will be filed.

DENIES THREATENING MAYOR BEMIS.

Testimony at Omaha Indicates That Officer Bloom Is Innocent.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The hearing of testimony in the case of Officer Bloom, charged with writing letters threatening Mayor Bemis' life, was continued before the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. Bloom produced evidence of his previous good character and showed he had no object in writing such a letter. The evidence introduced against him so far is circumstantial. The board reserved decision until the next meeting, but it now looks as if the anonymous author is some one other than Bloom.

J. R. Webster went to St. Louis last night to lay before the Missouri River Commission the necessity for protecting the Nebraska banks at Florence and the Iowa banks below that point from the cutting of the channel. The menace is more to the Iowa than to the property on this side, and is in line with the invasion of the banks on the east side, above the motor bridge, which necessitated repairing.

United States District-Attorney Ben Baker of Nebraska has been notified to continue in his office, the term of which has expired, pending the appointment of a successor by President Cleveland.

HILL'S HARD FIGHT.

DETERMINATION OF THE SENATOR TO DEFEAT PECKHAM.

The Outlook at Present Not Favorable for Confirmation—It Will Be No Surprise Should the President Be Turned Down Again—Wilson of Iowa Speaks for Retention of the Federal Election Laws—He Declares the Position of the Democrats Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Hill's fight against Cleveland is going to be what an old Senator calls "a daisy one." Twenty-four hours' reflection on the President's nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham for the Supreme Court does not seem to have increased the chances for confirmation. Yet there has been nothing to show how individual Senators stand. Senatorial courtesy is not so strong as it once was, and the mere statement of a Senator that he is aggrieved against the President is not enough to secure the rejection of a good appointment.

In the present instance there seems to be the same difference of opinion as to Peckham which was shown over Hornblower, and this is whether the appointment is really a good one. Hill and Murphy will undoubtedly be able to show that Mr. Peckham is not much of a Democrat. But President Harrison nominated several Democrats for judicial positions and the Republicans under his administration did not feel justified in rejecting them. The Democratic Senators take a more narrow view, yet Hill has many personal enemies among them, and they will not rally under his banner, though some of them also detest the President. Hill and Murphy were very aggressive today; and it was asserted they already felt pretty sure of Peckham's rejection on the case against him which they will make out for the Senate.

The President finds few hearty supporters, because of the feeling that he has shown a petty personal animosity in nominating a Justice of the highest court of the land. As between Hill and Cleveland, Republican Senators have little choice. It was intimated this afternoon that some of them who had voted for Hornblower's confirmation would oppose Peckham. There are at least two Democratic Senators who voted for Hornblower that will be against Peckham, so the outlook for his confirmation does not seem bright. By the time the Judiciary committee meets next Monday the opinion of Senators will have been pretty well made up, and if a prompt report is made by that committee the Senate will be equally prompt in taking action.

Mr. Hornblower is the fourteenth person nominated for the Supreme bench who has failed of confirmation. The others were John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, nominated by John Quincy Adams in 1828; Roger B. Taney of Maryland by Jackson, 1835; John C. Spencer of New York by Tyler, 1844; Reuben H. Walworth by Tyler, 1844; Edward King of Pennsylvania by Tyler, 1844; John M. Read of Pennsylvania by Tyler, 1845; George W. Woodward of Pennsylvania by Polk, 1845; E. A. Bradford of Pennsylvania by Fillmore, 1852; Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania by Buchanan, 1861; Stanberry of Ohio by Johnson, 1866. (This nomination of Mr. Stanberry rested in the Committee on Judiciary without action until about three months later. Mr. Johnson sent in the name of Mr. Stanberry to be Attorney-General in place of James Speed, resigned, and Mr. Stanberry was promptly confirmed as Attorney-General); Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, E. Rockwood Hoar of Massachusetts, and George H. Williams of Oregon. Several other nominees for positions on the Supreme bench barely passed muster by very small majorities, after hot and persistent contests in the Senate, notably among whom was the late Stanley Matthews.

WILSON ATTACKS THE DEMOCRATS.

Their Position Touching the Federal Election Laws Not Constitutional.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Peffer's anti-bond resolution was again debated in the Senate today. Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) spoke in support of it. Much of his speech was given up to a rehearsal of "the machinations of the inner ring of the gold combination." He said the action of the Secretary was a usurpation.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Finance and the Senate resumed consideration of the House bill to repeal the Federal election laws and was addressed by Mr. Wilson (Rep., Ia.) in opposition to it. The passage of the bill, Mr. Wilson said, would be in effect a declaration by Congress that the Federal election laws were unconstitutional. It was on that ground the Democratic party planted itself. And hence the contention might be entitled "the Democratic party against the Constitution and against the Supreme Court." The time would come, he said, when the party responsible for its passage would be relegated to a minority position in Congress, and the people would rejoice.

Mr Chandler (Rep., N. H.) spoke in opposition to the bill and in answer to certain statements in the speech of Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) last week. He recalled facts in the Presidential election which placed Mr. Hayes in the Presidential chair; and said that since that time there had been no Electoral vote cast in the South for a Republican candidate for the Presidency, and that at the last general election the Republican party had been reduced to the paltry number of seven Representatives from the South. And yet, in the face of that result, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) almost with tears in his eyes and certainly with plaintiveness in his voice, had pleaded for the sympathy of the Senate and the sympathy of the country on account of the terror which had seized the community of St. Louis in 1876, because of the existence on the statute book of those "obnoxious and atrocious national election laws, and because of the presence at the polls in the three Congressional districts of that city of United States Deputy Marshals.

After a colloquy with Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) in which Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) joined, Mr. Chandler expressed his satisfaction at having aroused the Senator from Tennessee to an interest in the discussion; and he referred him, for correct views on the Constitution, to the learned speech made by the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Wilson). In the further course of Mr. Chandler's argument he made a pointed allusion to Senator Hill's knowledge of the alleged fraud by which the last State Senate of New York had been made Democratic, and to Judge Maynard's part in that supposed fraud; and he expressed the hope that the present Republican Legislature of New York would undo the legislation resulting from that "larceny," and that the Democratic Governor of New York would have the good sense and patriotism to approve its action.

At this point Mr. Chandler, without concluding his argument, yielded to a motion to proceed to executive business, and afterwards the Senate adjourned.

IT IS SURELY COMING.

The Question Is: "Are You Prepared?" If Not Some Very Valuable Advice Is Volunteered.

An epidemic of the grip is certain to be general throughout America in a very short time. Already many cases have been observed by physicians in New York City, as well as in other cities of the land. Dr. Cyrus Edson of the New York Board of Health says that the disease will manifest its presence generally in the very near future and that it is already here more than is generally realized. He said:

"I think we will have a grip epidemic soon and there are indications that it will be a long siege. While I do not want to create a scare, I would warn people to beware of it and to use all the precautions possible. Experience has shown that carelessness in habits and irregular hours render the system too weak to stand so violent a disease. Grip finds easy victims in old people and in debilitated persons."

There is but one thing for any man, woman, or child to do when the slightest symptom of grip appears and that is to counteract it at once. If you feel tired, have pains in the muscles and bones, have a dull headache, a bad taste in the mouth, are feverish, have no ambition or appetite, you must, if you desire to escape the grip, at once take a good, pure stimulant. This alone can counteract the coming on of grip, kill the microbes of the disease, and restore you to health. While there are many so-called stimulants, there is but one which is pure, scientific, and recommended by physicians universally. This is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Do not be deceived by any druggist or grocer who may try to induce you to take something else. Remember that the reason usually is that he can make more money on cheaper and inferior articles.

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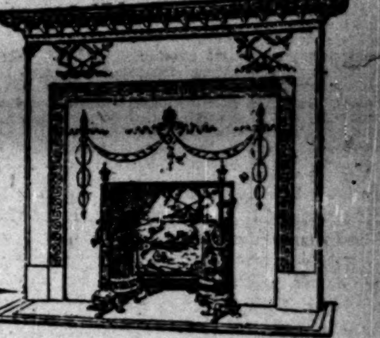
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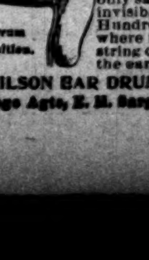
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE NO. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Masonic Temple—Stated Communication Friday, Jan. 26. Installation of officers at 8 p. m. in Preceptory Hall. FRED SCHULTZ, W. M.
C. B. FORREST, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1894.

MANY able Democratic editors are becoming homesick for the recall of Minister Willis from Hawaii.

IT looks as if Gov. Waite's whip were altogether too short to reach the leaders of his legislative four-in-hand.

IN caring for the great buildings at Jackson Park the management can show fewer chiefs and more staff than any similar aggregation on the globe.

UNCLE JOHN M. PALMER stands faithfully in line, but he is still a long distance from the patronage faucet and the stream is growing visibly thinner.

SENATOR BRICE of the great State of Oyork finds the job of making round Buckeyes fit into square patronage holes more irksome and perplexing every day.

THE relations subsisting between the President and Senator Hill indicate clearly that it is high time for Col. William Brown to engineer another reconciliation banquet.

STOCKHOLDERS of the Columbian Exposition will be glad to learn from the Canton (O.) *Repository* that they "got back the money they invested in it" and "ten per cent in dividends besides." They have had the impression all the time that they never got back any of the money they invested in it and never expected to get any of it.

THE New York stock market was dull and irregular, and the local market was narrow and heavy. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at par.—The leading produce markets ruled lower, rallying feebly from the bottom. Wheat was depressed through weak cables, big stocks, snows in the Southwest, and bearish manipulations, and other markets sympathized. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅝ cent lower, selling under 64 cents for the first time on record; May corn closed steady, oats steady, cash rye unchanged, barley firm, flaxseed 1 cent higher, May pork 15 cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 12½ cents lower.

THERE are sufficient grounds for the complaints of the Aldermen concerning the Street Cleaning Bureau. It must be admitted, however, that those complaints concern the administration of the last year. There have been scandalous waste there and scandalous jobbery. It is true that the brother of an Alderman has had "thirty teams on the city payroll." He drew pay for the thirty teams. There is not much evidence that they did any work. Last December the pay-rolls were submitted in such slipshod manner that the Controller was not able to make out the names. The payment of the roll was made in bulk to one of the foremen. Such things have not been infrequent during the year. The scavenger service has not been well done in the wards. It was done better under the contract system. It can be done better under that system. It can be done cheaper. The suggestion of Ald. Noble and others to return to that system is worthy of serious consideration.

ALD. O'NEILL'S resolution in relation to the encroachments of the railroads is not new. Similar resolutions have been frequently passed by the Council. But nothing has ever come of them. It is only about three months ago that Ald. Gallagher presented some quite as comprehensive, and which directed the Department of Public Works to furnish the information as to the encroachments. No answer has been given. No action has been taken on the resolutions. Mr. O'Neill's resolution demands the appointment of a committee to obtain the information. It depends entirely on the composition of the committee whether the purpose of the resolution will be realized. The encroachments of the railroad companies on the public thoroughfares and the public grounds are notorious and palpable. But the public has had no remedy thus far. At least the Council has refused to apply it. Take a case in point: Some years ago, when John R. Hoxie was President of the Village Board of Hyde Park, the Union Stock-Yards company laid a single track across the northern end of Hyde Park along Fortieth street. There was not much authority for that invasion of public and private rights. There has been no authority whatever for subsequent invasions. There are now at least four tracks most of the way across the northern end of Hyde Park. This usurpation has been permitted by the Hyde Park authorities and by the Chicago authorities. The usurpers have been protected in their usurpation. This is only one of many instances. The committee proposed by Mr. O'Neill can put the public in possession of all the facts. There will be much curiosity and a great deal of interest in its proceedings therefore.

THAT old chestnut, the Henry Watson gas ordinance, has bobbed up in the Council again. This time the string has been pulled by Ald. Ryan. The affair was first presented by Ald. Stuckart. He seems to have become ashamed of the part he played in the business. He refused to assist Mr. Ryan Monday evening in introducing it. It is as unsavory now as when it first appeared. It was then understood to be in the interest of the old Mutual Fuel Gas company of Hyde Park. Henry Watson, in whose behalf it was introduced ostensibly, is a resident of Alton, but has some connection with the people interested in the Hyde Park affair. He was not anxious to acknowledge his connection with the ordinance when first presented. Several others then concerned in it are said to have repudiated it since. This may be a blind. Ald. Ryan's action Monday evening indicates as much. But it is not surprising that the ordinance has been repudiated. It is a twin brother of the Economic Fuel Gas ordinance. It is a vicious measure. It proposes to give a comparatively unknown individual an enormous franchise, which would enable him to tear up the streets of the city in order to make a profitable combination with the gas trust, after the manner of the promoters of the Economic company. It offers the city nothing in return. Nor are its promises for the citizens of any value. They are as valueless as the promises of the Economic ordinance. In plain terms the Henry Watson ordinance is not an honest one. It should be treated accordingly. Its reception Monday proves that the reputable Aldermen understand it. The motion to make it a special order could not command a majority in the Council. And let its backers remember it will take a two-thirds majority to pass it.

IT is stated that several prominent Democrats of this city are making an effort at Washington to prevent the filling of the positions of Collector of Customs and Marshal by the two individuals whose names have been mentioned oftenest in connection with those places for the reason that they are Roman Catholics. These objecting Democrats find no other fault with these two persons. This is a sad display of religious bigotry and intolerance. It is in marked contrast with the liberality and broad-mindedness which the Republicans always have shown. When they find fault with President Cleveland's nominations or criticise the qualifications of those who are asking him for offices they take no notice whatever of religious creeds. They have no taint of Know-Nothingism about them. They have no objection to Mr. Cleveland making a Roman Catholic Collector of Customs if he is a good man. The Democrats adopt platforms in which they denounce the proscription of men on account of religion or birthplace. And then they sneak off to Washington to knife men because they are Roman Catholics. There is a painful amount of hypocrisy in the Democratic party.

COCKRAN'S FATAL ADMISSION.

Mr. Bourke Cockran says:

I proceed to the other question the effect of your protective tariff upon the general production of the country. First, I have already conceded that by protection you can diversify industries. I concede, for instance, that the operation of your tariff may have started a tinplate industry in this country.

He admits that protection has diversified industries in this country, that it has called into being factories and mills which would not have existed but for it. Then he proceeds to argue in a blind way that it is best to abandon that policy, the salutary effects of which he admits when he confesses that the diversification of industries is in and of itself a good thing. He wants to shut up those establishments which protection has created, so that the people of the United States may devote themselves almost exclusively to the production of agricultural and other raw materials for exportation to foreign nations—wheat, meat, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, etc. Unity is to be substituted for diversity of pursuits.

It is easy to see where Mr. Cockran gets his political economy. He does not get it from New York nor from New England, nor from anywhere in the North, for the doctrines he teaches did not originate there. He got his ideas from the old South, the South of Calhoun and slavery times. Having slave labor, which was fitted for field labor only, and which could not be utilized as long as slavery lasted for manufacturing purposes, since it would have been unsafe to give the slave that education and training which would have made him of value in the factory, the slaveholders favored free trade. They saw that the effect of protection would be to diversify the industries of the free North and to add to the prosperity of that part of the country. To check its growth, and thus to retain political power in Southern hands, the slaveholders preferred to have Europe instead of the North manufacture the goods they needed. The Northern Democratic doughfaces did for them the same kind of work which Mr. Cockran is doing now. He is voting as the Tammanyite Congressmen of half a century ago voted.

But the chief reason which caused the slaveholders to favor free trade has ceased to exist. The slaves are free. The colored men can be taught now. Their labor can be utilized without danger in manufactures. Under the beneficent influences of freedom and protection the industries of the South are becoming diversified. But though the conditions have changed so greatly the Bourbon leaders of the South still cling to free trade because it was taught them by their slave-holding fathers. And because they are against protection subservient Northern Democrats, born hewers of wood and drawers of water for their Southern masters, vote as they are ordered—vote against their own convictions and the manifest interests of their own people. These doughfaces are natural-born slaves whom nothing can emancipate.

Mr. Cockran was born in Ireland, a country which has been kept perpetually poor because her industries are not diversified. Mr. Cockran has no doubt made speeches in which he has denounced the earlier policy of England when she crushed out ruthlessly the manufacturing industries of Ireland, which were growing under protection. Diversification has made England and Scotland rich. The absence of it makes Ireland poor. The diversification of industries has made Mr. Cockran's State of New York the great Commonwealth it is. And yet instead of a wholesome variety of pursuits he wants a deadly monotony of occupation.

In the face of all this Mr. Cockran says:—

There is no question that you can start any industry in this country, but the real question is: Does it pay? I admit that you can do it, but the question is: Ought you to do it? Is it for the best interest of the people of this country that you should do it?

If he wants an answer to his question he has but to look over the face of the country and see for himself what protection has wrought. It has built up the great industries of which he will find detailed accounts in the census volumes. It has furnished for the farmer a sure market on this side of the ocean instead of an insecure one on the other side. And all this has been done without oppressing the people, without taking from them with one hand what was given them with the other. It has made them prosperous and happy. It has given them better wages than the people of other countries have, better homes and more comfortable existences. Protection has given to Mr. Bourke Cockran's countrymen—many millions of whom are here—opportunities which a free trade régime never would have given them.

But Mr. Cockran says that the diversification of industries by protection does not pay. He says so merely because Mr. Calhoun said so, because the Southern Democrats are repeating it after him, and also because the New York importers tell him that it would be much better for the United States if it allowed other countries to make goods for it, from the handling of which goods these importers could earn a comfortable subsistence. So Mr. Cockran allows himself to become the mouthpiece of the selfishness of the importers and of the malignant ignorance of Southern men who are fighting the policy which has done so much for their section, and will do more if they do not block the wheels of progress.

If Mr. Cockran doubts whether protection pays he has but to look around him and see the wreck and ruin which the threat of the withdrawal of protection has wrought. Mills are closing, wages are falling, and hunger is pinching because of the belief that the bill he champions is going to pass. By the mischief done by the expectation that protection is to go a tolerable estimate may be formed of the good which protection has accomplished.

THAT ODIOUS INCOME TAX.

The income tax bill evolved by the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means committee has been framed with evident intent to make it as effective as possible for the collection of revenue from those who would come under the operation of the law. It provides that any person having a taxable income—namely: one exceeding $4,000 after allowable deductions have been made—must supply the information needed to a due knowledge of the amount of the tax. A neglect or refusal to make out a list or return is to be punished by the levying of 50 per cent additional to the amount of tax ascertained to be due by the examination of the books or accounts of the person so refusing, and a penalty of 100 per cent is to be imposed in all cases of a fraudulent list or return being made. Corporations are to pay the tax on their incomes, and to insure the assessment of the full amount they are to be required to keep full, regular, and accurate books of accounts, which books must be open at all reasonable times to inspection to the assessors and inspectors appointed under the act.

It charitably is provided that this inspection, or espionage, "shall only be had for the purpose of verifying the returns made" by the parties taxed or thought to be subject to tax. But what would prevent the men making the examination from using for their own advantage knowledge thus obtained, or even to the disadvantage of the party paying the tax? High-minded members of the National Legislature have been known to send buying or selling orders to the speculative markets, and to give "pointers" to others by which they could operate at a profit on information gained in regard to the probable course of a certain line of events in the future. So it would be too much to expect that all the mere underlings appointed to inspect under the act would be above such dirty work as would be involved in the turning of business secrets "to good account." To say that inspectors and assessors would in such case share the privileges alleged to have been exercised and profited from by men at the heads of railroad corporations and some of the trusts may not be much of an objection in the eyes of some, but no one can deny that the arrangement would tend powerfully to corruption of officials by men anxious to escape full taxation, vain enough to want to make a showing higher than the truth, or wishing to prevent damaging disclosures of financial weakness.

The penalties named would not be too high if the government had the right to require individuals and corporations to give a full and true account of their financial standing and profits, and the first is included in the second. It has not that right, except in times of dire necessity, such as those of war, when it may seize the person of the citizen and force him into the ranks to do military service as well as yield up his property for the time being. The "right" to enforce such an exhibit may be claimed and insisted on by a despotic government in times of peace, but it cannot be thus insisted on in a republic without destroying one of the dearest rights of the citizen—namely: that of exemption from undue prying into and interfering with his private affairs. When it is considered that the information required by this bill to be given to officials would include the telling of trade secrets which it might be detrimental to have known, and that no efficient check could be exercised upon an official made the custodian of those things which had been secrets till then, the odiousness of the requirement becomes manifest. It is still more odious when one reflects on the temptation to defraud which such a law would set before the people, holding out a direct incentive to the making of dishonest returns, and the practice of the worst kind of deceit in order to keep the crime concealed.

The proposed law would favor the practicing of the blackest sort of blackmail by unprincipled assessors. In every case of suspected irregularity or financial weakness they could demand a big bribe as the condition of secrecy and the avoidance of a tax higher than justice would require. In the great majority of the cases in which their suspicions were correctly founded they could make this demand without fear of discovery, as the provision for a full and open examination of affairs would be no protection to those anxious to avoid such exposure. Such a tax could not be proposed and advocated for a free country by any but unprincipled men willing to curry favor with the untaxed majority by an unjust discrimination against a relatively small number of persons in the Nation.

NEW TEXTILE MILLS IN 1893.

The *Textile World* reports that during last year 172 new mills were erected in the United States for work in different departments of effort in turning out textile fabrics, these employing 13,160 people, against 272 mills employing over 30,000 people which were built in 1892. The increase in the number of employés thus provided for was 7,982 in cotton, 1,599 in woolen, 2,024 in knitting, 1,070 in silk, and 485 classed as miscellaneous. The year 1892 was the one of greatest progress in the way of new construction for the enlargement of the textile manufacturing industries, and the figures for last year are of peculiar interest because of the change of policy in the national administration. But they cannot be understood without a knowledge of the fact that a very large proportion of the mills embraced in the report for 1893 were projected and well under way in 1892, though not sufficiently advanced to justify their being included in the statistics for that year. The rule is to include none that are not far enough advanced to be able to begin production in the first three months of the succeeding year. The average magnitude of new enterprises shows a decline of one-third, the average number of employés per shop being 76, against 110 for 1892, and the record of new construction follows closely the general condition of business. That is to say, the great majority of new enterprises in the list published belong to the first six months, and since the incoming of July very little has been done in this direction. Of 52 new cotton mills 42 belong to the first half of the year. Of 33 new woolen mills 23 were reported previous to July, and of 53 knitting mills 38 belong to the first half of the year.

In the report for 1893 there is an utter absence of new manufactories for plush, linen, and lace, whereas for 1892 the report noted six new plush mills, three linen mills, and three lace curtain mills; also two jute mills and four chenille factories. No more forcible statement need be made to show the tremendous difference between the effects of legislation for protection and the promise of legislation adverse to it than that of these two adjacent years. Similar indications are presented in the lack of new undertakings projected in 1893, the inevitable conclusion being that the record for 1894 will show a still further decrease from that of 1893.

The cotton industry has shown the greatest increase in the textile group, and it appears to be of a solid character. The Southern States have exhibited the greatest ratio of increase in proportion to the gain in the Northern States of any year of which records are kept. The volume of increase has been divided between the two sections, and in both there is a decided tendency towards finer grades of goods. The condition of the woolen industry has been such as to offer no inducements for the investment of fresh capital, and there was a positive loss last year in productive capacity in this line. The knitting industry shows a slight increase. The mills are mostly small and are widely scattered. The product of the new knitting mills will be very largely of cotton goods.

In cotton the South leads in the number of new mills and very slightly in the spindle capacity. There are 27 new Southern mills with 183,106 spindles and 4,886 looms. North and South Carolina show the greatest development. Massachusetts shows the greatest increase in spindle capacity of any State. Its 13 new mills have a capacity of 182,000 spindles and 5,293 looms, which is only 1,000 spindles short of the growth in the entire South. Five new mills have been erected in Fall River containing 100,000 spindles and 3,800 looms. Four new mills are reported from New Bedford, and the 7 in Pennsylvania are all weaving mills, in the line of damasks, bedspreads, and similar fabrics.

DEMOCRATS AND PENSIONS.

It is stated that the Committee on Appropriations will recommend that $150,000,000 be appropriated for pensions for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next. That is $12,000,000 less than the estimate of the Commissioner of Pensions and $30,000,000 less than what was given for the present fiscal year. It is quite possible that in this case, as in so many others, the Democrats are trying to make a display of economy and will leave to the next House the unpleasant duty of passing a deficiency bill to make up for an insufficient appropriation now. There is an equal possibility, however, that the $150,000,000 appropriation will be made adequate, by the simple expedient of granting as few new pensions as possible. In the meantime death will be busy among those already on the rolls, especially among those who receive the largest pensions, because their disabilities are the greatest. Every new pension carries with it not merely an annual payment, but also a payment which may be quite large on account of arrears. By being extremely slow about putting new names on the roll, and thus doing little or nothing to offset the reductions caused by death, this sum of $150,000,000 may be made to suffice, at the expense of applicants entitled to pensions but whose claims the Pension Bureau is investigating with painful deliberation.

When the Democrats took charge of the Interior Department and the Pension Office they did so with the intention of reducing expenses as much as possible. They went at it headlong by suspending the pensions of persons whom they claimed should not have been put on the roll. They had hopes that they would be able to unearth innumerable cases of fraud and make a fine economic showing. But they discovered no frauds worth mentioning and their policy of suspending the pensions before examination and of making examinations without giving the accused a chance to be heard was rebuked by a Democratic Congress, which ordered that such practices be stopped.

As the Democratic officials have found that their first way of cutting down pension expenses must be given up, they resorted to the other method, which makes so much less disturbance. There are tens of thousands of pension claims which have not been passed on yet. Some of them certainly have merit, and very likely many of them are rather shaky. They will be examined with a slowness and deliberation which will make it reasonably certain that about all of the applicants will die before their claims are allowed. Often during the war enlisted men wrote to the British Minister claiming that they had been "shanghaid" into the ranks. Those complaints were forwarded by the Minister to the State Department, sent by it to the War Department, and then traveled slowly downward through army corps and brigade headquarters to the Colonel of the regiment. In the course of from six months to a year these complaints made their way back to the War Department with the information that while there might be some justice in the allegations, yet it was useless to investigate, as the men had been killed in action a few days before. In order to keep down the pension appropriations the pension examiners will go very slow and will hang on to an application until they are able to report that while the applicant seems to have had a good case it is useless to investigate further because he is dead.

OPPOSITION to the borrowing of money required to pay the current expenses of the government and maintain the currency at par is dictated by the meanest kind of meanness. And the method proposed for preventing the loan is the height of shabbiness. It is to enjoin the persons who may buy the bonds from receiving either principal or interest when due. That is, the factionists would provide by legal measures for keeping out of his just dues any man who would lend money to the government at the low rate of 3 per cent per annum. In this case they cannot raise the usual plea of "extortion," by which rogues strive to make it appear they have a moral right to refuse to pay what they have agreed to pay. Nor can they urge that it is proposed to pay in better money than is borrowed. Secretary Carlisle has announced that he must receive gold coin for the bonds sold. The people who buy the bonds will have to buy them with gold, and do not expect to be paid back in anything better. Only the worst kind of shystering can raise an attempted argument against the transaction, and the worst kind of roguery assume to justify the injunction on payment of the bonds. Yet a fellow in Iowa undertakes to oppose it as representing a vast number of workingmen in that and other States, pretending that they would be specially injured by the arrangement. And thus far none of those workers are reported to have entered a protest against his making that viciously absurd claim in their alleged behalf.

THE refusal by Justice Foster to issue blank warrants to be used to arrest professional vagrants frequenting the Central Relief kitchens induced Chairman Harvey to send a letter to the Chief of Police. In the communication it is stated that not more than half of the men now being lodged by the bureau, on being sent from the police stations, go to the kitchens for breakfast and take work afterwards, and of those who take breakfast 25 to 50 per cent succeed in getting away without doing work. Of 214 who lodged in the annex Monday night more than 100 alleged that they had secured work on the drainage canal and ostensibly started off towards Lemont. Probably not one of the number went there, the claim being nothing more than a bold excuse for evading the labor required in return for the lodging and food furnished by the bureau. Naturally Mr. Harvey thinks if the ruling by Justice Foster is correct a change in the vagrancy laws is needed for the protection of honest people, not less those of them who are unfortunate than the ones who contribute funds for their relief. It is unjust to those willing to work that bums able to labor should be allowed to share their food and lodging without having to use the tools provided for those who toil. The professional street beggars and tramps ought to be weeded out for the good of the community, and one of the best methods for getting rid of them would be to stop the indiscriminate charity by which they thrive on the mistaken generosity of the public. The ruling is correct, but if the police will take a little extra trouble they can swear out warrants in a lawful manner and arrest all the vagrants the bridewell can hold.

SOME time ago application was made to the City Council by the three principal street car companies doing business in this city for permission to use the trolley electric system in the propulsion of their cars. There was a loud protest against the extension of this dangerous method at the time, and the ordinances proposing to grant the permission were pigeon-holed. At the same time it was acknowledged that if electricity could be applied in the propulsion of the cars by means of any underground system it was desirable that it should be applied. Now comes Prof. John P. Barrett, the city electrician, who has spent some time in New York, Washington, and other Eastern cities examining the underground system, and he says that he finds that method in successful operation in the City of Washington. "At the city limits [of Washington] the trolley is placed underground," says Mr. Barrett, "and continues so for a distance of three miles—

The system is a perfection of the one now in use on the North Side in this city, but the perfection has made a vast difference. There the line has been run for months without a single breakdown and without any accidents on account of the wires. The entire circuit is completely underground, so there is a minimum loss of power. . . . The system may be easily placed in Chicago. The cable conduits might be used for the purpose with very little change. All that will be necessary will be to drain them a little better and to string the electric wires. This work could be done without stopping the cable service. Then the cars would have to be fitted with electric appliances, and instead of the grip running through the slot an electric arm would be used.

Now here is a chance for the street car companies to use electricity and give the city rapid transit without endangering the lives of the citizens and without making the public thoroughfares unsightly. Will their representatives confer with Prof. Barrett?

THE New York *Commercial Bulletin* says:

It may be taken as a fair estimate that of those who have been thrown out of industrial employment during the last half of 1893 from 50 to 60 per cent are now again at regular work, and although they have in most cases had to accept reduced wages they are receiving compensation in a lower scale of living expenses.

Here is a frank admission of the sweeping wage reduction which has come as the forerunner of the passage of the Wilson bill, followed by a weak claim that those who are receiving the lower wages are no worse off than they were when they were getting the higher wages of a year ago, because "they are receiving compensation in a lower scale of living expenses." Does the *Bulletin* mean to say that those articles for which the workingman spends his money are from 10 to 40 per cent cheaper than in January, 1893? Has meat fallen that much? Has bread? Has rent? Neither in New York nor in Chicago. Food and rent make up more than half the living expenses of the workingman. The *Bulletin* may say that clothing is cheaper, but his outlay for clothing is but a small part of his expenses. There has been no compensation for the man who has gone back to work at lower wages. It is true that his expenses are less than they were, but he has been forced to cut them down. He has dropped to a lower scale of living to make both ends meet. He pays lower rent, for he has hired cheaper quarters. Food costs him less, for he buys less and of poorer quality. He is gradually getting down to the European scale. It is a pitiful sight but it pleases the Democratic papers.

THE junior Democratic organ is urging the reappointment of Gus Hutchings as Election Commissioner and ventures to say that "many leading Republicans prefer him to Mr. Badenoch and have so informed Judge Scales." Who are those "leading Republicans"? One would like to see them. Why are their names not given? Why do they prefer Hutchings? Is it because he is densely ignorant of the provisions of the election law or because he habitually votes with the Democrats on the Election Board on all party questions? Hutchings is no more a Republican than is Judge Scales himself. He was appointed at the instance of Democrats. He has acted under Democratic advice. On critical occasions Denis J. Hogan, a member of the Democratic State committee, has sat through meetings of the Election Board and on these occasions he has prompted Mr. Hutchings as to his rulings. Judge Scales is a candidate for reëlection this fall. He cannot afford to go before the public and ask for an indorsement should he appoint a third Democrat as Election Commissioner. That would be scandalous. He cannot afford to ignore the unanimous recommendation of Mr. Badenoch by the Republican Executive committee and by the Republican press. To do so would be to invite general condemnation now and emphatic repudiation next November.

SUPT. CROSSETTE is asking for more men to make a new water assessment. What are the men now employed in the Water Department doing? Why not utilize them to make the assessment? The window clerks are busy but two months during the year, in May and in November, when collections are being made. Why are they not sent out during the other ten months to revise the assessment? Mr. Crossette is trying to take advantage of the inexperience of Mayor Hopkins to commit him to the extravagant proposal of hiring 200 additional men to make an assessment. The Council and the public will have something to say to that. The Mayor should regard with suspicion any official who proposes an increase of expenditures. He should beware of Crossette. A capable man in Crossette's place could conduct the Water Department efficiently with his present force and completely and satisfactorily revise the assessment within six months.

MR. COCKRAN of New York said triumphantly:

Now, when we come to consider the objections to this measure [the Wilson bill] we find they are two-fold—one that it will increase business, the other that it will decrease business. Strange as it may seem, both propositions have been advanced by the same orator, and he a leader of thought on the other side of the chamber (Dingley of Maine).

Mr. Dingley's meaning was plain, and Mr. Cockran understood it. The effect of the Wilson bill will be to increase largely the business of importing competing foreign merchandise. Mr. Cockran admits that, for he says that after it has gone into force there will not be a deficit of revenue. Hence the importations must be far greater than of old. But as the business of the foreign manufacturers and the importers increases that of the American manufacturer will decrease. The goods worth two hundred millions which will be imported in excess of previous years will take the place of goods which he would have made otherwise. The Wilson bill will decrease wages and employment. It will at the same time increase the number of tramps, paupers, and discontented workingmen. The bill is already doing those things. It has cut wages and necessitated an enlargement of the poorhouses. It has decreased wealth and increased poverty. It has made more business for relief associations and less for producers. On reflection Mr. Cockran will admit that one and the same bill can both increase and decrease business.

ATTORNEY BOTTUM appears to be something of a medical expert himself.

MME. PATTI is coming again in all her splen-dor.

POPCORN socials are raging in some parts of Iowa. The corn, it may be conjectured, is merely incidental to the popping.

IN the case of the Cleveland Administration the philosophy of "Magda" will not apply. It is not growing any greater on account of its sins.

MRS. LEASE'S removal to California would give Kansas a feeling of goneness. But Kansas could stand it. As to California——.

YOU may have observed that when British soldiers become engaged in a controversy with the natives in South Africa and are killed the affair is always a massacre, and when the natives are killed it is always a victory.

THE Cleveland-Hill battle is on. Gen. Cleveland's first strategic movement has been to send his suaviter in modo to the rear and bring forward his fortiter in re.

NO DISOBEDIENT member of the Colorado Legislature who may find himself out of a job hereafter need apply to Gov. Waite for a certificate of good character.

LET us rejoice. The Delaware p—ch cr—p is still safe.

AND now it is Mrs. Frank Leslie's turn again.

IN A MINOR KEY.

How He Remembered.

Raynor—"Let me see—this is the 23d, isn't it?"

Shyne—"Naw! It's the 24th. Don't you remember the big fight comes off tomorrow?"

Imparting Technical Knowledge.

Mrs. Slodgers—"What are you clipping from those papers and pasting together, Alpheus?"

Mr. Slodgers (space writer on the *Daily Bread*)—"I am making up my string."

"Your string? What's that?"

"It's the stuff I had in the paper last week."

"What do you call it a string for?"

"Because it gives me a pull on the cashier."

Hope Deferred.

"It was too bad about young Chuckster and Miss Plimmer."

"Why, I thought they were married Christmas day."

"They were to have been, but Chuckster was taken sick with the measles and the wedding had to be postponed two weeks."

"Well, they were married at the end of the two weeks, weren't they?"

"No, there came a smallpox scare, you remember, and Miss Plimmer was vaccinated. It took with so much enthusiasm that when he got well she was still sick, and they had to put off the wedding another two weeks."

"At the end of that time they were married, I suppose?"

"No, the preacher that's to marry them is down with the grip."

PERSONALS.

The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh is still arguing cases in the United States Supreme Court. It is fair to presume that he feels bound to clean up his docket before proceeding to Italy.

Charles Louis Becaus, a native of West Flanders, is 6 feet 6½ inches in height and the tallest soldier in the Belgian army. He is allowed double rations because of his size.

Senator Hill is getting quite gay. He has attended several social functions of late, and only a few evenings ago he appeared at a theater in the company of ladies. But he is not moving much in White House circles.

Mrs. De Zon of Jacksonville, Fla., gave birth to twins last week, and the helpless things will be forced to go through life bearing the names of Jim Corbett and Charley Mitchell De Zon.

Prof. Tyndall's last words written for publication were these: "I choose the nobler part of Emerson, when after various disenchantments he exclaims: 'I covet truth.' The gladness of true heroism visits the heart of him who is really competent to say this."

Dr. Everett, the new Massachusetts Congressman, was asked how he liked Congress. "O!" said the Congressman, "it's the funniest place I ever saw. In the House they have got the rules so fixed that you can't get any business in, and in the Senate they have them so arranged that you can't get any business out."

Jerry Simpson is a candidate for reëlection to Congress for the reason that as the "Populists will hold the balance of power in the next House the Presidential election will be settled there and it will then be necessary to have men of experience in Congress, who know something about Congressional practice and parliamentary law. I think that I ought to stand for reëlection and let our people know it at once."

The Emperor of Austria, late German papers say, will not give the Castle of Petersburg, in Tyrol, to his granddaughter, Princess Elizabeth, who recently married Baron Seefried, the young German Lieutenant. He intends to keep the property himself. The latest papers also say that the Princess, tired of the opposition of her parents, eloped with the man of her choice and was married to him in a Swiss town. After the ceremony a telegram was sent to the parents of the young couple, who hastened to the town and there gave belated consent to the union.

CURRENT NOTES.

Of all queer sights in a court-room the cross-examiner is the querist.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

The truth which makes an intelligent man free is almost sure to make a fool mad.—*Galveston News.*

An "As You Like It" club has been formed in Wichita. The motto of the club will probably be: "Same here."—*Kansas City Star.*

One of the times when a woman has no mercy on a man is when he comes to her store to buy a bonnet for his wife.—*Ram's Horn.*

Wibble—"There's only one way to decide whether marriage is a failure." Wabble—"How?" Wibble—"Match for it."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"I remember when I was a girl," began Miss Antique. "What a wonderful memory you must have!" interrupted Miss Sharpe.—*Harper's Bazar.*

"How do you know she is plain looking? You haven't seen her." "I wrote to her in praise of her intellectuality and she didn't get miffed."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Have you heard of the sad fate of the novelist Tajetti? He committed suicide from jealousy because the heroine of his latest story marries another man."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

A recent poet writes: "A song sleeps in my soul unsung." There is a place for that young man in a dime museum at a remunerative salary. He is the only one of his kind on record.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The South's Great Drawback.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* It is time for the South to stop talking about Southern rights and talk more about Southern rice and cotton and sugar and tobacco and iron. There will never be a new South until the old leaven of Southern rights, so called, has disappeared entirely and the people of the South recognize fully and completely that their highest title to fame and honor is that of citizens of the United States. The one great drawback to the advancement of the South is its foolish and insensate sectionalism.

How to Prevent Diphtheria.

A scientific paper recently gave this prescription, which everybody should remember: At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child make the room close, then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts, then hold the cup over a fire so as to fill the room with the fumes. The patient on inhaling the fumes will cough and spit out the membraneous matter and the diphtheria will pass off.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The second concert in the series undertaken by the Listemann String Quartet of the Chicago Musical College took place in Kimball Hall last evening. Two quartets were presented, the one in A major, op. 90, by Raff, and the other in G minor, op. 27, by Grieg. The Raff number, with which the program opened and which includes four movements, Allegro, Scherzo, Andante, and Presto, although in certain portions attractive, fails of any unusual degree of interest. While instances of unfortunate quality of tone, on the part of Mr. Listemann, especially in the Presto, marred some of its enjoyableness, the performance given the work was admirable in its precision of ensemble. The spirit and animation displayed atoned in a measure for lack of ideality. Miss Katharyn Meeker sang, in addition to a number by Bemberg, a group of three songs—Schumann's "The Vision" and "I Will Not Grieve," and "Before the Dawn" by Chadwick. Of these three numbers Miss Meeker, who possesses an attractive stage presence and a naturally sweet voice, at times prone to vibrato and faulty intonation, was at her best in the second of the Schumann selections. Bruno Steindel was also noted on the program as soloist. The next and final concert of the series by this quartet, which is composed of Bernhard Listemann, first violin; Bruno Kuehn, second violin; Eugene Boegner, viola, and Bruno Steindel, cello, will take place April 10, Mr. Listemann being announced as soloist.

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An entertainment was given last evening in Schiller Recital Hall under the auspices of the German Press club for the benefit of Konrad Nies, the poet. The program opened with a lecture on Wagner's "Tannhäuser" by Julius Fuchs. Accompanying illustrations were afforded by Mr. Fuchs on the piano and by Miss Hattie Lipmann, who sang the arias "Dich, theure Halle," and "Elizabeth's Gebet." The program concluded with Beethoven's Trio, op. 70, No. 1, in D, played by Messrs. Fuchs, Marum, and Hess.

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The engagement of Miss Pauline Hall will immediately follow that of Miss Marlowe at McVicker's Theater. Instead of "The Honeymooners," as originally announced, a revival of "Princess of Trebizonde" will constitute the opening performance. Miss Hall's company includes this season: Richard Golden, Fred Solomon, Josephine Knapp, and John Ransom.

The members of Mme. Patti's company, which includes Mme. Fabbri, Mlle. Eugel, Sig. Galassi, Sig. Novara, and Mr. Lely, will appear in concert at the Columbia Theater Sunday evening next. A popular program will be presented under the direction of Sig. Arditi and supported by an orchestra. The sale of seats begins tomorrow morning.

The concert of the children's chorus under Mr. Tomlins' direction, given for the benefit of the Training School for free kindergartens, will take place in Central Music Hall this evening. The admirable singing of the children, as well as the worthy cause in which they have undertaken the concert, will make the attraction of the occasion a double one.

Clara Lipman and Louis Mann appeared in the leading rôles of "The Laughing Girl" at the Empire, and succeeded in pleasing good-sized audiences. The plot of the play is not new, and some of the scenes are hackneyed, but the players succeeded in giving a breeziness to the performance that made it effective.

Manager L. L. Sharpe of McVicker's Theater left the city Monday for the East to arrange contracts for the coming summer's attractions at McVicker's.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

One Citizen Protests.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Every citizen of Chicago loves Chicago. All are proud of its business district. I, for one, protest emphatically against having our handsome business streets disfigured by elevated roads or movable sidewalks. EDWIN WHITE.

Social and Economic Problems.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—One thing has grown out of the present depression of more than ordinary significance and that is the great and universal awakening of the people to the social needs of this country. For a number of years such topics have been the theme of magazine articles, popular novels, and infinite lectures, but never before have the press, the pulpit, and the masses taken them up with such enthusiasm and dealt with them so practically as this winter. Every age in history has been characterized by the predominance of a single great idea and devoted to its development. Now, under the stress of unexampled hard times, appear with absorbing interest and dramatic force great social and economic problems, which are throbbing through the Nation's heart, demanding recognition and solution. Not only in America are they commanding such attention, but throughout the civilized world. The questions are no longer national, but international. The privations and burdens of European government are felt by ourselves. We are no longer separated by a vast ocean. Modern methods of communication and transportation share the prosperity of one section with the hardships of another. To ameliorate the conditions, improve the surroundings, increase the opportunities, and add to the happiness of every man, woman, and child—to place more of those things that contribute to the comforts of life within reach of the poor, the weak, and the unfortunate has become the controlling purpose of the age. And the movement it has inspired is the grandest of all history because of greatest magnitude and the most sublime because advanced by reason, law, and patriotic intelligence and not by fagot, bayonet, or bomb. X.

Relation of Trusts to Patents.

AUSTIN, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—During the present debate in Congress on the tariff it has been frequently charged by the Democrats that under a high protective tariff it is impossible to prevent trusts, that they are the result of high protection, etc. While members of trusts have done about as they pleased in the past I am not disposed to admit that trusts are the direct result of a high rate of protection. A protective tariff, as far as it affects the manufacturers of this country, could not give special advantages. Its workings would be eminently just and equitable but for one thing, and that is the advantage one manufacturer may have over the rest by virtue of letters patent granted to him (or which he has got control of) by the United States Government. With a patent running for seventeen years and the entire freedom to charge any amount the public will stand, and the legal right to demand a royalty for the right to manufacture under the patent—what more could be asked to make the conditions complete for extortion to the highest possible limit? Our patent laws are entirely too liberal. No patent should be issued for a period longer than five years, nor none whatever for trivial improvements upon an article once patented. All patents should have a provision to the effect that any manufacturer operating under and receiving the benefit of a patent who shall be convicted of being a member of a trust or combination to limit production or raise prices shall be at once deprived of all protection by patent—the patent shall be canceled. That the beneficiaries of our patent laws have many of them practiced extortion, and some have amassed fortunes, has been the chief stock in trade of the Democrats, Populists, Anarchists, and Socialists in their opposition to the Republican party. In deference to the pronounced sentiment against being unnecessarily taxed something should be done to protect the public from extortion in this respect as well as others. REPUBLICAN.

Unjust Classification and Discrimination.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As I turn the searchlight of fearless investigation it reveals to my sight that the Western shippers are outclassed. A great many of the roads east of Buffalo and through Canada have ignored or failed to enforce the classification, as their shippers have protested so much against the advance. The result of this has been that the market has been supplied freely from sections where they continue to ship under the old classification and rate, while shippers where the rate has been advanced are practically shut out of the business, and this has produced a very unfair and unsatisfactory state of affairs. I think roads west of Buffalo are in duty bound to protect their shippers and should do so without delay, as all the roads do not join in the classification, and there is a commodity rate in existence when the shipment originates east of Buffalo which is not affected by the new classification and rate, and under this new classification the shippers east of Buffalo would receive a benefit, if classification is applied, as nearly all of the hay is baled with the large presses, and the large cars will not load more than ninety-six bales, and the weight will average between 18,000 and 19,000 pounds a car. Under the new classification it will raise the rate to Boston points one cent a hundred, and by lowering the minimum weight 2,000 pounds a car would give the New York State shipper, if he only loads 18,000 pounds in a car, a lower rate by $1.20 a car. So it is plainly to be seen that this is an advantage to the shippers from those points, while the shippers, under the new classification and rate, in Ohio and Michigan are raised from 90 cents to $1 a ton, and the shippers west of Chicago from $1 to $1.60 a ton. So what chance has the Western shipper on the Boston and Boston point markets when the same can be shipped from nearby points, such as Maine and Canada, and pay the present duty, $4 a ton, and realize as much money to the farmer in Canada as to the farmer in Illinois and Indiana? Statistics prove that the old rate, $5 a ton Chicago to New York, basis gave the railroad sufficient profit over the cost of transportation. It was quoted by a New York State shipper that his compainions thought they had the best of the Western shipper under the present classification and rate. F. W. LIFE.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND BISMARCK TO MEET AT BERLIN.

The German Sovereign Sends the Ex-Chancellor a Case of Wine, the Receipt of Which the Prince Will Acknowledge in Person—Admiral Benham Asked to Arbitrate in Brazil—New Ministry Is Formed for Servia—Hunger Makes Bandits of the Poor in Andalusia.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in conversation in the lobby of the Reichstag today, said Emperor William recently sent Prince Bismarck a case of wine through Count von Moltke, his Majesty's aide-de-camp. The Emperor also sent an inquiry as to the health of the Prince. Prince Bismarck replied, thanking the Emperor for his gift, and saying when his health permitted he would thank his Majesty personally in Berlin. The Cologne *Gazette* says Prince Bismarck has informed Emperor William that he will visit him in Berlin early next week.

The announcement that Prince Bismarck has promised to visit Emperor William has caused a sensation here. Bismarck's friends in the Reichstag assert that the Emperor was led to invite Bismarck to Berlin by the recent Mittnacht incident in the Reichstag. The Emperor's sense of uprightness, according to Bismarck's friends, was shocked by the public declarations that Prussia had broken faith with Wurtemberg.

Herr von Kardorff already sees Bismarck returned to power. Outside of the circle of enemies of Chancellor von Caprivi, however, a reconstruction of the Cabinet, with Bismarck behind the scene, is held to be impossible. The Emperor declared a week ago that he fully stood by the Chancellor.

Both the press and the public are engrossed with the subject of Prince Bismarck's coming visit to Berlin. The *North German Gazette* says the invitation to Bismarck was made entirely on the Emperor's initiative in continuation of the advances begun last summer at Guens, and that the visit has no immediate political meaning. The *National Gazette* rejoices at the rapprochement between the Emperor and Bismarck and predicted that the nation generally will be pleased. The Berlin bourse was favorably affected by the news of Bismarck's proposed visit.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says it is believed in Paris that Premier Crispi mediated between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck.

BENHAM ASKED TO ARBITRATE.

Peixoto Expects the Brazilian War to Be Ended in a Few Days.

[*Copyright, 1894, by the United Press.*]

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 19, via Montevideo, Jan. 23.—A government official said that President Peixoto and Admiral da Gama had agreed to submit their differences to the United States for arbitration, but that certain well-paid officers were trying to prevent the agreement from being carried out. President Peixoto expects the war will be ended by Jan. 25. There is a large fleet of American warships in the harbor. The object of their presence here, it is said, is to prevent European interference in the settlement of the matters in dispute between the government and the insurgents.

The night of Jan. 15 the insurgents recaptured Mocangue Island with three small cannon and 130 prisoners. The killed and wounded numbered fifty. The insurgents lost fourteen killed. The insurgent warship Aquidaban brought to Rio Bay 600 men, who now occupy Conceicao and Mocangue Islands. An unsuccessful attempt to land at Nictheroy was made by the insurgents Jan. 16. Government troops tried to retake Mocangue Island the night of Jan. 17, but failed. The friends of the insurgents are elated over the recent successes of their side and their contributions of gold are increasing. Their mail carrier says he has carried off from here a total of $1,000,000.

The steamer Wordsworth carried to Pernambuco an agent of the insurgents, who is to try to ship on the government cruiser Nictheroy, and then make an attempt to destroy it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Neither Secretary Gresham nor Secretary Herbert has heard anything from Admiral Benham or any other person to confirm the cable dispatch from Pernambuco, Brazil, that da Gama had asked Admiral Benham to act as arbitrator in the Brazilian war. Secretary Gresham said: "I have heard nothing about it and I don't believe it."

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., Jan. 23.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The commander of the Brazilian fleet anchored here has received from Minister Menteiro President Peixoto's order to be ready to sail next week. Their plan is to catch the rebel fleet between two fires, as Admiral Goncalves will send down the rest of Peixoto's navy from Pernambuco, and the two divisions will meet near Rio.

National Deputy Anibrel Palcas arrived here today. He fled from Rio with a companion and went to Pernambuco. There both were made prisoners. Palcas' companion was shot, but Palcas himself escaped and was brought to port by a Norwegian ship.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says the people there strongly condemn the government for not taking decisive measures against the insurgents. The insurgents are said to have gained strength steadily since the Aquidaban arrived.

Advices from Desterro say the insurgents occupied Paranagua after a sharp fight of two hours. The garrison yielded to superior force, agreeing to join the revolution. The insurgents captured a large supply of rifles, six Krupp guns, and 20,000 rounds of ammunition.

The insurgents at Rio have been notified of a large shipment of war material for the use of their forces, including 5,000 Mannlicher rifles, 1,000,000 cartridges, forty-eight Krupp guns, and a supply of ammunition.

NEW MINISTRY FOR SERVIA.

Avakumovitch Is Prime Minister—Milan and the Liberals Make Terms.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Belgrade says ex-King Milan has come to terms with the Liberal Progressists and accepted the program of M. Nicolaievitch, who, when recently called upon by King Alexander to form a Cabinet, found it impossible to obtain a working ministry. The dispatch adds that MM. Avakumovitch and Ribaratz were jointly intrusted with the formation of a Cabinet. A ministry has been composed as follows:

Prime Minister, M. Avakumovitch.
Minister of the Interior, M. Ribaratz.
Minister of Justice, M. Godjevatz.
Minister of Public Instructions, M. Nicolaievitch.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Simititich.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "M. Avakumovitch has failed to form a Cabinet in Servia. The King would not accept his program. Another attempt will be made by the moderate Radicals."

Another dispatch says M. Simitch is trying to form a Cabinet with the assistance of M. Nicolaeivitch. The former proposes to take the Foreign portfolio and the latter the Interior portfolio.

TEGUCIGALPA IS ATTACKED.

Allied Forces Repulsed—Several Scores of Men Killed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 23.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—This city was attacked last night by a strong force of revolutionists and Nicaraguan allies. They succeeded in gaining a good ground, but were repelled before morning. Forty Hondurans were killed. Seventy were wounded. The Nicaraguan loss was greater. Both sides are preparing for another battle. President Vasquez declares it is impossible for the enemy to take this city. All available men are being sent to the front.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 23.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing company, New York World.]—Gen. Ortez telegraphs that one of the enemy's strongest points leading into the main pass at Cerro de Hule was taken at daybreak after severe losses on both sides. President Vasquez is believed to be short of ammunition.

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 23.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Accounts of uprisings in Nicaraguan cities are being received here. It is reported that the citizens of Leon will proclaim Machado President, in which case Zelaya will be obliged to withdraw his troops from Nicaragua. Gen. Policarpo Bonilio, it is said, is shooting prisoners.

GUATEMALA, Jan. 23.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The police have discovered an extensive conspiracy against President Barrios. Most of the conspirators have fled to Salvador.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., Jan. 23.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The allied armies continue their march toward Tegucigalpa, the Capital of Honduras, and have now occupied Cerro do Lahhale, which they entered without a fight. In his retreat Vasquez made a stand at Soledad, but was again defeated. He was hotly pursued by the allies under Bonilla and Escalon. The Honduran Ministers have telegraphed Vasquez that they will send 1,000 men to reinforce him.

POOR PEOPLE BECOME BANDITS.

Made Desperate by Want a Band Attacks a House in an Andalusian Town.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—Owing to the lack of work and scarcity of food among the poorer classes in Andalusia the bandits there are becoming more numerous and more daring. Almost daily reports of outrages committed by them are received. A band numbering ten men yesterday descended upon the Town of Benachoez, ten miles from Cadiz, and attacked the residence of the wealthiest farmer in that district. A stout defense of the house was made. The noise of the firing drew a large number of the residents of the town to the scene, and a combined attack was made on the bandits, who were finally driven off. Two of them, however, were captured. During the attack on the farmhouse the farmer, one of his sons, and several servants were wounded.

BARCELONA, Jan. 23.—The Bishop of Saragossa, acting in behalf of Cardinal Francisco Benavides y Navarrette, today visited the Anarchist, Salvador Franch, who is under arrest in the prison hospital at Saragossa. Franch was taken into custody in connection with the Lyceum Theater explosion, attempted to commit suicide, and he has not yet entirely recovered from the effects of his self-inflicted wound. Franch thanked the Bishop for visiting him, but declined to accept spiritual ministration from him. He entered into a bold discussion of anarchism, and attempted to controvert the Bishop's argument that anarchism was futile and based on perverse principles.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Sunday night a watchman employed at the Grand Magasin du Printemps, owned by M. Jules Jaluzot, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, found an infernal machine at the main entrance of the stores. The machine contained chloral powder and a number of projectiles which, together, weighed ten pounds.

M. HUMBERT CHALLENGED TO FIGHT.

He Resents Staring at an Actress with Whom He Takes Supper.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—M. Alphonse Humbert, a radical Republican, who is now serving his first term in the Chamber of Deputies, in company with an actress was supping in the Café de Paris, on the Avenue de l'Opera, at an early hour this morning. M. Humbert found his pleasure spoiled and his temper ruffled by the persistent staring of a man who was also supping at the café, and who kept his eyes continually fixed upon the actress who was in M. Humbert's company. Finally M. Humbert arose, and walking over to the table at which the stranger was sitting cuffed him over the ears. A row at once resulted. Some of the attendants in the café called the police, who separated the combatants. When they had been dragged apart the stranger handed M. Humbert his card and told him he would send seconds to his residence to arrange for a duel. M. Humbert is a well-known newspaper writer, many of his articles appearing in *Le Petit Parisien*, *L'Action*, and other radical papers.

Clemenceau May Be Prosecuted.

La Patrie says the government has decided to institute an inquiry into the naval scandal. The person or persons who furnished M. Clemenceau with the documents on which he based his charges against the naval administration will be prosecuted, and M. Clemenceau will probably be prosecuted for complicity in receiving stolen papers and publishing them against the interests of the State.

To Increase Tax on Corn.

The Customs committee of the Chamber of Deputies today discussed a proposal to authorize the government to organize a decree increasing the tax on corn. The proposal received considerable support.

MEETING DISSOLVED BY POLICE.

Anarchists and Unemployed Become Violent at Friedrichshain.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Two thousand of the unemployed workingmen of this city attended a meeting in Friedrichshain today. Three hundred policemen were present. The Anarchist Spohr, in accordance with his promise to produce proof that the police arranged in advance for the outrages which they committed last week in dispersing the crowds near the Koenigsthor, called upon an Anarchist named Brandt to tell what he knew of the doings of the police. Brandt declared the police bribed him in November last to inform them in regard to Anarchist arming. He also said the police warned him Jan. 11 not to attend the meeting fixed for the 18th, as there was a strong feeling against the police and accidents might occur. The speakers soon began to use violent language, and the meeting was dissolved by the police.

INDIA COUNCIL OFFERS BILLS.

Will Receive Tenders for $12,500,000—Calcutta Trade Paralyzed.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The India Council has issued a notification that tenders will be received at the Bank of England Jan. 30 for £2,500,000 worth of six months' Treasury bills.

A dispatch from Calcutta says the ignorance of the government's intentions still paralyzes trade.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.—The price of silver in the market here dropped today 2 gilders per kilo. The price at the opening was 55 gilders and fell off until 53 gilders was reached.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.—Lord Lansdowne, the retiring Viceroy of India, in a speech at a farewell banquet said the government adhered to its main object—namely: to restrict silver currency, and that this object would be attained if the mints continued closed. He was of the opinion that the native demand for cheap silver would eventually cease.

WILL BE NO INCENDIARY SPEECHES.

Adjournment of the Opening of the Italian Parliament a Setback for Radicals.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Jan. 23.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The cue to the adjournment of the opening of the Chamber is that Crispi does not propose that rabid members of the Extreme Left have an opportunity of frothing over and making incendiary speeches as they intended to do, thus stirring up the populace. Crispi is determined to make the state of siege in Sicily and elsewhere effective. He takes the adjournment of the opening of Parliament entirely on his own shoulders, and as the feeling of the serious section of the community is that a Crispi dictature would be the best thing for the interests of the country he is not incurring any great risk.

WITHDRAWN FROM BRITISH MUSEUM.

Books Objectionable to Victoria Woodhull Martin Removed from the Collection.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Some time ago Mrs. John Biddulph Martin, formerly Victoria Woodhull, obtained an order from the courts directing the trustees of the British Museum to divulge the names of the donors to the museum of two books relating to the Beecher-Tilton scandal. The petitioner declared one of the books in question imputed that Victoria Woodhull had published the libelous and obscene statements, while the second purported to contain statements made during the Beecher-Tilton litigation which were supposed to reflect upon the petitioner. The application was granted, but the trustees appealed. The appeal was heard in the High Court of Justice today. The trustees pleaded that the books had been withdrawn from the museum collection when their attention had been called to the matter. The appeal was dismissed.

BRITISH BURN AN ABOR VILLAGE.

Engagement with the Tribesmen Results in Their Defeat.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Gowhatta, the chief town of the Province of Assam, says the British expedition under Capt. Maxwell, sent to punish the Abor tribesmen who have been committing depredations in the province, had an engagement with the tribesmen Sunday. The natives were defeated, but the loss inflicted on them is not known. The British captured Dumbak, an Abor village, and burned it. Two of the British force were killed and several wounded.

EXPLOSIVES HIDDEN IN QUARRIES.

Italian Police Find Small Mines—Radicals Hostile to Government.

ROME, Jan. 23.—Arrests continue to be made in Carrara and Massa di Carrara in connection with the rioting. Explosives have been found hidden in a number of spots in the quarries and a small mine has been discoverd in a tree close to the public road. The whole district is now tranquil. Sig. Colajanni, the Sicilian Socialist Deputy, has returned to Rome with a strong purpose to assail Premier Crispi and his policy. The Radical Deputies are preparing a program of unflinching hostility to the government.

HCICAGOANS AT THE GAY CAPITAL

Several Residents of This City Registered at Paris—Weather Dull.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan. 23.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Americans registered are: William Kenth, San Francisco; Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Gannon, Albert Laffin, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. A. Pardridge, H. Stevenson, Chicago. The weather is dull; temperature, 39.2° to 44.6°; barometer, 29.88 inches; wind south southwest and fresh.

Bank Note Circulation Increased.

ROME, Jan. 23.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree increasing the note circulation of the Bank of Italy by 90,000,000 lire, that of the Bank of Naples by 28,000,000 lire, and that of the Bank of Sicily by 7,000,000 lire. The issue of the decree is due to the urgent necessity of permitting the banks to assist the numerous commercial interests.

University of Turin Closed.

TURIN, Jan. 23.—The University of Turin has been closed in consequence of riotous demonstrations on the part of the students, who are incensed over certain domestic arrangements of the institution. The trouble has no political significance.

Brevities by Cable.

ITALIAN BANK IN DIFFICULTIES.

The Bank of Brescia at Brescia, Italy, has found it impossible to meet its obligations as they fall due and has applied for a moratorium.

FACTORY AT ST. PETERSBURG BURNED.

The great imperial porcelain and glass factory at St. Petersburg was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with all the machinery and models. The loss is large.

WILL PAY CREDITORS IN FULL.

The financial papers at Rome announce that Maquay, Hooker & Co., bankers of that city and Florence, whose suspension was announced Dec. 11, will pay their creditors in full.

IT WILL CLOSE ALL OHIO COAL MINES.

Action Taken by the Miners Refusing a Reduction of Wages.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Ten thousand miners of Ohio have thrown down the gage of battle to the operators. They have refused to accept a reduction in wages. The State Executive Board of the United Mine-Workers of America, representing the ten subdistricts, counted the vote on the proposed reduction and it was lost by a majority of 500 votes. The officials of the union favored the acceptance of a reduction. They argued that a failure on the part of the miners to pursue this course meant months of idleness and destitution for the families of thousands of workingmen in the mining districts of the State. The miners demand the 70 cents a ton scale up to May 1. This will close all the Ohio coal mines. Eight hundred miners are idle in the Kanawha Valley and many are entirely without food.

Industrial Works Resume.

Dispatches to THE TRIBUNE announce that the following industrial concerns have resumed operations: Lebring Bros.' pottery works at Toronto, O., giving employment to 350 men; Cleveland Cliffs company of Ishpeming, Mich.; C. E. Warner & Co.'s knitting mill at Rockford, N. Y.; Rockton, N. Y., rug mill; Munsell & Co.'s Manhattan stove works at Elizabeth, N. J.

Trade and Labor Notes.

The Salem, O., railroad and the Salem Wire Nail company yesterday reduced the wages of their employés 10 per cent.

The Brotherton Iron Mining company of Milwaukee has abandoned the operation of its mine near Ironwood, Mich.

A receiver has been appointed for the Buffalo and Niagara River Navigation company. Liabilities, $107,500; assets, $22,000.

The Potters' Union of Cincinnati, O., has decided not to work under the 15 and 20 per cent cut which went into effect yesterday.

Three hundred men were thrown out of employment yesterday by the closing of the Fowler Car company's works at Elizabeth, N. J.

Nearly 2,000 men went to work at the Pennsylvania steel works at Harrisburg yesterday. Orders now in will keep the plant running at least ten days.

The Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., has notified the Traction company that street cars will be run tomorrow and police protection afforded against the strikers.

Iron miners at Pittsburg, Pa., adopted a resolution declaring that while they may be compelled to work for less than 79 cents per ton, they are ready to join a national movement for enforcing that rate.

C. P. Williamson, President of the Williamson Iron company of Birmingham, Ala., was appointed receiver of that corporation yesterday. William Hardie, Manager, was appointed receiver of the Birmingham iron works.

Work on the World's Fair Medal Stopped.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—"Work has been temporarily suspended on the engraving of the die for the World's Fair medal," remarked Director of the Mint Preston, "pending further instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury. There will be a change in the design to meet the requirements of the Senate committee, and as a matter of fact no impressions of the medal have yet been made."

R. T. Lewis Named for Mayor at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Ray T. Lewis was today nominated for Mayor by the Republicans. The city election comes early in February. Maj. Baldwin, the Representative from this district, who has declared for free ore, will regard a Democratic victory as an indorsement and the Republicans are determined their candidate shall be elected by the largest possible majority.

Railway Passengers in Peril.

HAGENSVILLE, Ont., Jan. 23.—In a collision today between a fast passenger train and a freight train on the Michigan Central railroad near this place the engine of the passenger train was wrecked and several freight cars were destroyed by fire. The engineer and fireman of the freight train were severely injured. The passengers escaped with a slight shaking up.

CENSUS OF THE POOR.

OVER A THOUSAND NEW YORK POLICEMEN ENROLLING THEIR NAMES.

Will Require a Week to Finish the Work and Precautions Are Being Taken to Avoid Impostors—A House to House Canvass After Details—Brooklyn Tabernacle May Become One of Russell Sage's Assets—Zell Found to Be a Defaulter—New York News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The police began their work of taking a census of all needy and unemployed persons at 1 o'clock today. Assigned to the work were 1,370 men in uniform. Each policeman was provided with a registry book in which to enter names and addresses, together with such information as will show how much in need of assistance the unemployed may be. Three hours each afternoon will be devoted to the census until the work is complete, which will be within a week. Every effort will be made to keep the names of imposters off the list. The completed report will be forwarded to the Mayor's office.

SAGE MAY GET THE TABERNACLE.

Talmage's Resignation Causes a Dissolution of the Congregation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The indications are that Russell Sage will soon have among his assets the famous Brooklyn Tabernacle. Now that it is known that Dr. Talmage has resigned, the congregation is rapidly disappearing. All the church officials appear to be anxious to let go. The financial muddle is becoming more intricate and everything in general seems on the decline. Ex-Treasurer John Wood of the Tabernacle is considerably worked up over the publication of a story to the effect that a snarl has been discovered in his accounts, and that it is not quite clear where $45,000 of the church funds have gone to.

"The story is a tissue of fabrications," said Mr. Wood today, "and is unquestionably the work of ex-Senator James W. Birkett. Ever since I resigned my office as Treasurer of the church all sorts of reflections have been cast upon my actions. This matter will not be dropped here and I will force matters by bringing the subject up for consideration at the next regular monthly session of the church."

"What was the reason for calling you before the Board of Trustees last October to explain certain entries?" was asked.

"It was the failure of Russell Sage to pay the architects, Messrs. Snook & Sons, a certificate for $6,000, which had been signed by me and entered on my books as paid," replied Mr. Wood. "Mr. Sage had agreed to loan us $125,000 to build the church. When the contractors asked for money to continue the work I would sign a certificate for the amount, which they would present to Mr. Sage for payment. In this particular instance we had already drawn $112,000 from Mr. Sage. Charles T. Wills, the contractor for the masonry work, then secured a lien of $76,000 on the property. When Mr. Sage heard of this he refused to pay the $6,000 certificate. It was marked paid on my books and my explanation satisfied the Board of Trustees

ZELL SAID TO BE A DEFAULTER.

The Missing Treasurer's Accounts Are Short Over $10,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—It appears that William T. T. Zell, the missing Treasurer of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre company, is a defaulter to the extent of $10,000 and perhaps more. He was under $25,000 bonds. The stealings, it is said, have been going on for several years. Zell has been living at a $7,500 a year rate on $5,000 a year salary. He had complete charge of the cash of the company and handled $1,000,000 a month. His accounts as Treasurer of the New York Athletic club are said to be all right.

HOFFMAN HOUSE TO BE SOLD.

Lease and All the Furnishings to Be Put Up at Auction Feb. 13.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Grosvenor S. Hubbard posted an announcement yesterday that the Hoffman House would be sold at auction Feb. 13. He directs that there shall be sold "all the furniture, bric-à-brac, paintings, works of art, linen, glassware, and all other assets, property, and effects now owned and used by the defendant, the Hoffman House, or its receiver, in the business of conducting hotels or restaurants at the following places: The Hoffman House, at Broadway and Twenty-fifth street; the Hoffman Cafés, at No. 7 Beaver street and at the corner of Exchange place and New street, and at the Hotel Claremont." The sale also includes all the leases held by the Hoffman House, whether in the name of the Hoffman House, Edward S. Stokes, or any firm, person, or corporation for the benefit of the Hoffman House. Mr. Hubbard is referee in the action in foreclosure brought against the Hoffman House by the Farmers' Loan and Trust company. The sale will be made at the New York Real Estate Salesroom. The E. S. Stokes contempt case was argued before Vice-Chancellor Green today.

FRENCH CONSUL LEAVES NEW YORK.

Thought to Have Been Recalled Owing to a Quarrel with a Lawyer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Viscount Paul Duxabzae, the French Consul-General in this city, has returned to France and the Consulate is in charge of M. Thiebaut, the Consul at Boston. The Viscount took his wife with him. He announced he was going on a vacation, but his acquaintances said today they did not expect to see him return to his post. Nov. 18 last he had an altercation in the Consulate with M. Ovide Dupre, a lawyer, and the matter gave the Consul much concern at the time. M. Dupre made out a series of charges against the Consul as a result of the affair and forwarded them to M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador at Washington. He believes the charges resulted in the Consul's return to France. Consul Duxabzae represented France at this port for two or three years, having been transferred from New Orleans. He is a man advanced in years and of striking appearance. He wore a long, gray beard and lived up to all the ancient traditions of his dignity and rank.

NO ACTION ON RAPID TRANSIT.

Proposition of Wilson & Co. Considered by the Commission.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The special meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission was held today to further consider the proposition made by R. T. Wilson & Co., representing a syndicate that is ready to build the underground railroad. Wilson & Co. offer to build the road and advance one-third the amount necessary to the construction, providing the city will lend its credit for two-thirds, the cost not to exceed $45,000,000. If the cost of the road exceeds that amount the syndicate will find the balance of the money. As an evidence of good faith the syndicate proposes to deposit $1,000,000 in approved securities, which shall be forfeited in case of failure of the syndicate to do the work. Further it agrees to annually meet the interest on the proposed issue of city bonds as fast as it shall become due, so that the city will have no obligations in this direction. No definite action was taken.

NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.

Free Public Employment Bureaus for All Large Cities.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A bill to authorize the formation and maintenance of free public employment bureaus is shortly to be introduced in the Legislature at Albany. To further the interests of this bill a mass-meeting will be held at Cooper Union Feb. 8. Bishop Potter has accepted the invitation to preside, and Joseph N. Choate will make the principal address of the occasion. The bill provides that the Commissioner of Statistics of Labor immediately upon the passage of this act shall organize and establish in all cities having a population of 75,000 inhabitants or more free public employment offices or bureaus for the purpose of receiving applications for labor on the part of those seeking employment.

For a Memorial Astor Chapel.

John Jacob Astor is endeavoring through his real estate broker to acquire the property owned by the Buxnai Jesh Irun Synagogue, adjoining the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth street and Madison avenue, for the purpose of erecting on the site a magnificent chapel to perpetuate the memory of his father. He recently purchased the lot on the corner.

Gotham Brevities.

Mrs. Laura Schirmer-Mapleson still lies at the Everett House, hovering between life and death. Dr. Valentine Mott and Dr. Brewer, her attending physicians, are never absent from the prima donna's bedside for any length of time.

The work of securing a jury to try John Y. McCane, Chief of Police and Supervisor of Gravesend, on the charge of having withheld the registry list at the recent election, was resumed before Judge Bartlett at 10 o'clock this morning.

PURDUE MECHANICAL HALL DESTROYED

Fire Brings a Great Loss to the University at Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Tonight the recently dedicated Heavilon Mechanical Hall of Purdue University was destroyed by fire, which started from a natural gas explosion. The hall was completed and dedicated last Friday, President Smart that day turning the building over to Gov. Matthews as a part of the State Agricultural College. The college is a mile from the city and has no fire fighting apparatus whatever. The building had a magnificent mechanical equipment, valued at $75,000. Much of this is destroyed or badly damaged. The building with its appurtenances cost nearly $100,000. The structure was 387 feet long and 284 feet wide. President Smart was unable tonight to state the amount of insurance, but it will not exceed $35,000. The building is an almost complete loss.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A big fire is reported to be raging at Lake Mills, a town near here. Newton House is burned and the town is in danger. The loss on the hotel will be $7,000.

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A fire started in the restaurant of Bender & Voelker in the Empire Block this afternoon, and before extinguished it had caused damage to the extent of nearly $10,000, divided among nearly a dozen occupants of the block. Bender & Voelker suffer most heavily, their loss amounting to $3,000. Most of the losses are covered by insurance.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 23.—A mysterious fire broke out this evening at Penn avenue and Twenty-seventh street. Nine houses were partially destroyed and thirty families were made homeless. The buildings were frame and all old. The loss will not exceed $8,000. There were several narrow escapes. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

STATEMENT OF KITTSON'S MOTHER

Her Ante-Mortem Account of Her Common Law Marriage.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Testimony in the Brisbine-Jewett-Kittson litigation was taken up again this morning before Judge Willis. Peter Crevier, son of Sophie Crevier, testified to having been present when Judge Brisbine and Mr. Jewett came to his mother. He said Judge Brisbine explained his mother's right to her widow's third of the Kittson estate. His mother had said she was sorry she had signed the contract and hoped "those old devils" would not come to see her again. One week later—July 10, 1888—Norman Kittson and Daniel Murphy, attorney for the heirs, obtained from his mother an affidavit relinquishing all her right to the Kittson estate. Witness on cross-examination admitted that Norman Kittson gave his mother $50 and an invalid chair at this time and paid her $25 a month during the rest of her life. Father Ravoux testified that in 1847 he married Sophie Perry and Peter Crevier, believing she was free to marry. He baptized her children as natural children of Sophie Perry and Norman Kittson, all under the name of Kittson. In an interview shortly before her death Sophie Crevier said: "I lived with and was acknowledged by Norman W. Kittson as his wife for ten or more years, and was the mother of five children of whom he was the father. All are dead but the present Norman Kittson of St. Paul, who is my son. My husband left me, but allowed me to trade at the stores on his account until I was married to Peter Crevier."

A. P. A. CONVENTION AT BLOOMINGTON.

The Illinois Branch of the Order Begins Its Annual Gathering.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—There are about 1,000 delegates from all parts of Illinois in attendance upon the State convention of the American Protective Association, which opened in Turner Hall this afternoon. The convention has been most successful in maintaining so far complete secrecy. All attempts to gain information as to the doings of the convention, the objects of the order, and the identity of the delegates failed. The almost invariable reply to the questioner was, "I don't know." Gen. A. C. Hawley of Chicago was one of the few who would say anything. He merely said that the A. P. A. organization had no fight against any church or creed, unless there was interference with the State. He said that among his best friends was Bishop Ireland and that he had many warm friends in the Catholic Church. Gen. Hawley's talk is, however, greatly at variance with the statements made in A. P. A. journals and in printed slips distributed today, purporting to set forth the objects and principles of the order, and which quite vigorously attack Romanists and the Church of Rome.

FEARED BY THE CANADIAN POLITICIANS.

Protestant Protective Association in Secret Session at Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Representatives of the association which hopes to upset both the Ontario and Dominion Governments at the next election are in secret session here. Most of the 900 delegates registered under assumed names. This is the provincial convention of the Protestant Protective Association, that is feared so much by the politicians of Canada. It is understood to be the determination of the convention to weed out all political self-seekers, and several politicians are likely to walk the carpet. Some of the members advocate a careful revision of the constitution, and many changes have been suggested. The line of distinction will be drawn tightly, they say, at the approaching elections, and in such manner that neither of the existing political parties can claim them as friends and supporters. They will nominate their own candidates and give them a broad platform to stand on.

SHERIFF INDICTED FOR MALFEASANCE.

G. F. Stainbrook of Dixon, Ill., Charged with Misconduct.

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Sheriff George F. Stainbrook was indicted this morning by a special grand jury for misconduct and malfeasance in office. The cause for action is the Sheriff's way of conducting the jail. Charles McDonald, who is serving out a fine of $1,000 for selling liquor without a license, has been, it is charged, allowed almost full liberty, the Sheriff sometimes allowing the prisoner to remain away over night. Stainbrook appeared in court today and was held in a bond of $1,000, with S. H. Bethea as his surety, and a Deputy Sheriff has been placed in charge of the jail.

USES PHILADELPHIA HOME AS A MODEL.

Emperor William Orders a Building Erected on His Estate for Workingmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A Philadelphia Workingmen's Home will be built upon the estate of Emperor William of Germany after plans furnished him by William T. B. Roberts. An architect and engineer belonging to the German corps examined the model house at the World's Fair and upon returning to Germany submitted a detailed description of the dwelling to the head of his department, who brought it to the attention of Emperor William, who directed that the necessary plans be secured and that a house be built after them on his estate. The drawings have been forwarded.

Bertillon System in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Steps are being taken to inaugurate the Bertillon system of measurement as a means for identifying criminals in Mexico. The move is made at the suggestion of the Chicago Police Department, which often has occasion to locate Northern refugees from the law in Mexico.

Iowa Miners Strike.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Des Moines miners to the number of 700 went out today on account of proposed reduction of 15 per cent. Ten of the fourteen mines in this district are closed.

VAN AUKEN'S PLOT WELL PLANNED.

Details of His Attempted Swindle That Shows Its Magnitude.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A. M. Van Auken, the railroad "promoter," is known to have been in New York last Friday, and the impression prevails here that by this time he is out of the country. Van Auken's swindling scheme is unique, and the magnitude of his project, the boldness of his operations, and the care which he exercised in looking after every detail stamp him as one of the most adroit and skillful forgers in the country. So plausible was his project and so complete were his plans that he succeeded in duping some of the most successful financiers, attorneys, and contractors of St. Louis and Chicago. He was gunning for big game, and up to the time of his detection in this city he did not make a single mistake. His telegrams were all sent in cipher, and he must have had confederates in Cincinnati, Chicago, New York, and other cities. His scheme was deep laid and covered just a year in maturing.

He was first heard from here in January, 1893, when he wrote to prominent businessmen in Quincy asking if they would assist in building a trunk line through this city to the West. This letter led to considerable correspondence, but the project did not assume definite shape until Nov. 10, when Van Auken came to Quincy for the first time. He then proposed to secure the building of a railroad from Indianapolis through Springfield, Jacksonville, and Quincy to Omaha and St. Joseph. The new road was to be known as the Indianapolis, Quincy, Omaha and St. Joseph railway. He represented that the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway, the Big Four, was back of the project and that it had the full indorsement of the officers and directors of that company. It was proposed to make this city division headquarters and to locate shops and important industries here. Van Auken succeeded in interesting C. H. Castle, W. S. Warenfield, F. Newcombe, Anton Brinkert, J. S. Cruttenden, E. H. Osborn, and Mr. Hackett of Jacksonville in the enterprise, a syndicate being organized by these men to look after the Quincy end of the business. These men did not go into the enterprise, however, without instituting careful inquiries regarding Van Auken. His home was at Lemont, Ill., and members of the syndicate who visited that town found Van Auken highly regarded as an engineer and as a man. In Chicago he was identified with the Inter-State Investment and Construction company and had been employed as engineer by the Chicago Drainage Board and by several leading railroad companies. He was associated with D. C. Dunlap, an engineer of established reputation.

After his first visit to Quincy last November he came here several times, and as a result of his negotiations the Quincy syndicate was to pay to him $30,000 to meet a part of the expense of the survey of the proposed road, the payments to be made in stipulated sums as the work progressed and to cover a period of eight months, when the survey was to be completed. While these negotiations were in progress the Quincy parties received telegrams signed by M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four, and from other railroad men of equal prominence, all fully indorsing the project and also indorsing everything which Van Auken has done. In the meantime some of the Quincy syndicate had been to St. Louis with Van Auken, and found that he stood high in that city. He had the confidence of Judge Portis, for many years the attorney of Jay Gould; Caleb Green, one of the agents of the Rothschilds and the financier who was to negotiate bonds to the amount of $25,000,000 for building and equipping the 800 miles of the proposed new road; J. L. Mayer, another prominent financier; Carter & Co., leading contractors; and other men of equal prominence. A week ago last Saturday Van Auken attended a meeting of the Quincy syndicate when he proposed to furnish the indemnifying bond, signed by M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four. This proposition was promptly accepted by the syndicate. A telegram was sent to Mr. Ingalls at Cincinnati in cipher asking him if he would sign the bond as proposed. Within two hours a reply was received stating that the project was all right. The bond was accordingly prepared, and Mr. Van Auken left for Cincinnati to get Mr. Ingalls' signature. Last Monday he returned, bringing the bond properly signed. Another meeting of the syndicate was held, and as Van Auken was present with his bond a considerable sum of money was to have been paid to him. But there were some trifling irregularities in the bond, which caused some of the Quincy parties to ask for delay in the payment. They decided to send the money to him at Chicago the last of the week. He went direct to Chicago, and was met in his office in that city Tuesday by members of the Quincy syndicate who were in Chicago.

After Van Auken left here Monday it was decided by the syndicate to write to Mr. Ingalls, asking him if he had signed the bond in their possession. An answer was received from Mr. Ingalls stating that the signature was a forgery, and this telegram was followed by a letter in which Mr. Ingalls said the whole scheme was a swindle and that he never met Van Auken. Members of the syndicate at once went to Chicago to secure his arrest, but he had left that city with his wife, stating that they were going to New York. An indictment was secured against him for forgery.

That Van Auken had the complete confidence of prominent men is shown by a dispatch received here today from Mr. Maher, the St. Louis financier and agent of the Rothschilds, who was to float the $25,000,000 of bonds with which to build the proposed road. Mr. Maher expressed the opinion that there was a conspiracy against Van Auken, and said he would not believe the reports until he heard from Mr. Dunlap, Van Auken's Chicago partner.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A. M. Van Auken, the railroad promoter, has, it is believed, victimized several firms in this city. M. S. Cartter & Co., the bridge builders and contractors, confess to having been done out of several small sums of money. They, with B. F. Johnson, the railroad builder of St. Elmo, Ill., were to have secured the contracts for building the road and had promised on receiving the contract to sign the $30,000 indemnifying bond demanded by the Quincy investors.

[Mr. Van Auken is also wanted in Chicago. His dozen office employés have not been paid in full for their work, and they have discovered that the office furniture, on which they hoped to realize, is owned by the Quincy men who advanced money on the $30,000 forged contract. Another late development in the case is the discovery that Van Auken had an accomplice, who assisted him by sending cipher telegrams from all parts of the country which were supposed to come from President Ingalls of the Big Four road. They were all signed "Pat," which Van Auken claimed was the cipher signature which Mr. Ingalls used. The Quincy people had a copy of the cipher key, and in Van Auken's absence they received and read the dispatches. The man who is suspected of being Van Auken's confederate was formerly a partner in a law firm in Denver, Colo. He disappeared about the same time that Van Auken was last seen in Chicago. Neither of the men can be found, though the Quincy people are making every effort to find them, and claim they will spend $10,000 to bring the alleged forgers to justice.

Van Auken's bookkeeper said yesterday there was every reason to believe the amount secured by the missing men is much larger than was at first suspected. Van Auken had the forged papers in his possession for some time and could have easily borrowed money on the papers. For some days before he left here he seemed well supplied with money and paid many small bills which had been standing for some time. He bought a large amount of stationery and two typewriters, for which he paid cash. He also paid $500 to Lemont people within a week before he left, and his neighbors there still think him honest. A number of Drainage Board officials and members of the Western Society of Engineers have loaned Van Auken considerable money in the last year. He had a great many friends in the city and is well known in Colorado and other Western States. He lived in St. Louis for a number of years, where he was known by the sobriquet "Jay Gould," from his marked resemblance to the dead millionaire.

HIS GRANDSON ACCUSED OF THE CRIME.

G. A. Pease Held for Assaulting and Robbing Charles Pease at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—There were sensational developments today in the burglary of the residence of Charles Pease and the assault of that man Monday morning. Monday afternoon G. A. Pease of No. 180 Bond street, a grandson of Charles Pease, called at the latter's residence to offer his sympathy. After his departure the housekeeper, Miss Davis, informed Marshal Billington that she recognized young Pease as one of the burglars. Marshal Billington and Deputy Towie today arrested young Pease and Richard Hamilton, and they were locked up, charged with the crime. Both young men are prominent and popular in this city.

Must Begin Early.

All marriages in England must be celebrated before 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

KOETTING IS GUILTY.

JURY DECLARES HE WRECKED THE SOUTH SIDE BANK IN MILWAUKEE.

Sentence Is Suspended Pending a Motion for a New Trial, to Be Argued Tonight—Penalty Is Imprisonment for from One to Ten Years and a Fine of $10,000—Koetting One of the Two Owners and Cashier of the Bank and Widely Respected Before the Failure.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Banker Koetting was found guilty tonight of wrecking the South Side Savings Bank. Sentence was suspended pending a motion for a new trial which will be argued tomorrow. The penalty for the offense is from one to ten years' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding $10,000. Koetting's case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock this afternoon. At 8:30 o'clock the jury found a verdict. Koetting was brought down from jail to the court-room at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Koetting accompanied by her two brothers came into court shortly afterwards and sat behind her husband. Mr. Koetting anticipated the verdict. He told his wife to be prepared for it and to keep up her courage. While waiting for the jury to come in Mr. Koetting bowed and smiled to some of his acquaintances about him. Although the big crowd that packed the court-room during the day had mostly dispersed there still remained a number of spectators, most of them depositors of the defunct bank. Sheriff Dunn had double his usual force of deputies in the court-room to prevent any demonstration or outbreak.

The jury came into court at 9:15 o'clock. Hubert J. Rock, as foreman of the jury, handed the verdict to Clerk Woller, who read it as follows:

We the jury find the defendant guilty as charged in the second count of the indictment.

Effort for a New Trial.

The jury was polled and each of the jurymen pronounced the verdict as his. Judge Clementson then dismissed the jury with the thanks of the court for the patience and careful consideration they had given to the case. Attorney Williams for the defense moved for a new trial and an arrest of judgment. Judge Clementson announced that Mr. Williams had informed him in private that he would not be prepared to argue the motion tomorrow morning, as he had a case on trial at Waukesha tomorrow. Judge Clementson was anxious to return to his home at Lancaster tomorrow, but to accommodate Mr. Williams he announced that he would remain until tomorrow night and hear the arguments for the motion for a new trial. At 8 o'clock tomorrow evening, he also announced, in case the motion was denied he would pass sentence at that time. It is the general opinion that the court will deny the motion for a new trial.

In anticipation of a verdict of guilt Koetting's attorneys are prepared for an appeal to the Supreme Court, where they have strong hopes of securing a new trial principally on the ground that Judge Clementson, who was called here from Lancaster, Wis., had no jurisdiction to try a case in a Milwaukee court. Koetting retained the same cool demeanor during the reading of the verdict and the subsequent proceedings as he did throughout the trial. Mrs. Koetting under the circumstances bore up remarkably well also, but there were tears in her eyes after the verdict was read. After the proceedings were over and court had adjourned Mr. and Mrs. Koetting had a long conversation with the attorneys for the defense.

Koetting's Career.

John B. Koetting, who, under the verdict of the jury tonight, was found guilty of receiving deposits while knowing his bank to be insolvent, was one of the oldest bankers in Milwaukee. For over twenty-five years he was cashier and manager of the South Side Savings Bank, in which he owned a half interest. Before the failure of his bank July 22 last he had the respect and confidence of every one in Milwaukee who knew him and he had a wide circle of friends. Mr. Koetting is 51 years of age. He came here with his parents from Ohio when 3 years of age. As one of the oldest settlers of the city he had frequently been urged for political honors, particularly Mayor and City Treasurer, but he always declined, and his only public service was for seven years in the School Board.

Koetting's trial has lasted two weeks, and the evidence produced there has been a revelation to every one in Milwaukee, but more particularly to Koetting's warmest friends, who were for months loath to believe the rumors of the real condition of the bank until they were verified by evidence. The discrepancy in the bank's account was shown to be over $1,000,000, due in part to Koetting's speculations with the funds of the bank. For over twenty years hundreds of thousands of dollars of the bank's funds were lost in bad loans.

WINNIPEG CURLERS SWEEP THE ICE.

They Carry Off the Big Prizes of the Northwestern Association.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23.—The Winnipeg curlers swept the deck pretty clean in the contests of the Northwestern Curling Association. With the exception of the George F. Hall trophy they have taken everything in which they have contested, and in this they still have a chance. This morning Kelly of Winnipeg defeated McConochie, Cambria, 14 to 16. As this only left the rinks of Hoffman of the Winnipeg Thistles and Kelly of the Winnipeg Granites it was arranged to play the last draw in Winnipeg. In the Hall contest Shaw of Winnipeg defeated Kelly of Winnipeg 15 to 12, reducing the contest to rinks of Shaw, Winnipeg, and McConochie, Cambria, Wis. In the consolation match this afternoon Jones, Portage, Wis., defeated Harper, 14 to 10, and Frazer, Winnipeg, defeated Dunbar, Winnipeg, 12 to 11. In the play-off tonight the prize went to Frazer by the score of 16 to 9. In the John Johnston contest, open only to American rinks, Scott, St. Paul, defeated McCulloch, St. Paul, this afternoon 16 to 15, and this evening Nettleton, St. Paul, defeated Nelson, Chicago, 17 to 12. Then came the great game of the day and match—that between Scott, St. Paul, and McConochie, Cambria, Wis. When seventeen heads had been played the rinks were tied on 13. The excitement in the eighteenth head was intense, and at one time it looked as if Scott would win, but Skip. McConochie came in at the wind-up with a fine shot which displaced his opponents' winning at once and gave the victory to the Wisconsin rink. The concluding draw for this trophy will occur in the morning between Nettleton and McConochie. The leaders for the four prizes in the point contest are: J. C. Britt, Portage, Wis., 31; H. T. Hoelthoefer, Chicago, 30; Dr. Whitcomb, St. Paul, 29; A. McCulloch, St. Paul, 29; W. A. Frazer, Winnipeg, 29.

For a New Texas Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—The final preliminaries for the construction of the San Antonio and Gulf Shore railway were completed today, the contract being let to J. H. Flick of Dixon, Ia. The new line will pass through a rich agricultural portion of the State of Texas and is an almost air line between San Antonio and Galveston, a distance of 230 miles.

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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

FOR PURE ELECTIONS.

UNION LEAGUE MEMBERS DISCUSS THE PRESENT LAW.

A. M. Pence, Its Author, Defends the Measure and Cites Its Successful Operation—S. S. Gregory Is of a Like Opinion—John M. Hammond Recites Efforts at Reform—Lambert Tree Elected President of the Iroquois Club—Miscellaneous Local News.

"Are Political Elections in Chicago Honestly Conducted?" was the subject discussed at the annual meeting of the Union League club last night. A. M. Pence was the first speaker and was introduced as the man who had performed the invaluable service to the community of drafting the present election laws.

One of the objects of the Union League club, said Mr. Pence in opening, was the preservation of the purity of the ballot box. Before the enactment of the law of 1875, he said, elections in Chicago may be said to have gone by default. Many men seated at the tables before him remembered that at that period it was regarded as next to impossible to secure an honest election. Still, public-spirited citizens conducted a vigorous warfare against corruption. E. F. Cragin and fifty other heroes in the Eighteenth Ward and similar coteries in other wards conducted the unequal fight. The reaction came in 1874, when the frauds were so bold and reckless that they landed Joe Mackin and others in the penitentiary. These troubles gave birth to the law of 1874.

The very foundation of all its provisions was its arrangement for securing a complete registration. There had been a system of registration before that, but it was worse than nothing and contained no adequate safeguard against repeating. When Gen. Carey, for instance, ran for Mayor it was discovered that one man had voted sixty-four times at the same precinct. Even after the voting was closed in those days the ballot-box was invaded and the ballots changed.

New Law Successful.

When the new law came some distrusted it for awhile, but now, after years of experience, all agreed that it was successful beyond their fondest anticipations. There are still some frauds committed and there always will be some, but great progress had undoubtedly been made. A perfect reformation can never be effected until the very nature of man is changed.

But no law, Mr. Pence said, would enforce itself, and the present law was in many cases badly enforced, and even perverted. Considerable dissatisfaction had been expressed at the calls made on registered persons to verify their registration. There may be abuses, but it was not the fault of the law. The most important reform of all would be the destruction of the ballots as soon as the polls close. At that time also the judges in each precinct should declare publicly the result, and then preserve only the returns. The temptation to fraud arises when all the returns have been combined and the general result is known. Mr. Pence concluded with a prediction of the failure of the existing contest over the Mayoralty election.

The next speaker was S. S. Gregory, a guest from the Iroquois club. He said he was delighted to hear Mr. Pence, who had drafted the election law, testify to its efficiency; and he was glad to corroborate his statements with his own testimony. The following were the objects contemplated by the law: An effective registration; the prohibition of unregistered people from voting; the reduction of the size of precincts; the equal division of the judges and clerks of election between the political parties; and the commitment of election affairs to an election bureau. He was happy to say that the law had done all this and needed no amendment.

When Mr. Gregory came to analyze the Australian law of 1891, however, he was free to say that it had one serious defect, which should be remedied at once. It only allowed petitions for independent candidates to be filed after the candidates of the party had been certified. This had led to the holding of political conventions at a late date so as to make an independent candidate impossible. The law ought to require the tickets of the regular parties to be certified fifteen days before the election.

John M. Hammond Speaks.

In the absence of John S. Miller, who was to have been the next speaker, ex-Chairman of the Committee on Political Action, John M. Hammond, was called upon, and gave an account of his labor in the Legislature in connection with the Bates-Van Praag case. He was convinced more than ever by that contest that the law had within it all the elements that were required to run down a fraud and defeat it. Mr. Hammond was followed by the Rev. Dr. Withrow, who told several stories that were applicable to the subject and was happy in his refusal to confess affiliation with any political party, though, for the sake of argument, later he professed to be a Democrat, a party he had previously said had evidently been vaccinated to prevent its members catching offices. "If any city should have pure elections," he said, "it should be Chicago, which has a grand mission to perform in the future, and New York and all the rest will be patterning after us soon. These cities cannot be saved except by a pure ballot box. It is from such institutions as this club, where party differences are repressed and patriotism is prominent, that such things must come. Whether we are Democrat or Republican there should always be some place like this where hand can join hand in great civic improvements."

He suggested an improvement in the Australian ballot, and said: "The circle in the upper corner should be done away with so that members of my party, many of whom cannot read, shall not be able to go into the booths and, no matter how carefully they have been instructed, evade responsibility by voting the whole ticket straight." He said the blanket ballot with the circle was leading the Republicans astray and he wished it changed somehow so that every voter should be compelled to put a cross against the man for whom he wished to vote. He did not see how any man could be a pessimist on this subject of elections when one thought how elections were conducted years ago. Elections were tiresome, but a good shaking up purified the air. Contests were expensive, but we were after something better than expenses, and that was pure manhood and undefiled religion.

Thanks to Retiring Officers.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers for their efficient work during the year was proposed by Mr. D. V. Purington and passed, and then adjournment followed.

Before the banquet the report of the Committee on Political Action was read by John H. Hamline. The subject of resolutions was announced, and Ephraim Banning offered resolutions approving the bill pending before Congress for the appointment of additional Judges, one for the Seventh Judicial District and one for the circuit of Northern Illinois. The resolutions were adopted. On motion of William A. Giles it was resolved that the Chairman should appoint three delegates to the convention of the Municipal League of Philadelphia Jan. 25 and 26. The retiring President, Ferd Peck, read the report of the Board of Managers.

The Secretary then announced the election by the ballot of Monday of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John P. Wilson; First Vice-President, Christian C. Kohlsaat; Second Vice-President, James H. Moore; Treasurer, Edward B. Lathrop; Secretary, Walter H. Wilson; Directors for three years, Edwin F. Bayley, Warren G. Purdy, and William E. Kelley; Committeemen on political action for one year, Ernest A. Hamill, Robert W. Hare, and Edward H. Valentine; for two years, Cyrus H. Adams, George A. Follansbee, and Thomas S. Wright; for three years, Azel F. Hatch, F. W. Gunsaulus, and Dillwyn V. Purinton. The new President, Second Vice-President, and Secretary then made brief speeches, returning thanks for the honor conferred on them.

LAMBERT TREE MADE PRESIDENT.

Annual Meeting of the Iroquois Club—Reports of Officers.

The Iroquois club held yesterday its twelfth annual meeting and election of officers. The officers elected were: President, Lambert Tree; Vice Presidents, North Division, Franklin MacVeagh, John S. Cooper, James A. Miner; South Division, W. T. Baker, Spoor Mackey, John H. Conrad; West Division, Frank Wenter, Sam H. Harris, Alonzo D. Smith; Recording Secretary, Ira J. Couch; Corresponding Secretary, George W. Cass; Treasurer, Herbert Darlington.

The assembly room was crowded at the annual meeting. President Adlai T. Ewing, on retiring from the chair, said:

"This closes the third year of my Presidency. The history and influence of the club financially and politically will challenge comparison with that of any organization in the country. The election of two Democratic Presidents during the corporate existence of the club has been due largely to its influence. I regret that we tonight cannot install our new President, Lambert Tree. In his absence I will call to the chair one of the Vice-Presidents, Frank Wenter."

On motion of Gen. R. J. Smith a committee of three was named to prepare resolutions of thanks to President Ewing. The committee is Gen. Smith, M. Ford, and S. H. Harris.

A. W. Wright, special committeeman on the new club-house, the remodeled Brunswick Hotel, reported that all the amount needed for the new house, $150,000, had been subscribed; that $33,000 had been paid on the property, leaving $15,000 unpaid; the alterations in the building probably would not cost more than the estimated amount, $25,000.

The Library committee reported that the $300 appropriated recently for books will not be expended until the club moves into its new quarters.

The report of the Committee on Political Action concluded as follows: "To the influence of the Iroquois club in the past it undoubtedly is due that this question of the tariff at last has been made the immediate and paramount issue. If it maintains and exercises the influence which formerly has belonged to it, it cannot be doubted that the country will be the beneficiary of an immense political, moral, and economical gain, and that the Democratic party from a purely partisan standpoint will have the advantage arising from the happening contemporaneously of a change in the hitherto erroneous and disastrous commercial policy of the government and the inevitable revival of commercial and industrial prosperity."

The Executive committee's report was read. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1893, the club has been prosperous; the present membership is 622; resident members 384, nonresident members 226, army and navy members 7, honorary members 5. Fifty resident, 22 non-resident, and 2 army and navy members joined the club during the year, making a total of 74.

The following members died: William C. Goudy, Lieut.-Col. Eli McLelland, J. H. McAvoy, Judge George H. Kettelle, R. H. Eddy, C. Hutchinson, Peter Smith, H. A. Hurlbut, J. Bradner Smith, Judge George F. Sugg, W. H. Gregg, and Charles F. Clark—total, 12.

The Treasurer's report shows cash on hand $12,103 and other good assets of the club $11,813. The liabilities of the club Dec. 31, 1893, were $1,870.

The Executive committee recommends to the club that the annual dues of the members be increased from $50 to $60.

W. G. Ewing presented to the club a gavel which had been given by zinc producers of Missouri to Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the last Democratic National convention, and by Mr. Wilson to Mr. Ewing with the request that he give it to the Iroquois club.

LOOKS FOR A SECOND-HAND LICENSE.

An Advertiser Wants to Go Into the Saloon Business at a Discount.

Notwithstanding hard times there is one man who wants to go into the saloon business and he is trying to take advantage of the general depression by securing a second-hand license. Yesterday he advertised for one, but up to a late hour he had received no answers. The unique feature of this man's plan lies in the fact that he thinks there exists such a thing as a "hand-me-down" license. Yet he is firm in his belief that he can find one, buy it at a discount, and have it transferred to his name. He already has a location and now wants the necessary authority, at a discount, to carry on the business. In the meantime he is boarding at the Sherman House. There is some doubt as to whether or not a holder can dispose of a license to be used in another location, or whether a transfer-holder can carry on a business under its authority in a new name and location.

RECEIVES THE MAYOR'S REQUEST.

Justice Porter May Delay His Resignation a Few Days.

Justice Porter, the Hyde Park Justice, whose resignation was demanded by Mayor Hopkins, received the Mayor's formal request yesterday. It read: "Upon receipt of this you will please send in your resignation as Police Magistrate of the Fifty-third Street Station."

Justice Porter said yesterday he had not decided yet what he would do, but as he had continued several important cases until Jan. 30 he might wait until he disposed of them before he answered Mayor Hopkins' letter.

Capt. Kane said he had nothing to do with the Mayor's act and that Justice Porter and he were intimate friends.

To Robert Burns' Memory.

The anniversary Burns celebration of the Caledonian Society of Chicago will be held in the banquet hall on the seventeenth floor of the Masonic Temple next Wednesday. An attractive musical and literary program has been arranged for the occasion. Chief Hugh Shirlaw will preside and the address will be delivered by Wallace Bruce, ex-Consul to Edinburg, on "The Home and Haunts of Burns." Then there will be bagpipe solos by Pipers Shearer, Keith, and Grant, and songs by J. H. Roger and Miss Anna Vole. The entertainment will conclude with a dance.

Another Attempt to Save Painter.

If no word is received from Gov. Altgeld by 10 o'clock tomorrow night the scaffold will be put in place in the County Jail for the fourth time for the execution of George H. Painter. The execution will take place at 8 o'clock Friday morning unless the Governor again interferes. Tonight Attorneys Blackburn and Case will go to Springfield with affidavits and petitions asking that Painter's sentence be commuted.

Answers the Receiver's Charges.

Lizzie Johns, who runs a kitchen on the Garfield Park race track, has replied in an affidavit to the charges made against her by Receiver Harry Wilkinson. She says the kitchen is her only means of support. She charges the receiver with collecting $42 and applying it upon the rent without her consent.

Fix and His Wife at Variance.

George Fix, No. 186 Lincoln avenue, was placed under $300 bonds yesterday to keep the peace. He is a saloonkeeper, and his wife complained that he neglected his business by drinking too much. Fix denied the charge, and said the trouble was due to his wife's persistence in serving behind the bar as barmaid, where her lack of beauty frightened away customers.

Two Cases of Smallpox.

James Hallihan, who has been living at No. 366 West Harrison street and at No. 224 West Madison street, was found to have smallpox yesterday and was removed to the pest-house. John Burke of No. 6116 South Carpenter street also was removed to the pest-house.

Forty-seven True Bills Found.

The grand jury yesterday found forty-seven true bills. Edward Walker was indicted on a charge of the murder of Charles Sansberg. The other indictments were on charges of larceny and burglary. No indictments were returned against illegal voters yesterday.

Mr. Drake Is Made Auditor.

Samuel D. Drake was appointed Auditor for the Postoffice yesterday by Postmaster Hesing. Albert Jampolis was made night superintendent of the Postoffice.

Items.

Another newspaper thief, George Young by name, was fined $15 in the Englewood Police Court yesterday.

The mock congress of the University of Chicago will be reorganized today at 1:30 o'clock at a meeting in the Cobb lecture hall.

James Thornton was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Judge Chetlain yesterday on a plea of guilty to a charge of larceny.

A. S. Trude is confined to his bed from the effects of a fall in the bath room of his home last Friday. He suffered a severe strain in falling.

Ignatz Zeisler of No. 56 Fifth avenue was discharged yesterday in Justice Foster's court. He had been charged with selling fraudulent bonds.

Patrick Lynch, a bricklayer living at No. 3226 Parnell avenue, was held yesterday by a Coroner's jury to answer to the grand jury for the killing of Lawrence Kearns Monday night.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Walter Phipp yesterday gave a verdict to the effect that Phipp's death resulted from a bullet wound inflicted by himself while either temporarily insane or despondent.

Two employment agents were before Justice Foster yesterday charged by James Clark of No. 3250 Hoyne avenue with swindling him out of $3 under promise of procuring him a situation. The defendants were W. H. Bemis and M. S. Gilbert, with offices in the Unity Building. They were discharged.

POOR NOT FORGOTTEN

METHODISTS VOTE $500 OF BANQUET FUNDS TO CHARITY.

Annual Meeting of the Methodist Union Is Held at the Grand Pacific Hotel—Albert G. Lane, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, and Rabbi Hirsch Make Addresses—Wedding Ceremony Conducted by the Rev. Mr. Crandell—Receptions and Other Events in Local Society.

Five hundred dollars was given to charity at the annual meeting of the Chicago Methodist Union last evening. E. H. Latimer made a motion to give the surplus funds in the hands of the Treasurer to charity instead of spending it all on banquets. After a little discussion he changed his motion by naming a specific amount, $500. Further amendments were added, making it the duty of the Executive committee to disburse this fund at discretion and report at the next monthly meeting.

The annual meeting of the Methodist Union was held at the Grand Pacific, beginning with a reception at 6 o'clock, followed by a banquet an hour later in the ladies' ordinary. Dr. Henry Wade Rogers was to have presided but was obliged to leave for Topeka at 8:30 p. m., hence the Rev. P. H. Swift of Oakland Church acted as Chairman. Those present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—	
E. W. Burke,	H. H. Gage,
O. H. Horton,	P. H. Swift,
J. P. Brushingham,	N. W. Harris,
C. M. Stuart,	J. S. Harvey,
R. E. Brownell,	J. B. Hobbs,
F. P. Crandon,	L. L. Bond,
F. R. Carver,	C. W. Lasher,
William Deering,	G. E. Highley,
Clem Studebaker,	W. H. Henkle,
I. N. Danforth,	George P. Jones,
M. E. Cole,	J. M. Latimer,
A. G. Lane,	J. M. Longenecker,
L. W. Conkey,	L. W. Merser,
Frederick Fischer,	O. L. Munger,
A. E. Garnet,	H. H. C. Miller,
C. N. Gary,	W. R. Mumford,
H. McCall,	C. E. Piper,
D. W. Potter,	W. D. Preston,
C. P. Prayne,	W. M. Pond,
R. H. Pooley,	J. R. Prindle,
L. T. M. Slocum,	H. C. Staver,
M. S. Terry,	Solomon Thatcher,
H. S. Towle,	A. N. Warner,
C. A. Van Anda,	W. T. Dix,
R. L. Duvall,	A. R. Porter,
E. H. McClure.	
Messrs.:	
J. R. Lindgren	A. W. True,
Orrington Lunt,	A. D. Hyde,
John Worthy,	G. W. Chamberlain.
Misses:	
Mary E. True,	Hyde.
Latimer,	

All the old officers were reëlected as follows: President, Dr. Henry Wade Rogers; Vice-Presidents, the Rev. P. H. Swift, D. D., the Rev. R. S. Martin, D. D., the Rev. C. E. Mandeville, D. D., Judge John Barton Payne, and E. C. Wilson; Secretary, M. E. Cole; Treasurer, J. B. Hobbs; Directors, Prof. A. G. Lane, J. A. Berhans, L. W. Messer, Prof. L. T. M. Slocum, H. S. Towle, C. W. Lasher, the Rev. C. M. Stuart, and A. E. Gamet.

The report of the Treasurer showed receipts during the year of $2,967 and a balance on hand of $1,562.

The first address of the evening was by Albert G. Lane, who took for his topic: "The City's Responsibility to Truant and Vagrant Children." Mr. Lane spoke of a class of children that was not generally cared for. He estimated that there were between 3,000 and 4,000 boys and girls that may be called waifs. They were not in the schools; they were in the street. Some were at the Newsboys' Home, hundreds found their way to the bridewell, hundreds more to the County Jail. Last year 743 children under 14 years of age were sent to the bridewell and 1,641 between the ages of 16 and 21. These youths became hardened criminals instead of useful citizens. It was from this class that the housebreakers and footpads were graduated.

"If the City of Chicago would lay hold of vagrants under 14," said Mr. Lane, "and enforce the compulsory education law in a quarter of a century the prison population would be reduced one-half. We are responsible for the proper training of these children, and it is the duty of the State to step in."

Mr. Lane advocated the establishment of "parental homes" for the disciplining of children not amenable to home or school control.

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson made a brief address on "Preventable Diseases." She said that in the last three years 5,000 persons had died of typhoid fever "because Chicago turned its sewage into the lake and then pumped it back again through the water mains." This could all be prevented if common sense methods were used in the disposal of the sewage. Fire was the only effective method of disposing of garbage. Crime and pauperism were also diseases and were preventable, too.

The Rev. Emil G. Hirsch spoke upon "Civil Service in Municipal Affairs." He asked why Chicago's streets were not kept clean; why common sense sanitary measures were not put in operation; why the city had detectives who did not detect and police who did not protect. These questions he answered by saying it was because people insisted on mixing the tariff with the street-cleaning problem and Hawaii with sanitary measures. National politics had nothing to do with municipal affairs.

"The City Hall must be cleansed of the germs of political intrigue and the office-holding bacillus," he concluded.

BRAYTON-JONES WEDDING.

Married by the Rev. Mr. Crandell in the Memorial Baptist Church.

The marriage of Miss Florence Jane Brayton, daughter of Hardin B. Brayton, to Alfred Lincoln Jones was celebrated last evening at the Memorial Baptist Church. The building was elaborately decorated and well filled with guests. The wedding party entered at 8 o'clock, Harrison Wild rendering the Lohengrin march upon the organ. The ushers were A. H. Meads, W. G. E. Pierce, L. M. Coy, Silas Strawn, C. P. Erstine, and H. B. Kilgour, and the six bridemaids were Miss Loomis, Miss Middleton, Miss Stewart, Miss Clara Middleton, Miss Bisbee, and Miss Hilton. The bride entered with her father and was preceded immediately by her maid of honor, Miss Clara Jones. The groom and his best man, Edwin Jones, met the party at the altar and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Crandell. The bride wore a white satin gown, trimmed with point lace, and a tulle veil. The maid of honor wore white crêpe, trimmed with ermine, and carried white roses, and the bridemaids wore crêpe gowns made alike, two in yellow, two in blue, and two in pink. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's father, No. 3559 Vincennes avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Jones left in the evening for a trip South and will be at home Feb. 13.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Richolson and Mrs. George R. Daley gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 2 until 6 o'clock at the residence of the former, No. 107 Loomis street. The house was decorated with yellow roses and palms and an orchestra played. Mrs. Richolson received in a gown of white satin with gold trimming, and Mrs. Daley wore pink brocaded satin trimmed with white lace. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Mark S. Lansing, Mrs. C. R. Matson, Mrs. E. E. Walbridge, Mrs. E. M. Sperbeck.

Mrs. William Jones, No. 4534 Greenwood avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 5 o'clock. One hundred and fifty guests were present.

Mrs. Vierling and Miss Vierling, No. 3760 Indiana avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A. BANQUET COMMITTEEMEN.

Lecture by Dr. O. P. Gifford on the Social Powers of the Man.

The Young Men's Christian Association gave a banquet in the Association Building last night to the committeemen of the social section. About fifty were in attendance. After the spread Secretary A. F. Lee talked upon "How Can We Most Successfully Interest Men in Committee Work?" and then Dr. O. P. Gifford, pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church, talked on "The Social Powers of the Man." The rest of the evening was devoted to discussions of the best methods of the work of the various committees.

IPHETONGA BALL IN BROOKLYN.

Cotillon Led by Mr. Hatch and Miss Talmage—Event in Society.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The annual Iphetonga ball, which is to Brooklyn what the Patriarchs' dance is to New York, took place tonight in the assembly-rooms of the Academy of Music, Montague street, Brooklyn. The Iphetonga organization consists of sixty men, who move in the most exclusive social set of the City of Churches. Each of the members has the privilege of issuing five invitations. The rooms in which the dance took place were decorated lavishly. The ball-room was beautiful with tapestries resting on a background of pale yellow. The cotillon was led by Arthur M. Hatch and Miss Lillian Talmage. The favors consisted of rosettes, with the word "Iphetonga" thereon for the men and Louis XIV. canes for the women. The guests were received by Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. P. W. Lynch, and Mrs. W. C. Sheldon Jr.

MARRIAGE OF MISS GRAVES.

Noon Wedding in New York, Followed by a Reception.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Miss E. Henrietta Graves of Brooklyn, daughter of Robert Graves, was married to James J. Faye in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, at noon today. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix performed the ceremony. Miss Helen Remsen was the maid of honor. The ushers were W. E. D. Stokes, C. L. Duham, Douglas Brown, G. D. Cochran, C. S. Boyd, and A. B. Graves. Among the guests at the reception which followed the ceremony were: Gen. and Mrs. Horace Porter, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Tracey, Mr. and Mrs. F. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rockefeller, Miss Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Miss Helen Gould, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dey, and Mrs. T. W. Myers.

Marriage of a Baltimore Girl.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23.—Miss Mary McDonald Thomas, the granddaughter of William McDonald and daughter of Raleigh C. Thomas, was married this evening in Grace Episcopal Church by the Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell to Mr. Alexander Payson Knapp of New York. The best man was George De B. Greene of New York. Miss Bland Saunders of Baltimore was the maid of honor.

Reception to Father Cashman.

A reception was given last night to the Rev. Thomas F. Cashman, pastor of St. Jarlath's Church, by the Ladies' Aid Society of the parish at St. Jarlath's Hall, Jackson boulevard and Hermitage avenue. Four hundred people were present. After an elaborate supper Father Cashman addressed the audience, dwelling with emphasis on the needs of the suffering poor.

SHE DIES FROM HER INJURIES.

Mrs. Lindgren Crushed in the Crowd at the County Agent's Office.

Mrs. Annie Lindgren, who was injured Monday by being crushed in the crowd at the County Agent's office, No. 128 South Clinton street, died yesterday from the effects of her injuries. She and her aged husband lived in the rear of the basement at No. 66 Marion place. They were destitute and the only nourishment they received was that given to them by the County Agent. Monday afternoon they went together to the Agent's office and took up their place on the stairway leading to the office. Mrs. Lindgren managed to keep her place and was waiting for the doors to open. The old man had in the meantime been taken into the office and was given a chair. He barely was able to sit upright. When the doors finally were opened the crush was terrible. Mrs. Lindgren clung to the railing, but she was not able to withstand the jam. She was pushed against the railing and finally thrown to the sidewalk. There the officers found her unconscious. An ambulance removed her and her husband to their cheerless home. A physician found that Mrs. Lindgren had received internal injuries and that her left hip bone was broken. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning she died. The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the remains. The old man said his wife was 55 years old and that they came to Chicago from Sweden six years ago.

VAN HEEST IS QUITE OUTCLASSED.

Six-Round Fight at the Tivoli Theater with "Young Griffo."

"Young Griffo" all but knocked out "Johnny" Van Heest at the Tivoli Theater last night. Van Heest's tip given several days ago that he proposed to knock out Griffo drew a big crowd of sports, who expected to see Van Heest win. They were doomed to disappointment, for at no time during the six rounds did "Johnny" have a ghost of a chance to win. He was simply outclassed. "Griffo" appeared to be twenty pounds heavier than Van Heest and is six inches taller. When the men came together Van Heest began mixing things, but failed to make an impression on his opponent. During each of the six rounds there were moments of good hot work, with "Griffo" always in the lead. From the opening of the last round until its close "Griffo" made it decidedly warm for the little man. Nine seconds before the call of time he knocked Van Heest down with a right hand swing. When time was called Van Heest was on his knees, weak and groggy. During the six rounds "Griffo" was not hit half a dozen times.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY COMMONS CLOSED.

Action Taken at a Mass-Meeting of the Students.

The University of Chicago commons was ordered closed last night. At a mass-meeting of the students held Monday in Cobb Lecture Hall Auditor Bownocker rendered a statement of the commons accounts which showed that the university's boarding-house was losing money. Dr. Harper said he was authorized to announce for the Board of Trustees that if it were impossible to secure the patronage of a sufficient number of students to clear expenses the commons should be abandoned, temporarily at least, and the plant stored. An investigating committee, appointed to look into the methods of club management, confessed the inability of the commons to compete with its rivals, and practically recommended dissolution. Over $200 a month has been expended for salaries, while the unsuitableness of Cobb basement for dining-hall purposes has hastened the exodus of students. The dissolution of the commons will deprive of employment a large number of persons, mostly students.

SWEENA'S SISTER INA DISAPPEARS.

The Brother Is Not Sure of the Method of Arresting Cona.

H. Sweena, a Japanese living at No. 311 South Clark street, suspects that his sister Ina, 22 years old, has eloped with his friend Frank Cona, who lives at the same place. Sweena and his sister Ina have had rooms at the house of Mrs. Hester Callaway, colored, for the last six months. Cona has been there for almost as long a time. Yesterday Ina Sweena and Cona disappeared simultaneously. That worried Sweena. A few hours later Cona reappeared. He did not deny knowing the whereabouts of the girl, but no amount of questioning could induce him to reveal it. Cona and Ina, according to Cona's own statement, have been in love for some time. Early yesterday Mrs. Callaway says she saw the two in secret consultation and later saw them leave the house together. Last night Sweena and Cona inquired at detective headquarters as to the means by which Cona might be arrested. After talking the matter over they decided to wait until today before making the arrest.

Will Act as Escort to McKinley.

The Cook County Republican Marching club, which has attained a membership of 255, decided last night to turn out as an escort to Gov. McKinley of Ohio on the occasion of his visit to Chicago Feb. 22. The members will wear black broadcloth, Prince Albert coats, silk hats, and carry silk umbrellas. They expect to turn out 600 strong. They elected last night as Marshal Capt. William F. Knoch of Company E, First Regiment I. N. Guard. They elected as honorary members of the club Gov. McKinley, T. B. Reed, Gov. Jackson, Gen. Harrison, ex-Gov. Fifer, and ex-Gov. Oglesby. The club has opened permanent quarters at the Great Northern Hotel.

"Calumet Magazine" Discontinued.

The managers of the *Calumet Magazine* announce that its publication has been discontinued. F. B. Harris, editor-in-chief and owner, has received an offer from the Douglas Publishing company of New York to take editorial charge of the *Homemaker*. C. W. Ricketts and H. H. Manchester, Mr. Harris' associates on the *Calumet*, will endeavor to form a joint stock company and continue publication upon a more extensive plan. The present organization, however, is dissolved.

Iowa Receivers for the Santa Fe.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Judge Woolson of the Federal Court this evening appointed Messrs. Reinhardt, McCook, and Wilson receivers for the Santa Fé. The appointment is merely a form, and the appointees are the same as those named by Judge Henry C. Caldwell at Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 23 last. The receivers are for that portion of the property of the Chicago, Santa Fé and California railway lying in Iowa.

MONOPOLY HARD HIT.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S INJUNCTION DISSOLVED IN OHIO.

Buckeye Electric Company Can Manufacture Lamps Without Interference—Decision Will Probably Apply to the Thirteen Other Companies Acting Independent of the Big Company—Prices Will Come Down 25 to 50 Per Cent—Final Decision to Be Made Soon.

A decision of great importance to users of incandescent electric lamps was rendered in the United States Circuit Court at Cleveland yesterday, where Judge Ricks dissolved the injunction obtained by the General Electric company restraining the Buckeye Electric company from making lamps. This enables the Buckeye company to resume business immediately, and continue until a final decision is had. A telegram was received by General Manager Cooke from the home office at Cleveland directing him to sell the stock on hand at once. This decision is regarded as practically settling the question for the other lamp companies, for it is believed that Judges of other courts will follow the precedent established by Judge Ricks and dissolve the injunctions now in force. There are thirteen companies beside the Buckeye independent of the General Electric company. They are the Beacon Lamp company of Boston, Novak Lamp company, Boston; Germania Electric company, Marlborough, Mass; Columbia Incandescent Lamp company, St. Louis; Star Electric company, Chicago; Chicago Incandescent Lamp company, Chicago; Illinois Lamp company, Chicago; Electric Manufacturing company, Oconto, Wis.; Bernstein Lamp company, Boston; American Lamp company, St. Louis; Universal Lamp company, Cleveland, O.; Packard Lamp company, Warren, O.; Standard Electric company, Canisteo, N. Y.

Effects of the Decision.

F. H. Prentiss, President of the Buckeye Electric company, in speaking of the decision said:

"The decision rendered by Judge Ricks of the United States Circuit Court dissolved the injunction against the Buckeye Electric company without bonds. The principal points of this suit between the Buckeye Electric company and the General Electric company were based upon the fact that in 1893 the General Electric company for the purposes of its own welfare applied to the Commissioner of Patents asking him to restrict their American patent to the term of life which had been granted to a similar patent in England, said patent expiring Nov. 10, 1893. In accordance with this all patents issued from the office at Washington were officially stamped with this limitation. About two years ago the Buckeye Electric company, deciding that its business warranted an extension, laid before its stockholders, through a committee appointed for the purpose, a statement of the patent litigation as it then existed, and in view of the belief held by that committee that the patent of the Edison company was invalid and that it expired by their own statement the 10th of November, 1893, an increase was made of the capital stock of the Buckeye company and a further investment made in its business. There were no precedents in this suit and the decision in favor of the Buckeye Electric company is really a matter of equity. The result however is wide-spreading and opens to that company the entire field in the United States for its lamp and in this way relieves the lamp user from all chances of litigation. There is no appeal from this decision and therefore the incandescent lamp industry will not hereafter be dependent upon the whims of the trust or the decisions of local courts.

Customers Threatened.

"The litigation has cost us $25,000 since May, but it was money well-spent from the consumers' point of view, for it brings the price of lamps that formerly sold for 75 cents down to 33 cents. This is the direct result of litigation, for the Edison company never made a reduction that it was not compelled to. But there are results far more important than the reduction of the price of lamps. The General Electric company was simply using the lamp case as a lever to enable it to control the entire electrical business. When the injunctions were granted against the lamp companies the General Electric company sent out blank contracts broadcast, and with threats endeavored to intimidate lamp-users into contracting with them for lamps at prices 25 to 50 per cent higher than present prices. Only a few made these contracts. Wherever the General Electric company sold lamps it endeavored to make the purchaser buy his dynamos and all other electric apparatus of it. The concern was reaching out in an effort to monopolize the entire electric business of the country.

"This means a great saving in money to Chicago in the matter of lamps, for there are nearly 2,000 isolated light plants within the city limits. We will now get down to work in earnest. Our plant at Cleveland has a capacity of 4,000 lamps a day."

CASE NOT FINALLY DECIDED.

There Will Be a Final Hearing in the Ohio Courts.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Edison Electric company and the Edison General Electric company as complainants against the Buckeye Electric Light company received a slight backset in the ruling of Judge Ricks this morning upon a motion to dissolve the preliminary injunction allowed by the United States Circuit Court recently, whereby the defendant was enjoined from using lamps which were claimed to infringe on an alleged patent of the complainant companies. Judge Ricks granted the motion to dissolve the preliminary injunction and the Buckeye Electric company will thereby continue to use the lamps which the complainants claim is an infringement of their patent until a final hearing of the case before the Circuit Court. The patent which the defendant company is alleged to have violated is that of a filament which is used in electric lamps and which is alleged to be the exclusive patent of the complainant, and which the defendant alleges to be an improvement upon the complainant's device; and further alleges that the complainant's patent expired before the defendant's improved patent was put upon the market. The court was influenced in his decision by the fact that it would be a great hardship to the defendant to continue the injunction, inasmuch as their company had recently enlarged their plant in order to manufacture the new improved lamp, and that the complainants did not bring their action for infringing the patent until after the defendant had made the extensive enlargement and improvement of its plant.

DEATH OF C. H. BUHL AT DETROIT.

Was a Wealthy Merchant and Once Mayor of the City.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 23.—C. H. Buhl died at his home here early this morning after a long illness. Mr. Buhl was a leading merchant, manufacturer, and banker, being among the first to move in the establishment of national banks in Detroit. He had been Alderman and Mayor of the city. He was one of the wealthiest men in the city, his fortune being estimated at over $5,000,000. Mr. Buhl was nearly 84 years of age.

Funeral of Ex-Gov. Gilpin.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 23.—Depressing weather and a violent snow-storm did not deter the pioneers of Colorado and the hundreds of admirers of Gov. Gilpin from attending his funeral at St. Mark's Cathedral. Several ex-Governors of Colorado were present. The Rev. Mr. Marshall delivered the funeral eulogy. At its close Bishop Spalding delivered the benediction and hundreds followed the remains to Mount Olivet Cemetery, where the last rites were performed by Bishop Matz.

Asa Cary of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Asa Cary, brother of Alice and Phœbe Cary, the poets, died today, aged 72. He had poetic ability, was peculiar, and his last request was that no funeral services be held.

Obituary Notes.

Edgar Stockbridge Gage, formerly of Chicago, died yesterday at Baltimore, Md.

Funeral services over the remains of George W. Cobb were held yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. R. A. Scovel, No. 3941 Ellis avenue. The burial was at Graceland.

Don't hesitate. You know the old saying, "He who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills don't hesitate to say you want "C-a-r-t-e-r-'s." Demand the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

WILL TRY TO SETTLE CHURCH DISPUTES

Members of Chapel Still at Odds with the Parent Organization.

Members of Christ Chapel, a protégé of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Orchard and Center streets, met last night to devise means whereby the differences between the factions of the church may be patched up. The trouble is of long standing and involves the question as to whether the chapel shall conduct its own affairs or submit to the direction of the parent organization. When the Christ Chapel was organized the Rev. Philip Matzinger was placed in charge. He grew popular with the young people, but failed to attract large Sunday morning congregations. In October last he read his resignation from the pulpit and his young champions protested and a row was precipitated. At last night's meeting the parent church was represented by its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hall, and C. H. Mulliken, Judge Waite, and C. M. Howe. The interest of the chapel was represented by a number of young people who are ambitious to manage the church affairs. A committee was appointed to try to adjust matters and restore harmony. There were twelve appointed on this committee. The Rev. Thomas Hall presided over the meeting. Mr. Malay insisted upon having any person present who was not a member of the church ejected from the meeting and the strictest quarantine was maintained against outsiders. If the committee should decide against the right of the parent church to protect its property and other interests in the chapel there is a disposition on the part of the session to discontinue all other services in the place except the large and flourishing Sunday-school until such time as the church can be maintained on a peaceful basis.

HALL'S OFFER HAS A TAKER IN BRIGG.

The English Engineer Says He Will Explain the Feats of Gaza.

Frank Hall's offer of $1,000 to anyone who would give an explanation of the feats of the "Mysterious Gaza" has found a taker in T. H. Brigg, the English engineer. Arrangements have been completed, except the securing of a theater, by which Gaza will go through her feats, then Mr. Brigg will repeat them and explain them in a lecture, illustrated with charts, diagrams, and models.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Forecast for Wednesday:

For Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, threatening weather and snow or rain; winds shifting to north, with a severe cold wave.

For Lower Michigan, threatening weather and snow, winds shifting to north, decidedly colder Wednesday night, with a cold wave.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer..	Thermometer	Maxm'm temperature ...	Direction of wind......	State of weather	Precipitat'n 12 hours ....
Abilene.........	30.48	18	30	N. E..	Snow..	.12
Bismarck, N. D	30.88	—22	—18	N. W.	Clear..	....
Boston, Mass....	30.48	34	36	S. E..	Clear..	....
Buffalo, N. Y....	30.28	30	32	E......	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill.........	30.06	46	58	N. W.	Clear..	....
Charleston, S.C.	30.30	56	60	N. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.90	— 2	2	N. W.	Clear..	....
Chicago..........	30.18	26	26	N. E..	Snow..	.38
Cincinnati, O,....	30.12	48	50	S. E..	Cl'udy	....
Cleveland, O....	30.20	32	36	N. E..	Fair....	....
Davenport, Ia...	30.36	4	14	N......	Snow..	.24
Denver, Colo....	30.74	2	8	S......	Cl'udy	.06
Des Moines, Ia..	30.58	—10	2	N......	Cl'udy	.34
Detroit, Mich....	30.24	30	30	E......	Snow..	Trace
Dodge City, Kas.	30.72	— 4	8	N.....	Clear..	Trace
Duluth, Minn....	30.58	— 4	— 4	N. W.	Snow .	Trace
El Paso, Tex.....	30.12	56	60	N. W.	Clear..	....
Erie, Pa...........	30.26	30	32	N. E..	Clear..	....
Galveston, Tex.	29.98	66	68	S. E..	Fair....	.02
G'dHaven, Mich	30.24	18	20	N. E..	Snow .	.12
Green Bay, Wis.	30.12	6	6	N......	Snow .	.04
Helena, Mont...	30.88	—16	—10	S. W..	Clear..	....
Huron, S. D......	30.90	—20	—12	N. W.	Fair....	.16
Indianapolis.....	30.08	42	46	N......	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville.....	30.24	60	74	N. E..	Cl'udy	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.56	— 4	18	N......	Snow .	.10
Knoxville.........	30.20	54	66	....	Clear..	....
La Crosse, Wis..	30.52	— 8	— 4	N......	Cl'udy	.06
Little Rock, Ark	30.06	54	58	N......	Cl'udy	....
Louisville, Ky..	30.08	54	56	S. E.	Clear..	....
Marquette, Mich	30.42	10	12	N. W.	Snow..	Trace
Memphis, Tenn.	30.04	60	66	S. E..	Cl'udy	....
Miles City........	30.88	—20	—16	S......	Clear..	....
Milwaukee... ...	30.30	8	10	N. W.	Snow..	.14
Minnedosa......	30.80	—26	—26	W.....	Clear..	....
Montreal.........	30.50	10	16	E......	Fair....	....
Moorhead........	30.84	—22	—18	W.....	Fair....	....
New Orleans, La	30.08	62	76	E......	Clear..	....
New York City..	30.42	38	42	N. E..	Clear..	....
Omaha, Neb. ...	30.76	—14	0	N. W.	Clear..	.04
Oswego, N. Y....	30.40	28	30	N. E..	Clear..	....
Palestine	30.02	54	66	N. W.	Rain...	.56
Pierre, S. D......	30.92	—14	—10	N. W.	Clear..	.02
Pittsburg.........	30.28	42	46	E......	Clear..	....
Port Huron.. ..	30.28	28	28	N. E..	Cl'udy	....
Pueblo...........	30.60	8	16	S......	Clear..	....
Rapid City........	30.88	—18	— 8	N. E.	Clear..	....
St. Louis..........	30.20	26	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	.20
St. Paul...........	30.66	—10	—10	N. W.	Snow..	.06
Salt Lake City ..	30.42	28	40	N. W.	Clear..	....
Santa Fe.	30.12	34	42	W......	Clear..	....
Sioux City........	30.78	—16	— 4	N. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Springfield, Ill..	30.20	18	24	N......	Snow..	.24
Springfield, Mo.	30.30	10	34	N. W.	Snow..	.58
Toledo............	30.20	32	32	E......	Cl'udy	....

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 24 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 24; 10 a. m., 28; 11 a. m., 30; 12 m., 32; 1 p. m., 30; 3 p. m., 32; 6 p. m., 30. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.82; 6 p. m., 29.70.

WEATHER AT AMERICAN WINTER RESORTS.

[NEW YORK HERALD SPECIALS.]

AIKEN, S. C., Jan. 23.—Mean barometer, 29.85; mean temperature, 50; maximum temperature, 54; minimum temperature, 39; wind east, weather cloudy.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 23.—Mean barometer, 30.24; maximum temperature, 74; minimum temperature, 57; mean temperature, 66; wind northeast, foggy.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Jan. 23.—Mean barometer, 29.9; maximum temperature, 68; minimum temperature, 30; wind south, weather clear.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 23.—Mean barometer 28.90; mean temperature, 58; maximum temperature, 63; minimum temperature, 54; wind northeast, weather clear.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Jan. 23.—Mean barometer, 30.14; mean temperature, 60; maximum temperature, 70; wind light; weather clear.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Arrived, Normannia (returned), Bremerhaven, Antwerp.

Arrived out—Obdam, Boulogne; Spree, Punta Delgada, Azores.

Sighted—Rhaetia, Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard; Moravia, New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard; Teutonic, New York for Liverpool, passed Browhead.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JAN. 23.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State licensed the following new companies for incorporation today:

Twentieth Century Medical Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Frank N. Doud, D. I. Doud, and George Dutton.

The Illinois Savings and Loan company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000,000; incorporators, George Bruning, Charles D. Church, Louis Mohr, C. S. Petrie, and F. W. Belz.

The Degan company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; clothing and furnishing goods; incorporators, Louis P. Herzog, A. W. Bulkley, and Frank L. Grant.

Green Valley Creamery company, at Hebron, McHenry County; capital stock, $3,000; incorporators, S. M. Wardlon, T. A. Rowe, and C. F. Phillips.

Illinois Novelty company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, H. C. Porter, Merritt Watson, and H. L. Hardy.

The Elgin Caramel company, at Elgin; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, G. B. Starratt, C. C. White, and Frank Gilmore.

Conservative Investment company, at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, Russell Whitman, G. A. Powell, and W. O. Lindley.

Hoadley company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; deal in patents and patent rights; incorporators, J. H. W. Hoadley, W. R. Kales, and Alfred H. Hoadley.

The Ladies' Memorial Day Association, at Peoria; incorporators, Lucia B. Tyng, Emily Proctor, Lydia A. Kinsey, and others.

Crispus Attack Division No. 1, Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, at Chicago; incorporators, R. S. Bryan, R. R. Jackson, and G. H. Carter.

The Myrtle club, at Chicago; incorporators, J. C. Colgan, T. P. Caty, M. J. Neenan, and others.

The Douglas and Keltie Stone company, at Joliet, certified to a change of name to the Keltie Stone company.

The Archer Packing company, at Peoria, which has changed its name to the Chillicothe Canning company, certified to a dissolution of organization and made surrender of charter.

The Oriental Flour company, certified to a change of location of principal office from Chicago to Danville.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

S. S. Spears, 2-story and basement brick rear addition, 2451 Michigan-av......$ 2,500
George H. Grussing, two 3-story and basement brick flats, 1500 W. Adams-st...... 7,000
Thomas Drew, 3-story and basement brick stores and flats, 1606 Madison-st...... 5,000
E. Darling, 2-story and basement brick flats, 849 Lawndale-av...... 3,500
Henry Bender, 2-story and basement brick flats, 944 St. Louis-av...... 3,500
R. R. Wintes, 2-story frame dwelling, Harmon-ct. and Circle-st...... 2,000
Christian Storgaard, 3-story and basement brick flats, 402 N. Robey-st...... 4,800
Halton & Googins, two 2-story brick barns, 4333 and 4339 Drexel-blvd...... 2,000
Zions Evan. Lutheran Church, 1-story brick church, 1388 91st-st...... 47,000
Louis Wagner, 2-story brick dwelling and addition to factory, 575 98th-st...... 4,000
William Pfiffner, 2-story and basement brick flats, 4947 St. Lawrence-av...... 4,500
Mrs. C. M. Werner, 2-story frame flats, 222 Clarence-av...... 2,000
J. B. Johnson, two 3-story brick flats, 1427 to 1431 Newport-av...... 9,000
Mrs. Ida M. Cardy, two 3-story brick flats, 1409 and 1411 Newport-av...... 9,000

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Kristopher Bauer, Emilie Rautzan......	21—20
Robert Campbell, Lena Wolf......	22—18
Theodule Janvier, Marie Despres......	29—32
Charles Moore Lena Klick......	26—23
Thomas Green, Gertrude Loveland......	21—20
Guy Herald, Stella Torpey......	23—21
Ignay Sadkowski, Rachela Klykoc......	27—20
Peter J. Lee, Josephine Arndt......	25—23
Stanislaw Tyma, Eva Omchoska......	22—22
Jozef Borowski, Sklowranna Roskowska......	30—19
William Wieland, May Clendening......	24—22

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Gustaf Fayerstrand, Hilda Selen......	35—27
Gustav Klotz, Katie Stier......	34—18
James Crilly, Ethel Addison......	49—30
Albert Peters, Emma Rickert......	27—25
Frank McNeil, Rosa Ludwig......	37—28
Joseph Krehof, Ernestine Kryz......	44—36
Thomas Barnes, Elizabeth Coady......	35—28
Ignac Bile, Katarzyna Krivanta......	70—54
Frank Carmody, Jennie Driscoll......	28—27
Charles Duis, Annie Frerhaye......	22—22
Andrew Anderson, Jennie Gillespie......	20—23
Netten Wolf, Augusta Conrad......	24—25
Roger Shealy, Ellen Burke......	30—23
Harry Wilkins, Lizzie Lenarty......	26—24
Henry Bacon, Anna Moss......	44—36
Robert Eastman, Carolyn Evers......	24—20
Henry Johnson, Maude Murphy......	30—21
William Barthoff, Otta Ficke......	24—22
Mulleslangels Villelio, Lorella Dusalva......	24—18
Joseph Kilgore, Katie Sullivan......	28—23
David Brazill, Delia Hayes......	29—24
Joseph Overend, Bridget Gallagher......	27—26
Walter Diels, Amanda Hodgdon......	34—30
Frank Fourtsch, Sophia Scharf......	26—21
Samuel Cline, Minnie Eiseman......	35—24
Vaclav Nesladeis, Lutonia Dehounkova......	24—23
William Rowan, Katie Cullinean......	28—31
Fred Meyer, Bertha Drafes......	24—20
Filip Dowkint, Jozefa Marekowna......	27—18
Stanislof Wimcep, Julianna Rochkowjock......	26—20
William Conroy, Amelia Gebert......	27—25
Albert Fritz, Mary Rump......	26—21
James Corrothers, Fannie Clemens......	24—19
I. Louis Kreeger, Rachel Gordon......	25—25
Daniel Young, Delilia Hultz......	24—24

DEATHS.

ADAMS—I. O. Adams, Jan. 21, at 736 W. Division-st. Buried at Rosehill. Funeral private.

BAILEY—Jan. 23, 1894, Ellen Bailey, beloved wife of William Bailey, aged 54 years. Funeral Friday at 10 o'clock from residence, 4323 Calumet-av., by carriages to Graceland.

BERGER—Jan. 22, at 2719 Robey-st., Mrs. Minnie Berger, wife of W. G. Berger. Funeral Thursday, 1 p. m., to Rosehill by carriage.

CASSIDY—Suddenly, at 3108 Calumet-av., the 23d inst., Harry Cassidy, aged 33 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

FOX—Jan. 22, 1894, Mrs. Mary A. Fox, beloved wife of Samuel J. Fox (nee Gallagher). Funeral Wednesday morning from late residence, 2412 Dearborn-st., at 9:30, to St. James' Church, 29th-st. and Wabash-av., thence by carriages to Calvary.

GRIFFITH—Mrs. Sarah Griffith, beloved mother of Mrs. F. Earnshaw, Mrs. G. Johnson, and Mrs. G. Ratledge, aged 74 years 6 months and 2 days. Funeral notice hereafter. Somersetshire, England, papers please copy.

REYNOLDS—Jan. 23, 1894, Eunice K. Reynolds, daughter of J. A. Reynolds and the late Mary E. Reynolds, aged 5 months and 15 days. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 25, at 9:30 a. m., from late residence, 480 S. Western-av. Burial at Arlington Heights, Ill.

ROESING—Jan. 21, Mary Roesing, beloved wife of Bernard Roesing and daughter of the late John S. Miller, in her 41st year. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 2 p. m., from late residence, 328 W. Monroe-st., to Northwestern R. R., thence by cars to Sterling, Ill.

RUNYON—Laura J. Runyon, on Jan. 23, 1894, aged 70 years and 3 months. Funeral service at residence of her daughter, Mrs. Marie Jahn, La Grange, Ill., Thursday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock. C., B. & Q. train will leave Union Depot at 12:10 o'clock. Interment at Bloomfield, N. J.

VAN VALKENBURGH—Jan. 21, Francis P. Van Valkenburgh, aged 61 years. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 25, at 11 a. m., from his late residence, 174 Oakwood-blvd., by carriages to Graceland. Burial private.

WEIL—Jan. 21, Leopold Weil, aged 73 years. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 2 p. m., from his late residence, 778 Larrabee-st., by carriages to Graceland.

WHITE—Jan. 23, at 4 a. m., Mrs. Mary Sophia White, in her 83d year, mother of Robert W. and Rollin J. Nelson, at her residence, 177 36th-st. Notice of funeral later.

WALSWORTH—At his residence, 205 24th-place, Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 10 a. m., W. W. Walsworth, aged 62 years. Funeral at residence, Thursday, at 2 p. m. Interment at Brighton, Ill.

WALDON—Jan. 23, S M. Waldon, beloved husband of Mrs. A. E. Waldon, aged 61 years; a member of Oriental Lodge, A. O. U. W. Funeral Saturday at 10 a. m from his late residence, 1083 W. Congress-st., to Graceland Cemetery.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $800 AND services to take half interest in old established office business, clearing over $5,000 a year; best of reference given; will bear close inspection. Address P 236, Tribune office.

THE AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA Under the Direction of
THEODORE THOMAS
NEXT FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30
AND SATURDAY EVENING AT 8:15.
NOTE PRICES: Main Balcony, 25c and 50c. Main Floor (Matinees), 75c & $1.00. Main Floor (Nights), 75c & $1.50.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Next MONDAY, Jan. 29
MR. MARCUS R. MAYER announces herewith the only return appearance of MME. ADELINA
PATTI
In a Miscellaneous Concert Programme and the Third Act of
FAUST.
Sale of seats next Thursday Morning at 9:30. Prices—$1, $2, and $3. Boxes, $25.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
TONIGHT—Every night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees—
MR. JOHN DREW
In Henry Guy Carleton's New Comedy,
THE BUTTERFLIES.
Direction Charles Frohman.
SUNDAY NIGHT, Jan. 28,
ONE GRAND CONCERT ONLY
By the Artists of the
PATTI COMPANY,
With full orchestra, under direction of Sig. ARDITI. Popular prices. Seats ready tomorrow (Thursday) morning at box office of theater.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof.
Mr. David Henderson, Sole Manager.
1st MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
American Extravaganza Co.
Bring the Children.
SINBAD
Or, The Maid of Balsora.
The Funny Gorillas. The Comical Poodle. The Big Ship. The Ocean Depths.
The Bogie Man. The Pigmy Cannibals. The Realistic Wreck. The Golden Seahorses
50c—GENERAL ADMISSION—50c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN......Manager
LAST WEEK. MATINEE SATURDAY.
The Favorite Comedian,
MR. FRANK DANIELS
In His Ever Popular
LITTLE PUCK,
With New Songs, Music, and Effects.
Next Week—DE WOLF HOPPER.

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.
A SHAKESPEREAN REPERTORY.
MARLOWE.
TONIGHT and Thursday.... TWELFTH NIGHT
Fri. Ev'g and Sat. Mat.—ROMEO AND JULIET.
Sat. Night—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Seats Now On Sale.

HOOLEY'S—The Birthplace of "In Mizzoura."
Every Evening and Saturday (Only) Matinee.
MR. NAT C.
GOODWIN "In Mizzoura,"
by Augustus Thomas, Esq.
Regular Prices—Lower floor, $1.50 and $1.00. Balcony, $1.00 and 75c. 2d Balcony, 50 and 25c.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
TOMORROW EVENING
And Saturday Afternoon at 2:30,
PACHMANN
Popular Prices. Box Office Open.

SCHILLER THEATER.
WALKER WHITESIDE.
MATINEE TODAY and Saturday...... HAMLET
TONIGHT, also Friday and Saturday Evenings...... RICHELIEU
Thursday Evening...... OTHELLO

WINDSOR THEATER—N. Clark & Division-sts.
MATINEE AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
John Griffith IN FAUST
Prices—15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c.
Next Week—THE SILVER KING.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
MATINEE TODAY.
THAT'S A HARD ONE.
Robert Gaylor as Sport McAllister.
Every specialty new. Sunday—THE COUNTY FAIR.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone South 127.
THE HOME THEATER OF THE SOUTH SIDE.
All This Week
Bartley Campbell's Greatest Play
...SIBERIA...
Matinees... Sunday, Thursday & Saturday.
Next Sunday—"THE TWO ORPHANS."

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE
Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn
Tel. Main 2193.
LILLY CLAY CO., FOLLY CO.,
Old Age and Youth Co.,
Combined for Two Weeks Only. Mat. 25, 50c. Nights 25, 50, 75c. No advance.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF "TH... [be] found at the drug stores ... [adver]tisements will be accepted and ... [ra]tes at any of these places:
SOUTH DIVIS...
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2814...... C. E.
Cor. 31st...... J. H.
Cor. 35th...... C. E.
Cor. 37th...... T. H.
Cor. Oakwood...... BAU
4134...... I. W.
Cor. 63d...... CUR
Cor. 94th...... CAL
HALSTED STREET—
2803...... A. J.
Cor. 19th...... E. J.
64th-st...... BOU
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison...... MRS
2200...... W. M
2797...... F. LI
Cor. 31st...... W. K
3160...... WAR
4700...... JOH
Cor. 39th...... C. E.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st...... E. V
Cor. 35th...... T. H
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
133...... J. &
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth...... R. P.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 14th...... E. J.
Cor. 16th...... O. F.
Cor. 18th...... E. A
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210...... C. G
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460...... L. W
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake...... O. F.
406...... C. H
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans...... C. S.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108...... F. G
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison...... J. &
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson...... O. F
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Woodlawn avenue...... JAM
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
6940...... PAR
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th...... McK
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4642...... J. A.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d...... R. H
WEST DIVIS...
WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams...... ADA
CHICAGO AVENUE—
567...... HEN
DIVISION STREET—
Cor. Robey...... PAU
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland...... F. E
ASHLAND AVENUE—
587...... F. A
5022...... WM.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171...... L. W
Cor. 14th...... C. J
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina...... R. T
771...... H. S
1014...... W. W
Cor. Homan...... GA
2081...... M. I
MADISON STREET—
Cor. Halsted...... G. F
278...... DEL
384...... PAS
572...... F. A
785...... J. W
826...... K.
1001...... C. D
1049...... J. A
Cor. Sacramento...... E.
Cor. Homan...... KO
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232...... FOR
465...... HEN
875...... R. W
1218...... MOY
Cor. Oakley...... F. J.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149...... FRA
306...... W. A
360...... J. L
475...... F. J.
TWELFTH STREET—
422...... T. R
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center...... J. M
Cor. Laflin...... W.
Cor. Robey...... C. F
Cor. Francisco...... F. H
HARRISON STREET—
Cor. Hermitage...... FRA
Cor. Oakley...... G. A
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 37th...... A. J
NORTH DIVI...
CHICAGO AVENUE—
80...... R. F
NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. Cleveland...... A.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio...... H. J
Cor. Chestnut...... WH
Cor. Division...... E. W
Cor. Goethe...... R. F
Cor. North avenue...... HE
Cor. Center...... C. F
Cor Webster...... FRA
Cor. Frederick...... C. L
Cor. Diversey...... C. I
Cor. Halsted...... BA
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio...... C. A
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak...... H.
Cor. Eugenie...... DI
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison...... R.
Cor. Graceland...... HI
STATE STREET—
292...... M.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224...... HE
Cor. Belden...... F.
1152...... BE
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton...... L.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845...... A.
SUBURBA...
AURORA...... E. Tra
HINSDALE...... H. C
BROOKLINE PARK...... E. T
ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av...... E.
66th and Wentworth...... H.
69th and Stewart-av...... E.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—
Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks...... L.
RAVENSWOOD...... A.
EVANSTON...... EL
IRVING PARK...... DI
GLEN ELLYN...... EB

LOST AND F...
LOST—ENGLISH ... white. Reward of $5 if ... igan-av., rear. JOHN LYONS.
FOUND—REVOLVER ON ... VILLER, 266 Ogden-av.
LOST—TWO BONDS OF ... Springs railroad company, ... ly ninety-four (94) and one ... one thousand ($1,000) dollars; ... by notified not to negotiate or ... suitable reward will be pa... THOMAS A. SCOTT, 722 Pine...
LOST—IN NEIGHBORHOO... pocketbook containing Pen... papers, and money; the perso... Empire Rubber Mfg. Co., 207 ... the money, and no questions a...
LOST—DOG, SILK ... good reward if returne...

BUSINESS PER...
PERSONAL—ANTWERP E... An American residing in A... spondence from those inte... Antwerp Fair. Address ... Rempart du Lombard, ... References: The Bradstreet Mercantile A... Hon. Harvey Johnson, U. S.
PERSONAL—A. L. WILLAR... and surgeon, 235 State-st., ... diseases of the feet, ingrown ... corns, bunions, and ingrow... guaranteed or no charge for ...
PERSONAL—SEND NAME... Viavi Co., Suite 904 Mason... page health book; office cons...
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AGENTS—SALARY OR ... greatest invention of the ... chemical ink erasing pencil; ... like magic. Agents are makin... week. For further particul... Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Cros...
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$2,000 A YEAR GUAR... line of fast selling ... new and profitable; agents wa... tory is fresh; previous expe... Address Eureka Mfg. Co., Bo...

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A FEW WEEKS UNDER ... keeper is preferable to bu... 1233 Masonic Temple for circ... formerly with Marshall Field ...
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MUSICA...
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FURNITURE SALE TODA... 1st flat; in use six months; ... own price; bedding, suits, ch... Oglesby-av.
HELLO! 50 PER CENT ... Prices—Furniture, carpets... per cent below auction prices... sale. This means two dollar... you buy here. Beats every d... Trustees E...
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BROOKLINE PARK ... E. T. HEAD, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av ... E. T. STOWITZ.
63th and Wentworth ... H. J. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart-av ... E. G. BINZ & CO.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—
Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks ... L. E. PENBERTHY.
RAVENSWOOD ... A. E. BIERSTEDT.
EVANSTON ... ELICH PHARMACY.
IRVING PARK ... DR. W. PARKER.
GLEN ELLYN ... ERWIN PULSE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ENGLISH SETTER, ALMOST white. Reward of $5 if returned to 3334 Michigan-av., rear. JOHN LYONS.

FOUND—REVOLVER ON OGDEN-AV. HENRY VILLER, 266 Ogden-av.

LOST—TWO BONDS OF THE EXCELSIOR Springs railroad company, numbered respectively ninety-four (94) and one hundred (100), each for one thousand ($1,000) dollars; all persons are hereby notified not to negotiate or handle the same. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to THOMAS A. SCOTT, 722 Pine-st.

LOST—IN NEIGHBORHOOD OF STOCK-YARDS, pocketbook containing Penn. R. R. passes, other papers, and money; the person returning same to Empire Rubber Mfg. Co., 207 Lake-st., may retain the money, and no questions asked.

LOST—DOG, SILK WHITE POODLE; good reward if returned. 197 W. Randolph-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—ANTWERP EXPOSITION. An American residing in Antwerp solicits correspondence from those intending to exhibit at the Antwerp Fair. Address GUY SHANK, Rempart du Lombard, 62 Antwerp, Belgium. References: The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency. Hon. Harvey Johnson, U. S. Consul, Antwerp.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND NAME AND ADDRESS TO Viavi Co., Suite 904 Masonic Temple, for a forty-page health book; office consultation free.

PERSONAL—STRANGER WILL SELL PAWNbroker's receipt for diamond ring and gold watch; bargain; tickets $10. Address P 327, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; sells on sight; works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—LOCAL AND GENERAL—For a quick-selling patented novelty, 100 to 150 per cent profit. Good solicitors can make from $100 to $300 a month. Territory fresh. Write for particulars. The Ohio Novelty Co., D 128, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—$5 DAILY ON 65C CAPITAL—GREATest cooking utensil on earth; every family buys 6 to 12; sample free. LITTLE, Manufacturer, Room 37, 218 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—BEFORE YOU CONtract for 1894 see what I have to offer for special, general, or district agents for Illinois; insurance at cost by renewable term contracts; life policies maturing for full face at the end of probable life and ten, fifteen, and twenty payment optional limited paid up extended or cash value after third year; all policies non-forfeitable after third year; we challenge comparison. F. B. FLEMING, Agent, Fidelity Mutual Life, 115 Dearborn-st.

$2,000 A YEAR GUARANTEED WITH OUR line of fast selling specialties; business new and profitable; agents wanted at once while territory is fresh; previous experience not necessary. Address Eureka Mfg. Co., Box 11, La Crosse, Wis.

INSTRUCTION.

A FEW WEEKS UNDER A PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper is preferable to business colleges. Call at 1233 Masonic Temple for circular. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 26 VAN BUREN-ST.; thorough instruction, mostly individual, in business, shorthand, drawing, grammar schools.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—ONE QUARTER OR THIRD OF space in freight car for household furniture to San Francisco. Address Theo Reichard, 1469 W. Lake-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE SALE TODAY—GENESEE CLUB, 1st flat; in use six months; will sell today at your own price; bedding, suits, chairs, etc. 61st-st. and Oglesby-av.

HELLO! 50 PER CENT BELOW AUCTION Prices—Furniture, carpets, crockery, stoves, 50 per cent below auction prices, at my great trustee's sale. This means two dollars' value for every dollar you buy here. Beats every dealer's price. H. H. STODDARD, Trustee Empire Bedstead Co., 383 West Madison-st.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FURNISHED 14-ROOM house; cost $1,800 to furnish; price $400 cash; rare chance for dealers. Address P 268, Tribune.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 REMINGTON IN GOOD ORDER. Address O X 81, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR collector by young man experienced in insurance business; best city references, including last employer. Address P 292, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE MAN, 25; EXPErienced, energetic, good habits; city references; $12 per week if chance to earn promotion. Address P 277, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books periodically day or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594, City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED ACcountant and office man; unexceptional references. Address O X 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN drug store; 3 years' experience; can give the best of recommendations. Address P 294, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, A1, A hustler, will keep a small set of books evenings. Address O X 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; experienced. City references. Address P 272, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED MAN, either clerical or traveling salesman; fine references. Address P 266, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK or assistant; competent young man. Address R. J. D., 1003 Kimbell-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant; broker's or wholesale house preferred; highest references; moderate salary. P 306, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ACcountant and credit man. Address P 201, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT AND GENERAL accounting; reasonable rates. O X 95, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN 30 YEARS old, married, 10 years' experience as a traveling salesman and managing salesman, with good, responsible firm as city representative or city and vicinity; best of references from former employers as to ability, character, etc. O X 87, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 1ST-CLASS COACHman, German; married, no children; sober, industrious, reliable; wife good cook or laundress; best city references. Address C R 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman; tubes, steel and iron, or cutlery trades. Address O X 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman, where honesty and reliability would be appreciated. Good references. P 227, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG, WILLING boy of 16 as coachman's helper; can make himself generally useful. Address O X 89, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIcensed engineer; understands the running of Corless and high speed engines also electric light and street railway dynamos. Has first-class city references. Address O X 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TELEGRAPHER, TYPEwriter, and general office work; highest city references as to character and ability; answer for three days. Address P 332, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PLATER; HAVE HAD four years' experience in all kinds of plating and finishing. Address H., 561 N. Edward-st., Decatur, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, FIREman, or janitor of building. P 210, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED JAPanese as silverplater or silversmith. P 200, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE AND intelligent young Swede as valet or butler in reliable family; strictly sober; most willing and obliging; best of city references. Address E. A., 558 Dearborn-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE IN private family; man a first-class driver; handle all kinds of fine stock; in city or on farm; wife good cook. Good references. Address 6 days, S. L. B., 20 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT YOUNG MAN; houseman, butler, waiter; private or boarding-house; small wages. Address P 304, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN private family for room, board, and washing. E. S., 275 State-st., Room 24.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL-RECOMMENded Swede as butler and houseman. Address P 296, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced butler, with highest city references; obliging. Address Butler, 246 North State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; UNDERstands care horses, carriages, harness; good driver; willing; obliging; best city reference. Address P 270, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; understands care of horses and carriages. Can give best of city reference. Address P 275, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; COMpetent and reliable; city references A1. Address O X 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman or janitor. Address E. O., 3551 Lundy's lane, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN, AGE 30; sober, honest and obliging around a house; good driver; reference. Address P 283, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, THOROughly reliable. City references. Address P 315, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMpetent stenographer; 3 years' experience; good reference. Address O 928, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS STEnographer and bookkeeper; experienced; city references, including last employer. O X 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RAPID AND CORrect stenographer; references. P 308, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RAPID, ACCURATE, and experienced stenographer. P 284, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT, accountant, or credit man; thorough college education; three years' experience with very large wholesale house here as credit man and general correspondent. I am now employed. Gilt-edge references. Lock Box 155, Englewood, or O X 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, no children, to take the care of apartment building; man familiar with boilers and electricity; references. Address P 238, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG FRENCHman as gardener in private house; can care for horses, or general work. Address ROUGE, 79 33d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN CAPABLE OF manufacturing flavoring extracts, cough syrup, etc. DRUGGIST, 4828 St. Lawrence-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN-AMERICAN young man; bond given; know city well. Address P 262, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPONSIBLE AND EXperienced party wishes to represent some manufacturing concern. Address O X 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age; have $100 to $200 to invest where money can be secured. Address P 301, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS WINdow-trimmer and floor-walker. P 258, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE (male); references. Address P 263, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD WAITER IN restaurant. Address P 295, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS cashier, assistant bookkeeper, or general office work; three years' experience and good city references. Address O X 90, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK, WASH, BAKE, general housework; any part of country or near suburb; $3 to $3.50; good reference; neat, strong, willing; call, write, or order by telephone; there will be no fee to pay. 147 N. Clark. MATHEWS, Telephone 958 North.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MAN, WIFE, AND daughter wish care of country club, or would take like positions in private house; good, plain cooking and moderate terms; good references. Address O X 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as nurse, to take entire charge of infant. No objection to leave the city; the best of city references. 383 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, chamber work, laundry work, or housework. Address 3230 Wentworth-av., 2d floor in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress. Address 507 Sedgwick-st., upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR COOKING BY A SUperior Scotch woman; has had much experience; is thoroughly capable. 190 35th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, EXPERT stenographer; 5 years' experience; $12 per week. Address P 331, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL; A place to do general housework or take the care of children. Address P 240, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK, DANISH girl, fine cook and laundress; city, county. 220 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK; CAN give first-class references. 259 35th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN FIRST-class boarding-house. 2970 Dearborn-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING IN FAMILY BY a first-class dressmaker; best references. Call 3726 Elmwood-pl., near Ellis Park.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker to do sewing by the day. K. M., 2822 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEAMSTRESS IN family. Understands fitting; $5 weekly. 168 39th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker would like a few more engagements by the day. Address P 247, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WILL sew out $1.25 a day; perfect fit. 751 Shober-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer who thoroughly understands her business; three years with last employer in capacity of correspondent, private secretary, and general office work; permanent position desired; salary to correspond with the times. Address O X 86, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer of ability and refinement; experienced at office work; a respectable and permanent place desired and no other; A1 credentials. Address P 333, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGrapher of two years' experience, with responsible firm; Remington or Smith Premier; law office preferred. Address P 190, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied gratis with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HIGHLY CAPABLE stenographer; four years' experience; very moderate salary if hours are not too long. Address F L 142, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT YOUNG lady stenographer; four years' experience; Remington. Address P 314, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; owns machine; 3 years' experience; law office preferred. Address P 271, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER, rapid. Best references. Salary $12. Address O X 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY stenographer and Remington operator; 5 years' experience; first-class references. P 185, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER EXperienced in real estate and insurance; $8. Address P 217, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR FEW HOURS daily by accurate, experienced stenographer; can furnish machine. Address O X 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher. A1 city references. P 273, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERSON QUALIfied to fill a position of trust in private family; nursery, governess, waiting on invalid, seamstress; expert at remodeling; no objection to traveling. 2554 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE TUTOR, governess, or amanuensis by a college graduate, experienced, afternoon engagement. Address Young Women's Christian Association, 242 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—GENT. A1; LIQUOR HOUSE; $15 to $18 to start. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

BOOKKEEPERS—TWO, GENTS; ONE KNOWLedge of shorthand; $60 to $75. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

CLERK—A REGISTERED PHARMACIST. REFerences required. Address P 302, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—RESIDING IN CHICAGO NEEDED by a large lace curtain manufacturing company to sell the trade of that city and Milwaukee on commission; must be thoroughly conversant with the business and able to control the best trade; none others need apply. Address, with references, O X 75, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN of good address, for a leading Eastern house; must be energetic; previous experience not essential; references. Apply after 9:30 to H. C. LOGAN, Room 72, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR best staple specialties for groceries, hardware, and druggists. Good pay to right men. Address MARTIN & MARTIN, Chicago.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH CONFECtioner trade can find profitable position by addressing P 299, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—LOCAL, ALSO TRAVELING; EXperience not necessary. Call Room 814, 225 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—OR AGENTS—GOOD PAY SELLING pants to order, $3; suits, $15. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS—TO SELL A specialty to retail grocers in North and South Chicago. Address, with references, P 311, Tribune.

Trades.

CIGARMAKERS—FOR HAVANA WORK; PRICES $18 to $30. URY & CO., 304 N. Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FREIGHT CAR BUILDERS—EXPERIENCED. Apply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

OPERATOR—FOR BRANCH PHOTOGRAPH GALlery; salary $15 per week; steady position; send samples. HEYN, 313 15th-st., Omaha, Neb.

PLASTERERS—TWENTY WANTED, N. E. COR. La Salle and Monroe; $3 per day.

Boys.

BOY—AN OFFICE BOY IN LARGE WHOLEsale house; must be a good penman. Address P 310, Tribune office.

YOUTH—ABOUT 16, IN OFFICE AND SAMPLE room of manufacturer's agent. No wages first three months, unless discharged. $4 per week second three months. Increase thereafter. Extraordinary opening for bright boy. P 257, Tribune.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—GENT; OWN MACHINE; $60. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISING MAN—A1. APPLY 10 TO 11 o'clock, 142 Monroe-st., Room 4.

MAN—OF CHARACTER AND FIRST-CLASS CITY references for position requiring integrity and good business department. Reasons for leaving last employment must be given and references produced in writing; $18 per week. JOHN O'TOOLE, 56 Fifth-av., Room 521.

SOBER HUSTLERS—PERMANENT STATE agents; exclusive business; small capital; very large proceeds; give particulars; principals only. Address P 261, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, EXPErienced, Southwest Side, $12. 269 Dearborn, R. 204.

CASHIER—YOUNG LADY, GOOD TALKER; $8. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

LADY—FOR SOUTH WATER-ST. COMMISSION house a young lady who thoroughly understands double-entry bookkeeping, typewriting, and has her own machine; state salary and experience. Address P 305, Tribune office.

SALESLADY—AN INTELLIGENT LADY; MUST be of neat appearance, a worker, and not under 21; references. Apply after 9:30 to H. C. LOGAN, Room 72, 245 State-st.

Domestics.

COOKS—AND GIRLS—GOOD—FOR BEST NORTH Side places. 665 N. Clark-st.

GIRL—GENERAL; MUST BE GOOD COOK AND bring references. 169 East 53d-st., corner Jefferson-av.

NURSE—A BRIGHT YOUNG WOMAN TO ENter hospital as nurse. Address P 303, Tribune.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

MILLINERY APPRENTICES. 136 WABASH, 4TH floor.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY, BRIGHT, OF neat appearance; Remington; $10. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; EXPERT; Smith Premier operator. Call NELSON MORRIS & CO., Union Stock-Yards, Chicago.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO YOUNG LADIES, REMington and Smith; $10 and $8. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

TYPEWRITER—EXPERIENCED LADY TYPEwriter for general office work; must be rapid and accurate; state previous experience; salary $15. Address P 237, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—WE WILL PAY you $5 to $15 per week to do strictly home work for us; no canvassing and prompt payment; send self-addressed envelope. Liberty Supply company, Boston, Mass.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IF YOU WANT A TROTTER, A ROAD horse, a coach team, a pair of leaders, or a matched pair of drivers, attend auction sale at TATTERSALL'S, 16th and Dearborn-sts., at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m., Jan. 25. Catalogue on application. R. E. EDMONSON Manager.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST DRIVING mares in the city. 6½ years old, bright, beautiful bay, handsome as a picture; standard bred, perfectly sound; can trot in 2:45; can be driven to a surrey and safe for ladies or children to drive; must sell cheap at once, as I am hard up. Apply to MR. MOONE, 2021 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR PAIR CARRIAGE horses, four brougham horses, high knee-actors, acclimated, and used to the city. Rear 2327 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LEATHER TOP buggy in perfect order; only been used a few times. Barn, 262 East 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LIGHT SPEEDING sleigh, with pole and shafts; handsomely upholstered. Private barn, northeast cor. of 37th and Grand-blvd.

FOR SALE— Nearly new Willitt speeding cutter. Inquire GARDNER'S, Cor. 16th and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPEEDING SLEIGH, MADE BY WILletts, will be closed out at decided bargain. J. C. MITH, 1458 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN ELEGANT SINGLE and double sleigh, also fine speeding cutter. 239 South Paulina-st., near Van Buren.

FOR SALE—FINE DOUBLE SLEIGH AND TWO speeding cutters below cost. 2634 Indiana-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—MOSLER SAFE, 6 FEET HIGH, in use only five months at World's Fair; has large book space and 25 drawers; safe is in fine condition. F. GARDNER, 3011 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BANK SAFE, good as new. Call at 87 5th-av., or write for particulars.

FOR SALE—BUTCHER OUTFIT AT YOUR OWN price. FRANK TIMMINS, 97 Clark-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—DESKS, OFFICE CHAIRS, STOOLS. 270 Wabash-av. J. H. LONG, Assignee.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 S. Canal-st., near Madison.

SPECIAL SALE OF DESKS AND CHAIRS; EXtremely low prices; this week only. City Office Furniture Co., 85 Lake-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH SERVICES, FOR new and successful publishing business. Address P 298, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $50 TO MAKE AND sell silver polish; big money. Address P 241, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER—A GOOD OFFICE MAN, with $3,000; half interest in a well-established manufacturing business; "grocers' sundries"; profits large; cash; to extend business. P 312, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers; some are good bookkeepers. DICTATION CLASS for all systems $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. NIGG, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, ROOM 413 U. S. Express Bldg., 87 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKS POSTED, AUDited, balanced, by expert accountant; terms reasonable. Address P 330, Tribune office.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES ALL KINDS. Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; excellent board; reference.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE RESIdence location; first-class boarding; reasonable rates.

2246 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with good board; reasonable.

2441 PRAIRIE-AV.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ALcove room with board, reasonable to select parties.

2612 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT, WELL-HEATed room with board; all conveniences.

2636 PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE, ALSO suite of 3 rooms; $6 to $8; references; Canadian family.

3250 RHODES-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS IN private home very reasonable; excellent location.

North Side.

175 RUSH-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS WITH board, reasonable; day board.

208 CASS-ST.—2D FLAT—EXCELLENT HOME for a single gentleman, 3 in family.

215 EAST OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED double room; good board; $4.50.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED alcove and other rooms; board optional.

385 ONTARIO-ST.—ROOMS, SINGLE OR double, steam heated, with good board.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT HOME; HANDsome rooms; good board; walking distance.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS AND board; steam heat; also day board.

West Side.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR UNION—Double and single room; homelike; superior table.

598 JACKSON-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH board for two; also other rooms.

Hotels.

AVENEL EUROPEAN, WITH CAFE, 286 MICHIgan-av., between Peck and Eldridge-cts.; finely furnished rooms, steam heat, free baths; reasonable prices; by the day, week, or month.

"THE CENTRAL," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House, panic prices; rooms half price; board $3 a week; transient room and board $1 a day.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BURENst. and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new; modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SOUTHERN VISITORS—PRIVATE HOME; handsome grounds; convenient location. Address Box 916, Mobile, Ala.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A REFINED FAMILY FOR AN EDucated young man; state price. Address P 260, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT, NICELY FURnished front rooms, gas, bath, heat; home comforts; near to cable and railroad; board if desired; light housekeeping permitted. 179 37th-st.

TO RENT—THE POTOMAC, 3010 MICHIGAN, flat 23, elegant front suite, bath, steam heat; to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, steam heat, central. Indiana cars pass door. 2118 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—PHYSICIAN WILL RENT THIRD story front room, well heated, hot and cold water. One block from cable and I. C. 3724 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—2340 INDIANA-AV. TWO NICELY furnished rooms by private family who own their own home; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—479 WABASH—FIRST-CLASS WARM rooms; day or week.

TO RENT—3128 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT suite, complete for housekeeping.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE, 3 rooms, very reasonable. 37 33d-st., upper bell.

TO RENT—2300 WABASH-AV., FLAT E, NICELY furnished front room, gas, bath; reasonable.

North Side.

TO RENT—360 E. ONTARIO-ST., NICELY FURnished single and double room; walking distance.

TO RENT—NICE WARM FURNISHED ROOM; low rent; gentlemen. 235 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY, CLEAN hall room; $10 a month. 226 Schiller-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; warm, clean, private residence; good home. 42 S. Center-av.

TO RENT—178 THROOP-ST., NEAR HARRIson—One large room, with alcove, for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; steam heat; bath; $2 weekly. 148 S. Halsted-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MARRIED COUPLE, one large front or two medium rooms, vicinity of "The Yale," Englewood. O X 97, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
3702 Ellis-av.—Fine 9-room residence, entirely modern and in good repair; rent very low.
1923 Wabash-av.—12 rooms, brown-stone front; rent only $55. BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 10-room house, Prairie-av., just south of 26th-st.; all conveniences; cheap. THOS E. PATTERSON, Room 97, 185 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES, 99½ AND 101 Pine-st.; low rents. K. B. KNUDSON, 94 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES—WEST SIDE HOUSES TO suit all tastes, from $20 to $100. Flats $8 to $40. E. WOLTERSDORF & CO., 322 Ogden-av.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM STONE HOUSE; $45; carpets cheap. 210 Warren-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS; also furnished or unfurnished rooms with or without board. C. A. SMITH, R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—HOUSES AND FLATS. FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park (formerly Smith & June).

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 16 TO 20 ROOM HOUSE or two connecting houses, South Side avenue, on or before May 1; give number and rental. Address P 267, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OR flat, May 1. Address 65 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE GROVELAND, 31st and Groveland-av.

5 to 7 room flats, furnished and unfurnished, from $50 and upwards, in the most elegantly appointed fire-proof apartment house in the city; electric lights, steam heat, gas ranges, passenger and freight elevators; refrigerators in each flat cooled through pipes from refrigerator plant in the basement.

Delightfully located on the lake shore; only twelve minutes' ride from the business center by Illinois Central trains from 31st-st. station, 1 block away; Cottage Grove-av. cable cars within a block.

Furnished rooms with service $15 per month and up.

Parties leasing flats can now make very favorable terms to May 1.

A fine restaurant, under the supervision of a competent chef, forms one of the features of the house. W. W. SOMES, Manager.

TO RENT—LOW—
Modern flats at reasonable prices until May 1.
Nos. 5411, 5412, 5417 Dearborn-st.
Cottage 5447 Armour-av.
Apply to C. E. FOLLANSBEE, Telephone Main 638. 1456 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS 6511 TO 6525 ELLISav., 6 and 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc.; prices $25 to $30; lease to May 1, '95; convenient to elevated station and cable and electric lines, also to schools and churches. Apply to janitors or to WHITE & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2, 3, 4, AND 6 ROOM FLATS, $18 UP, including steam heat, hot water, gas range; in fact, all conveniences in the Marlborough, 4901 and 4903 Calumet-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—KENYON, 3903 MICHIGAN-AV.; steam heat, hot water, gas range; with or without furniture; special price to desirable tenants. Apply janitor or 167 Dearborn-st. LOUIS A. SEEBERGER.

TO RENT—NO WORLD'S FAIR, BUT KENWOOD district, large, light, modern, steam-heated flats near Ill. Central, Board of Trade trains, and cable cars, only $30. HUBBELL, 118 43d-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER THE city; send or call for printed lists. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—148 E. 18TH-ST., 5 ROOMS AND bath; modern flats; cheap rent. BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, 3133 WABASH-AV., 3D flat, $50 per month; all the latest improvements. WM. E. DEE, 116 E. Quincy-st.

TO RENT—2520 CALUMET-AV., 7 AND 8 ROOM flats; east front; every room light; all conveniences; janitor. Rental $30 and $45.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 8-ROOM flat, 171 51st-st. boulevard. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN FLATS AT L station, $10 to $12. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT ONLY $15. 1327 MILlard-av., near 27th.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COR. FLAT; BATH, FURnace, etc. W. D. BISHOPP, 294 37th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT— "THE ORMONDE," Astor-st., near corner of Goethe-st., within one block of the Lake-Shore Drive, and in the handsomest residence district of the North Side; this fine apartment building, just completed, contains 6 and 7-room apartments, beautifully finished throughout in hardwood, with fine mantels, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, window shades and screens, fine bathrooms with open sanitary plumbing, private storerooms, laundries, and every modern convenience. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT— "THE ASTOR," Divison-st., near Lake Shore Drive. Handsome seven-room apartments on the second and third floor, finished in hardwood, containing every convenience; hot water heat, ice refrigerators, hot and cold water, gas ranges, supplied with either natural or fuel gas, open fireplaces with gas grates, gas and electric light fixtures, private store rooms, janitor service; rental moderate. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 386 N. CLARK-ST.; hardwood floors, gas, water, cabinet mantels, janitor service, etc. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, HEAT, ELEvators, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

TO RENT—OR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED 7 rooms; heated; janitor. Flat D, 79 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT, electric bells, letter-boxes, janitor, $20 to $25 per month; agent on premises, 394 West Polk-st.; other flats South and West Sides. L. L. COBURN, Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; JANITOR service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—COZY 4-ROOM MODERN FLAT. 279 Ogden-av.; $20.

TO RENT—FLAT, 4 ROOMS, AT $10 PER month. 374 W. Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, LIGHT ON 3 SIDES; all modern conveniences; mantels, grates, bay windows; $22; three car lines. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES
ON
WABASH-AV.,
CORNER OF WASHINGTON-ST.,
IN THE MARSHALL FIELD & CO. BUILDING.

Our new building, located on above corner, is occupied by our dry goods business up to and including the 4th floor. The 7th, 8th, and 9th floors are almost entirely rented to physicians, dentists, dressmakers, etc., great care having been used in the character of business admitted.

THE 6TH FLOOR IS NOW OFFERED FOR RENT FOR STORES, AGENTS' OFFICES, WHOLESALE ROOMS, RETAIL SPECIALTY STORES, ETC. THE FLOOR WILL BE DIVIDED TO SUIT TENANTS.

The ceilings are very high and the rooms are beautifully adapted to above businesses. The light is perfect, a large court giving light to the center of the building. Six elevators and stairways connect these floors with the street. This building has been finished in the most perfect manner possible. The rentals are very low.

The rooms will be shown by the agent of the building, office 9th floor.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

TO RENT—FINE, LIGHT STORE AND BASEment, 20x120, on Dearborn-st., near Madison; will rent whole or part. BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 85 Randolph-st.; store area, 2,188 sq. ft. H. E. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW 5-STORY BUILDING 249 Clark-st. near Postoffice. GRANT, 1611 Wabash.

TO RENT—SMALL STORES AT ELEVATED station, $15 to $17. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, LARGE AND small, passenger elevator service; steam heat, vaults, etc.; 67c per sq. ft. Will lease one to three years. Will call with plans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES, SINGLE OR CONnected; first-class condition; best location; prompt service. In the Adams Express Building, 183 to 187 Dearborn-st. BEST & McCORD, Agents, R. 40.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE REAL ESTATE Board Bldg., n. e corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sts.; low rents. H. E. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OFFICE, CHEAP; ELECtric light, steam heat, janitor service. 358 Dearborn, Pontiac Bldg. Inquire janitor.

TO RENT—OFFICES—ALL SIZES, PRICES, AND locations. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BALANCE OF LEASE ON ROOM 44 Auditorium Building. Inquire of janitor.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; LIGHT AND HEAT. Apply Room 35, 175 Dearborn-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—296 WABASH-AV., 2D FLOOR; ELECtric power, freight elevator, steam heat, gas, and electric lights; building 20x160; possession any time; $1,800 per year. Owner, 1615 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2,500 SQUARE FEET IN THE RAND McNally Building, to be vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166-168 Adams-st.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOORS IN BLDG., 208 State-st. K. B. KNUDSON, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD SECOND-HAND roller top desk and revolving desk chair, privilege of buying after sixty days. 1206 Pontiac Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—USE OF STUDIO DOWNtown for piano practice; odd hours. Address P 307, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DAIRY FARM IN ILLInois. SYMONS, 1070 Sheffield-av., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL DOWN-TOWN office; state price, etc. Address P 291, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
WASHINGTON-AV., S. W. COR. 50TH-ST.,
two blocks from 50th-st. station,
new, modern brown stone-front house of 10 rooms; hardwood finish on first floor; will be sold at a great bargain. Key can be found at 5002 Washington av.
NO. 4720 INDIANA-AV.—Modern brick house of 8 rooms; brick barn; lot 25x161 feet. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHANCERY SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY. To make partition the master will sell the choice central property, 61 and 63 Plymouth-place, two blocks west of Auditorium, in the Monadnock, Manhattan, and Old Colony Building district, Saturday Jan. 27, at 1 p. m., at the Real Estate Board salesroom, 57 Dearborn-st. Inquire of ABBOTT & BAKER, attorneys, 175 Dearborn-st. CARLOS P. SAWYER, attorney, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
Grand-blvd., a small vacant corner.
Grand-blvd., an elegant modern 3-story and cellar detached house, lot 27x150.
Michigan-av., near 18th-st., lot 25x168, with 4-story brick building.
Can take for above property other good real estate as part payment.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
Elegant 10-room house on Groveland-av. near 32d-st.; 35-foot lot; finest house in block; every possible modern improvement. MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER'S LEAVING THE CITY. Make offer. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—3 LARGE BUILDINGS suitable for any kind of manufacturing, 198x100; own switch on Santa Fe railroad; artesian well 138 feet deep; 2 good boilers, engine, shafting, pulleys, and elevator. Inquire of owner, rear 2848 Archer-av. Chicago Candle and Oil Co., 2810 to 2826 Logan-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES.
We have a splendid list, ranging in price from $5,000 to $30,000, on leading avenues; some decided bargains amongst them. Call and get particulars. L. G. BEES & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$200 PER FOOT—50-FOOT CORNER.
A 50-foot corner on 47th-st., east of State-st.; all assessments paid. BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS WITHIN 3 BLOCKS of Ill. Cen. railroad, 1 block from Calumet and South Chicago Electric railway, and 5 minutes' walk from Cottage Grove-av. cable cars. THOMAS W. PRINDEVILLE, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$200 PER FOOT, MICHIGAN-AV.-BLVD.
Near 52d-st., a small lot; all assessments paid. BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES on Groveland-av., No. 3248; east front; 13 rooms; all modern improvements; in perfect repair; price, $17,000. H. S. PICKANDS, 1009 Rookery.

FOR SALE—4338 ELLIS-AV.—IMMEDIATE POSsession; modern 8-room house, laundry, 3 mantels, gas fixtures, complete, $9,000. L. G. KIRKLAND, owner, 115 Monroe-st. Tel. main 2549.

FOR SALE—VACANT—BARGAIN NORTH OF 39th-st., east of State, 132 feet frontage; $14,000 cash, worth $17,000. M. S. EMBREE, 12 to 2 o'clock, Room 6, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON CLARK-st., south of Jackson, well rented, $38,000; coming property. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP; OGLESBY-AV., NEAR 60th-st., 100x177; $75 buys it if bought quick. HAMMEL & LANG, 32 Times Bldg.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON LA Salle-st., north of Madison; well rented; a bargain; $45,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
One of the best and finest modern houses on Ashland-blvd., either with 40 or 65 feet of ground; will take from $15,000 to $20,000 real estate as first payment; balance to suit. F. ROSKILL & CO., Room 26, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—$2,250 EACH—BRICK FLATS, 865-7 Girard-st., near North-av.; paved street. DAVIS & BROWN, 90 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$4,500; FLAT BUILDING; LAKE View; rents $500. DAVIS & BROWN, 90 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,600; 6-ROOM HOUSE; $50 DOWN; $20 a month including interest at 6 per cent; lot 25x125; adjoining lot can be bought; water now being put on property free of charge to the purchaser. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—SAVE YOUR MONEY BY BUYING A lot at Morton Park from $350 up on as easy payments as you want; small payment down; of WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA REALTY, LAKE front and otherwise, in quantity to suit; lowest possible price; plats and information furnished. J. JOHNSTON JR., 78 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY—New modern houses at La Grange. C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st., Room 28.

MINES AND MINING.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD—UNTIL FEB. 1 $60 buys 1,000 shares Victor Con. Gold Mining and Milling Co., Cripple Creek; $12 cash, $12 month. After that price advances. Agents wanted. Write for particulars to A. H. Weber, Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
PRIDE'S CROSSING, BEVERLY FARMS, MASSACHUSETTS.
The magnificent estate known as the "Rockcove," comprising large mansion of 30 rooms, beautifully furnished regardless of expense, also accommodation for 16 servants, large stable with stalls for 12 horses, and seven acres of land bordering on the ocean. This is a rare opportunity to secure one of the finest estates on the famous North Shore. For full particulars apply to W. PUTNAM PAGE, No. 131 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mas.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—FOR A COMPLETE SOUTHERN California home upon easy terms go to H. J. RANSOM & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOTS, EAST OF STATE-ST., FOR cash or equity in first-class apartment buildings; owners send in your property at once; we have parties ready to buy bargains. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD 2 OR 3-STORY FLAT building west of Rockwell, north of Jackson; cash ready. HAMMEL & LANG, 1264 W. Madison-st., or Room 32 Times Bldg.

WANTED—RESIDENCE, S. 39TH, N. 51ST, E. L road; $8,000 to $15,000; give full particulars. Address O X 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A TWO-STORY flat building on North Side; not over $6,500. Address P 309, Tribune office.

WANTED—WELL SECURED FEES, $100,000 TO $500,000; spot cash will be paid. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TWO FLAT BRICK DWELLING, east of State-st., north of 55th; about $5,000; for cash. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 625.

WANTED—DWELLING ABOUT 10 ROOMS near Halsted, south of Wellington. Address O X 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE A FUND OF $80,000; ALSO one of $100,000 to invest in city fee; must net 5 per cent; money waiting. Address C V 493, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, VACANT city and West Superior lots, some cash, for improved. LANDON, 115 E. Monroe-st.

I WILL EXCHANGE FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT piano for a good horse; or what have you? 259 W. Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WEST SIDE 2-STORY FRAME, $3,500; rents, $360; clear and cash for South Side flat, about $7,000. HAMMEL & LANG, 32 Times Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—$25,000 EQUITY IN FINE CORner flat buildings near Lincoln Park; rent $5,000; want clear vacant to improve; corner preferred. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$6,000 EQUITY 3-STORY brick, Harrison, near California-av.; rents $100 month. HAMMEL & LANG, 32 Times Bldg., branch 1264 W. Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR ELEVATED STOCKS OR bonds, a fine Missouri fruit farm. Address P 317, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST. MAKE loans on improved real estate at current rates.

C. L. HAMMOND, ROOM 410, 205 LA SALLE-ST. has money on hand to loan on improved Chicago real estate in sums of $1,000 to $5,000 at lowest rates of interest; no delay.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, TACOMA Bldg., Madison and La Salle-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

LOAN OF $5,000 WANTED ON 40-ACRE RESIdence property, Great Falls, Mont.; worth $30,000. Address O X 110, Tribune office.

LOAN WANTED—$3,000 FOR 3 YEARS, ON IMproved property worth $10,000, on Milwaukee-av., right in Jefferson Park. Address P 313, Tribune.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 OR more on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved city real estate. WAHL & CHAPIN, 706 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate at lowest current rates. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND EVANSton real estate. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—BY CASADY, COLE & CO., 908 Chamber of Commerce, in any amount from $3,000 up to $50,000; 6 per cent.

WANTED—$1,000 ON REAL ESTATE FOR 3 years. Address P 289, Tribune office.

6 AND 6½ PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR sale—We can supply carefully selected mortgages, secured on centrally located rental bearing property in Chicago, in amounts to suit, with titles guaranteed; send for list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$2,500, $1,500, $1,000, $500, AND OTHER amounts to loan. CUNNINGHAM, 122 La Salle-st.

$6,000 PURCHASE MONEY MTGE. ON BRICK block for $4,500 this week. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; 6 per cent; without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

$50,000 TO LOAN AT 5½ ON CENTRAL BUSiness improved; smaller sums at 6. F. C. VIERLING, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 76.

$175,000 TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT in sums of $10,000 and upward; principals only. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
Incorporated. First floor above the street.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts. CUT THIS OUT.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 201, 185 and 187 West Madison, N. W. Cor. of Halsted. LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNIture, notes, and other collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY SUM LOANED ON LIBRARIES OR ANY quantity of books. Address O X 83, Tribune.

BAUMAN COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—LARGest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. All collaterals left with us are kept in fire and burglar proof safes and vaults. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. Give us a trial. H. BAUMAN & CO. New Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av., and 159 South Clark-st., near Madison.

BUSINESS CONCERNS OF HIGH COMMERCIAL rating wanting to float large lines of their own commercial paper or wanting to exchange paper with equally well-rated parties can be accommodated in an extensive confidential and business manner by addressing Lock Box 55, 81 Washington-st., Chicago.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 1, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD. LOANS ON PIANOS, FURNITRUE, HORSES, ETC.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO., they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Drevoort Hotel.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS, DIAMONDS and warehouse receipts only. A. ST. CLARE, 86 Washington-st., Room 20.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry or silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, Room 601 Columbus Building, State and Washington-sts.

RICHTER & FOSTER'S LOAN BANK—WE LOAN money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, and musical instruments at reasonable rates at 344 S. State-st., formerly 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON furniture and diamonds; lowest rates. 88 and 90 Washington-st., Room 54.

WANTED—FROM $700 TO $1,000 FOUR months, partial payments; chattels and other first-class securities; private party preferred; will pay liberal interest. Address P 239, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER, HAND READING, AND astrology—The young MME. Z. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future in four different ways; tells lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; gives tips on horse-racing; gives lucky numbers; cough medicine for coughs and colds; guaranteed cure; cures corns and bunions; ladies in trouble call at once; gives good luck charms free this week. Predicted name of last President. Parlors, 1825 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sunday. Also predicted the election of Mayor Hopkins to newspaper men.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3222 COTTAGE Grove-av.; satisfied patrons my best adv.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HATTIE E. LAWRENCE, DENTIST, 96 State-st., N. W. Cor. State and Washington sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY,
Corner of State and Monroe-sts.

Offer their entire stock of pianos and organs at a removal sale. Your opportunity to save from $50 to $100 and upward upon an instrument.

These sweeping reductions have never before been offered from our fixed one-price system.

Beautiful Knabe Pianos, Fischer Pianos, Hazelton Bros. Pianos in the following fancy woods:

Persian, French, and Circassian Walnut, Mexican Mahogany, Rosewood, San Domingo Mahogany, Bird's-Eye and Curly Maple, Brazilian Burled and Silver Birch, American Oak, Vermillion Wood, Hungarian Ash, English Oak.

Also instruments of these makes: Chickering, Hallet, Davis & Co., Decker Bros., Bauer, Schubert, Kranich & Bach, Kroeger, Jacob Bros., Kimball, Sommer, Ludwig, McCammon, Connor, Marshall & Wendel, and others.

A decided advantage in early selection. Full descriptions will be promptly mailed upon receipt of request.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE—
Before taking inventory of slightly-used and second-hand
PIANOS AND ORGANS
Which we will close out regardless of cost, embracing some of the best makes, all of which are in first-class condition and marked down to SELL.
Don't fail to call early and get first choice.
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.,
215 Wabash-av., second floor.
Tuning and repairing by competent men.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Several new HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS (uprights), which have been dropped from catalogue on account of change in style of cases, will be sold at
A REDUCTION FROM $50 TO $100 on each piano.
Also a number of UPRIGHTS and GRANDS, which have had some use at concerts or otherwise, at especially low prices.
SECOND-HAND SQUARES, $25 to $50.
EASY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Manufacturers of KIMBALL PIANOS and ORGANS.
Warerooms, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

BUY OF THE MAKER—
$6 monthly until paid buys a new upright piano fully warranted; prices, $165, $175, and $200 each.
FRENCH WALNUT, MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, AND OAK CASES.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ATTENTION! PIANO BUYERS! WE ARE making a strictly first-class piano. You can save $100 by trading with us, and we make the payments easy if you are not prepared to pay cash. The Adam Schaaf pianos were in the World's Fair for exhibition and competition, and were awarded both medals and diploma. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD BARGAINS in PIANOS and ORGANS, embracing all celebrated makers—DECKER BROS., CHICKERING, STEINWAY, KNABE, HAINES BROS., BEHR BROS., MATHUSHEK, ESTEY, and others, at bed-rock prices. Easy terms. RENTING at lowest rates, tuning free. ARTISTIC tuning, repairing, etc. ESTEY & CAMP, the Leading House, 233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

LARGEST STOCK OF FINE PIANOS and special sale of PRACTICALLY NEW INSTRUMENTS. Squares from $25 upwards. LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 Wabash-av.

WEBER PIANOS—WHEELOCK PIANOS—Lindeman pianos—Stuyvesant pianos. Cash or time. Pianos rented, tuned, and repaired. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

IF YOU WANT YOUR PIANO REPAIRED, tuned, polished, moved, stored, or exchanged and get value received, go to ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, $195; LYON & Healy upright, $125; Weber upright, $300; Chase Bros. upright, $175; Wheelock upright, walnut finish, $185; Everett upright, mahogany, $195; 4 uprights, $90, $95, $100, $110. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

THE NEW SCALE ADAM SCHAAF UPright pianos are equal to any made; unlimited warrantee given; low prices; easy terms. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ALL PIANOS AS ADVERTISED BY US ARE in stock and not just sold. If you want a bargain come and see. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SQUARE PIANOS, ALL MAKES, $15, $25, $35, $40, $50, and $75 each; payments $3, $4, and $5 monthly; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$120—CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO IN good condition; cash or time. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

EMERSON PIANO CO. Several genuine bargains. Terms to suit. No extra charge where time payments are desired. 218 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, ONE year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR SALE—NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, standard manufacture; $125, worth $300. Room 603, Masonic Temple.

SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS. Factory prices. Thompson Music Co., 367 Wabash-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1894.

Sealed proposals will be received in duplicate until 2 p. m., on the 31st day of January 1894, for furnishing materials and construction for the steam appliances, power applied, sewerage, plumbing, gas, electric light, elevator, and kitchen fixtures, for the Industrial Home for the Blind, to be built for the State of Illinois, in accordance to the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of Messrs. Mayo & Curry, architects, 79 Dearborn-st.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond, for a sum of not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the proposal, signed by at least two good and sufficient sureties. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or to waive any defect or informality in any bid, if it be deemed in the interest of the State to do so.

All proposals received after the time stated will be returned to the bidders. All proposals to be indorsed and addressed as follows: Indorsed—Proposal for Dormitory and Factory. Addressed—P. H. Conley, N. W. Cor. 25th and Butler-sts., Chicago. Duplicate addressed to Mayo & Curry, 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Immediately thereafter the bids will be opened for the first time in the presence of the Trustees and the contract awarded to the best responsible bidder.

P. H. CONLEY, President.
FRITZ GLOGAUER, Secretary.
H. C. ZUTTERMEISTER,
MISS SARAH J. CONDON,
H. E. CUSHING,
Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUANT to an order entered by the County Court of Cook County on the 16th day of January, 1894, the undersigned, as assignee of the estate of Levi Solomon, debtor, will on Monday, the 5th day of February, 1894, at 10 a. m., at the County Court Room, County Building, Chicago, sell at public vendue, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, all the personal property belonging to the above estate (being the complete apparatus, fixtures, furniture, scenery, decorations, and all other property of the Empire Theater, Chicago), and more specifically described in the inventory heretofore filed in said court, said property being now open to inspection at the Empire Theater, 146 to 148 W. Madison-st., Chicago. D. WASSERMAN, Assignee.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1894.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 294 TO 300 Franklin-st.—Best storage for furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing, and shipping; telephone Harrison 467. SNOW & SNOW, proprietors.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4379 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1349 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

STORAGE FOR MERCHANDISE OF ANY KIND and furniture at lowest rates; advances made. Guarantee Warehouse Co., 207 S. Canal-st.

STORAGE—REAR 80 FT. OF BASEMENT; 296 Wabash-av.; dry; $300 per year. OWNER, 1615 Ashland Block.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse. CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. W. 153, 503, and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN PHYSICIANS' OPERating chairs and tables. 1530 Masonic Temple.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

DO YOU COLLECT STAMPS? IF SO CALL ON WM. ROWLEY, 43 E. Van Buren-st., dealer in stamps and coins for collections. Circulars free.

WORLD'S FAIR BARGAINS.

OFFICE BOOTH FOR SALE—16X16; ORIGINAL cost $500; to be sold for $50; can be transported in one piece; for information apply to Krupp Pavilion, Jackson Park. Address O X 113, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RELIABLE BUSINESS-MAN CAN BUY A GOOD manufacturing business on time that now pays $2,000 per year. References. Address P 274, Tribune office.

AN OLD WELL-ESTABLISHED MILLINERY business in best town in Iowa; little competition. Address RICHARD E. PARKER, with D. B. Fisk & Co.

ANY GENTLEMAN WITH $50 WISHING TO make expenses address P 279, Tribune office.

BARGAIN—ONE OF THE BEST FITTED LUNCH rooms, business district, doing profitable business, for sale, half cost, or exchange. P 318, Tribune.

BUSINESS-MAN WOULD INVEST $500 TO $1,000 in good paying business and secure situation. Address P 319, Tribune office.

CAPITAL WANTED—$10,000 TO $25,000, PAYable in installments as business requires, to start a manufacturing business of assured success; can show annual profit of 50 per cent on all capital invested; close personal attention not required. Address P 204, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TERRITORIAL RIGHTS—The Patent Telephone Indicator company, 1517 Masonic Temple, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors (especially to those familiar with advertising business) in all cities having 200 or more telephones, to engage in a permanent and lucrative business; $1,000 to $5,000 required. For full particulars address or call upon I. R. BURNS, President.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE PLANT OF THE Garden City Terra Cotta Co., at Ottawa, Ill., including clay lands, buildings, kilns, machinery, and fixtures. For particulars apply to the Secretary, 723 "The Temple," Chicago.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND LUNCH-ROOM; business district; good trade, improving; also 25-room rooming house, steam heated, fully furnished, easy terms. Address P 232, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE 50-ROOM European hotel right in business center; price $2,000; terms to suit buyer. Address HOTEL, 116 Hartford Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS OR what have, a fine cigar, confectionery, and bakery; living rooms. Call 5102 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—LUNCH-ROOM and restaurant doing a good business; good reasons for selling. 38 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—20 PER CENT INVESTMENT FOR $2,000 cash, $3,000 clear vacant. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SHINGLE-MILL and site, value about $16,000; also general store, near Seattle, Wash. Address O X 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PRINTING OFFICE, OWING TO DISagreement of partners; will be sold very cheap; cash or time. Address P 246, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN enterprising city of Western Iowa; must sell on account of death. Address C N 15, Tribune office.

HAVE CASH, $1,000 OR MORE, WITH GOOD residence; want business. C Z 476, Tribune.

PARTNER WITH SMALL CAPITAL TO ENgage in manufacturing business; large profits, no competition, no fake, come and investigate for yourself. 260 South Clark-st., Room 20.

RARE CHANCE—RESTAURANT DOING GOOD trade, best location of city; will sell cheap; no agents. 197 S. Clark-st., basement.

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE BOUGHT FOR removal; pay spot cash. Address by mail, H. HOMES, 134 Market-st.

WANTED—LUNCH COUNTER IN SALOON; one fitted up preferred. Address P 264, Tribune.

$250 BALANCE TIME, WILL BUY EXCELlent business. Call 1211 Ashland Blk.

$250 CASH, WITH SERVICES IN MARKET, will insure good man $15 weekly, with chance of increase in near future; no experience required; money secured. Address O X 93, Tribune office.

$1,100 BUYS CIGAR STORE, DOING GOOD BUSINESS.

—$600 and $225 take good cigar stands in—office buildings. Both are bargains. $10,000—to $20,000 stock gents' furnishing goods to ex—change for real estate. We have saloons and—groceries, also good coalyard. If you have a—business for sale, or wish to buy one, see—KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

TWEED BUSINESS SUIT FOR SALE; NEW; chest meaure 36; bargain. O 525, Tribune office.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone west 209.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines; novels exchanged. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

SPORTING GOODS.

FOR SALE—SHARP'S RIFLE, 40.90 CAL.; double extractor; improved sights; set trigger. Address P 268, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—THREE TO TEN H. P. GAS OR gasoline engine; must be in perfect condition. MILLER, MILLER & PAINE, Greenville, Mich.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WAGES COLLECTED FREE; COLLECTIONS all kinds quickly made. 70 La Salle-st., Room 60.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE CLAIMING TO HAVE BEEN SWINdled by shipping furs to Indiana parties will please send price list, giving quotations and statements showing less prices paid, to CRATTY BROS. & JARVIS & CLEVELAND, attorneys at law, Security Building, Chicago, Ill.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Fulda, Jan. 27, 10 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 10, 10 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Spree, Feb. 17, 8 a. m., for Azores, Genoa.
Normannia, Feb. 24, 9 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, Mar. 3, 7 a. m., for Azores, Genoa.
Columbia, Mar. 10, 8 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Mar. 17, 7 a. m., for Azores, Genoa.
Werra, Mar. 24, 9 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa and Naples to Egypt and the East by the North German Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imperial Mail Steamers.
N. G. L., Oelrichs & Co.,
H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.
H.-A. Packet Co., 125 La Salle-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Weimar, Tue., Jan. 16, noon | Werra, Sat., Feb. 3, 7 am
Saale, Tue., Jan. 23, 9 am | Elbe, Tues., Feb. 6, 9 am
Ems, Tues., Jan. 30, 1 pm | Trave, Tue., Feb. 13, 11 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES.
AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.
Paris.....Jan. 31, 1:00 pm | Chester....Feb. 10, 9:00 am
Berlin....Feb. 7, 6:30 am | Paris.....Feb. 21, 6:30 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday.
Exceptionally good second-class and steerage accommodations.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Belgenland...Jan. 31, 2 pm | Rhynland....Feb. 14, noon
Pennland...Feb. 7, 6:30 am | Westernland Feb 21, 6 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Wednesday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 12 HOURS, 7 MINUTES.
BY THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA." "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 H. P., positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," "AURANIA," "SERVIA," and others, averaging over 510 ft. long, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 H. P. The whole comprising an incomparable fleet of Fast Express passenger steamers, ONE OF WHICH WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL EVERY SATURDAY.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for safety, comfort, and speed (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
SPRING SAILINGS.
Normannia, April 5. | Normannia, May 10.
Furst Bismarck, April 19. | Columbia, May 17.
Augusta Victoria, May 3. | Furst Bismarck, May 24.
Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. passage offices: 37 Broadway, New York; 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:45 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	* 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st.

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 7:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 4:55 pm	† 1:45 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:15 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	§ 6:30 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm †11:00 pm	† 1:15 pm *10:05 am ¶ 7:35 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m., †7:00 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:15 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat. ‖ Sun. only

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Bureau Accommodation	† 8:15 am	† 7:05 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	*10:35 am	* 3:35 pm
St. Jo. Atch., Lvwth & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*12:00 n'n
Fort Worth, Texas, Ex.	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex.	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Pullman Tourist Car, Daily, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Kansas City, Ft. Worth, and El Paso, Fast Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:15 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 9:40 am
Dubuque	† 6:15 pm	¶ 9:40 am
do	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 2:10 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	† 6:15 pm † 8:00 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am ¶ 7:00 am ¶ 9:40 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 1:35 pm	* 4:45 pm
Chicago, Cairo and Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo and St. Louis	* 8:40 am	* 4:45 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 7:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee and local points	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee, Champaign & Bloomington Pass	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 5:15 pm	*10:00 am
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford, Freeport & Dubuque	† 1:55 pm	† 1:15 pm
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.

Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:05 am
California Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. AND Q. RAILroad,—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe. & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS! DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES! Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:20 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:02 am	† 6:50 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:27 pm	* 6:55 am
Paris, Marshall and Cairo	† 7:02 am	9:40 pm

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 pm	7:30 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CO.—*Da. †Ex. Sun. xEx Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm *10:40 pm	*7:15 am *10:05 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 5:00 pm	*10:05 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x10:40 pm	‡ 7:15 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	†8:00 am	† 9:25 pm
Waukesha Ex	*3:45 pm	*11:05 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark st.

Nov. 19, 1893.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 7:45 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Grand Rapids Solid Train via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 4:15 pm	† 4:00 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:45 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 5:20 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:35 pm	* 7:05 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and M. W. Ry.	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:15 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:40 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	§ 7:00 am
New York Mail & Pittsburg Exp	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	§10:30 am	§ 2:00 pm
Atlantic & Pittsburg Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	§ 4:00 pm	§ 5:30 pm
Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	*10:30 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
New York Express	*11:30 pm	* 6:45 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:45 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:35 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	† 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 1:30 pm	10:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 8:40 pm	8:15 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

EASTERN.
Continued.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 7:55 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
The Pittsburgh Special	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Youngstown and New Castle	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:40 pm
Pittsburg Limited	* 3:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Columbus and Wheeling Ex.	* 6:25 pm	* 7:20 am
New York, Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited	* 6:25 pm	*11:55 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & St. Louis Lim.	*10:02 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 8:10 am	* 6:40 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	‡ 2:32 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 6:15 pm

BISHOP COXE WRITES TO MGR. SATOLLI.

Attacks Jesuitism and the Ablegate's Position on the Public Schools.

Bishop Coxe, in the fifth of his series to Mgr. Satolli, the Pope's Ablegatus to this country, says among other things: "Your assaults on our public schools with the unprincipled conduct of a political faction of which you have made yourself an accomplice, if not the recognized patron and chief, justify every American in boldly refuting your position and exposing your intrusive alienism. A crisis has arisen which no American can much longer affect to disregard."

Bishop Coxe then quotes Orestes Brownson, the ardent champion of Papacy: "Orestes Brownson, while laboring devotedly in the cause, stopped at Jesuitism and ever laid down the law as to the Constitution in its bearings upon foreign influence in a manner which would have elicited no 'deafening applause' from the friends and admirers of Mr. Sheehan [Dem. boss of Buffalo], who greeted you in Buffalo in November last.

"We have heard much bragging at Chicago, where your friends have claimed everything that Christianity has accomplished in the universe, and great pains have been taken to advertise such boastings to the whole land and to foreign nations. You also have told them that America treated you and your Bishops 'like sovereign princes,' and it is inferred that the Nation is just ready to proclaim you from the top of the obelisk at Washington as vice pope and lord paramount of the public. Without taking the pains to dispute such pretension, it may be as well to let Dr. Brownson remind his countrymen what it all means in the following frank words: 'Our missions in the country are to the foreign colony of Roman Catholics settled here. No doubt a few converts are made, but they number, all told, we should judge, not a tithe of the perversions that take place. Besides, as we have just intimated, the majority of these converts join the foreign colony, become far more assimilated to the foreign colony than Catholic foreigners settled here do to the American people settled here, so that our Catholic progress consists not in catholocizing but in foreignizing the country.'

"There we have it. For one, I am very thankful to you for organizing the Jesuit party last November at the moment when an outraged community had given the first token of waking up to the only great and vital question now before the American people. You and Mr. Sheehan [Dem. Boss] and the faction that now raises a foreign flag on public buildings in the great City of New York have resolved on 'foreignizing the country.' That is now the national concern. Shall it be decided now or shall it go on until it breeds a social war; till this nation becomes like Mexico and perishes in a perpetual fight of factions? If we are not warned it will not be because you for the invaders and Dr. Brownson for the American people have not sounded the trumpet. For myself, though utterly averse to his doctrinal views, I admire the one Roman Catholic who has put 'Protestants' to shame by his genuine Americanism. Ardent admirers of his theological opinions prepared recently to erect a statue to his honor. But suddenly the effort came to a pause. Does any one doubt who stopped it or why? To be an American of the genuine type is a mortal sin according to Jesuit casuistry, and Brownson would have died if the inquisition of Jesuits should have had their way. With distinguished consideration I am your friend and Christian brother, A. CLEVELAND COXE, "Bishop of Western New York."

LOOKING FOR COUNT KOMOROWSKI.

Citizens of Bellport, L. I., Are Anxious to Find the Affable Foreigner.

Any one who may meet the original of the accompanying picture will oblige many citizens of Bellport, L. I., by notifying them of his whereabouts. It is a portrait of Count Zdislaw Komorowski, the Polish nobleman who ingratiated himself into the confidence of many persons in Bellport, where he ar-



COUNT ZDISLAW KOMOROWSKI.

rived two months ago. When he left last week he is said to have taken with him some $2,000 which he borrowed from his newfound friends.

Count Komorowski is 6 feet tall, has light complexion, and blonde mustache, which he twirls in an aristocratic manner peculiar to Europeans. He speaks German, French, English, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Italian, and possesses an excellent general education.

FOR THE BIG RUSSIAN-AMERICAN LINE.

William D. Richardson Makes Investigations for a Western Terminus.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 23.—William D. Richardson, Chicago capitalist, contractor, and engineer, who has been here six weeks in the interest of the Amoor Steamship company, left Saturday night for New York to make report on Pacific coast ports. His object was to ascertain the port best situated for a terminus for the Amoor Steamship company's line, to ply between America and Vladivostock, Siberia, the terminus of Vladivostock-St. Petersburg Transcontinental railroad, now building. The company has a capital of $50,000,000 and is composed of American and Russian capitalists backed by the Czar of Russia. Mr. Richardson is to be the General Manager.

Freight Trains Wrecked by the Storm.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A wreck of freight trains occurred on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad three miles east of this city this evening. Twenty-seven cars, loaded with coal, were broken into kindling wood and an engine wrecked. The Chicago passenger west-bound and the Milwaukee passenger south-bound were delayed three hours. One brakeman was injured. The wreck occurred during the blinding snow-storm which has prevailed all day.

Your complexion, as well as your temper, is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. Improve both by taking Carter's Little Liver Pills.

CROSSETTE IS URGENT

HE WANTS A NEW ASSESSMENT OF CITY WATER RATES.

Mayor Hopkins Hesitates on Account of the Expense, but He May Be Won Over—A Man Who Says Crossette Doesn't Understand His Business—Republican Officeholders Named for Decapitation—Eisendrath Will Weed Out Incompetent Building Inspectors.

Supt. Crossette of the Water Department has been urging the Mayor for some time to make a new assessment of water rates. Alexander Harper, the expert accountant recently appointed by the Mayor, has joined in the recommendation. It is understood he has convinced Mr. Hopkins that one ought to be made. The Mayor hesitates on account of the expense. Mr. Crossette has informed him it will require 200 assessors of water rates if the new departure is insisted on. The Mayor hesitates about employing so large a force. It is not certain, if the Mayor should recommend the new assessment, that the Council would make the necessary appropriation. One of the leading Aldermen said yesterday:

"The Water Office is conducted expensively enough now. We shall not stand this new assessment if it involves an addition to the pay-roll of the office. The proposition to add 200 men to the roll is preposterous. It cannot be done with the consent of the Council. I don't think it is necessary. Can't the new assessment be made with the present force?"

An answer to this was sought from a man entirely familiar with the methods of the department.

"Certainly," he said, "the new assessment can be made by the existing force. There ought to be a new assessment going on at all times. The assessments should be revised as improvements progress. There are forty inspectors now at work. It is their duty to make assessments. If they are properly distributed they can make a complete assessment in three months. It is part of their duty to inspect the frontage, to ascertain whether new faucets and bathtubs are put in, or other appliances for the use of water. Had these men diligently attended to their duties there would be no occasion for the present talk of fraud. Mr. Crossette has not been utilizing his force. That is just where the trouble lies. Now take the window clerks. They are busy in the central office four months in the year—from May 1 to July 1 and from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1. During the other eight three-fourths of these clerks might assist in the new assessment. There are other employés who might be utilized also, the twelve tappers and the fourteen plumber-inspectors. There are many more than there is any need for. As a matter of fact the Water Department could be conducted well for 75 per cent of the present expenditure. It is true, I believe, Crossette does not think this. But that is because he does not understand his business. The Mayor would do well to investigate before recommending the Crossette scheme. It is, in my judgment, a vicious proposal."

REPUBLICANS SCHEDULED TO GO.

It Is Said Mayor Hopkins Will Discharge Several This Week.

It was announced yesterday at the City Hall on what appears to be excellent authority that at the end of this week there will be few Republicans in the city employment. There were several changes of a minor character yesterday. The more important changes will come towards the end of the week. Among those booked to go, it is said, are:

Frank Barrett, Chief Clerk in the Controller's office; Col. Patterson, Assessor of the Water Department; D. S. Mead, Secretary of the Department of Public Works; and Andrew Young, the Smoke Inspector.

James W. Twohig, R. E. Spangler, and F. N. Adams are mentioned in connection with three of these places. That there will be a lively shaking up there is no doubt. Mayor Hopkins gave the final hearing to the delegations urging appointments yesterday. After today he announced he would receive no more delegations, and that he would attend exclusively to business.

The Mayor made the following appointments yesterday: Thomas C. Egan, bailiff at Hyde Park Police Court, vice R. T. Henry, resigned; A. G. Gossin, bridge-tender at Weed street; Fred Owen to a position in the sewer department; E. Rosenheim, foreman of street-cleaning in the Twentieth Ward; T. P. Calvert, clerk in the bureau of streets; John Plamp, inspector in street bureau; J. Schweitzer, draftsman in map bureau; J. Jochum, shut-off man; Austin Gibbon, assistant engineer; M. Meisenberger, tunnel inspector; Patrick Ryan and M. Mehan, sewer flushers; Patrick Fitzgerald, laborer at Chicago avenue repair shops.

EISENDRATH AFTER INCOMPETENTS.

New Building Commissioner Means to Weed Out Dead Timber.

The new Building Commissioner, Simeon B. Eisendrath, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday morning and began work much sooner than he wished later on he had. He had signed a number of permits and transacted considerable business as Commissioner of Buildings before it occurred to him that he had not taken the oath of office. City Clerk Gastfield was sent for, but he could not be found. Corporation Counsel Rubens was appealed to and he said any one in the City Clerk's office might be worked in to administer the oath. So Clerk McGaffey was called upon. He administered the oath and relieved Mr. Eisendrath of his anxiety. Commissioner Eisendrath begins work with the firm conviction that the staff of building inspectors is largely made up of incompetents and that it will be his duty to remove them from office as soon as he can pick them out. He is also ambitious to have something to do with the suppression of the smoke nuisance.

TO CLEAN STREETS BY CONTRACT.

Ald. Noble Has an Ordinance to Head Off Alleged Abuses.

It is understood that Ald. Noble will in a few weeks introduce an ordinance into the Council providing that the scavenger work in the wards shall be done by contract. Also the street cleaning. A majority of the Aldermen are convinced the present plan is extravagant, leads to jobbery, and is not efficient. Mayor Hopkins is much of the same way of thinking, and it is probable the ordinance will be passed and approved. The teaming work under the new system has been a sort of preserves for the Aldermen. The assistant ward inspectors stand in with them. There have been numerous instances where names of team-owners have been carried on the pay-rolls where no service whatever was rendered. In the later months of the year some of the foremen drew large sums for the payment of street laborers. The names of those laborers were not given. It is said they existed only in the imagination of the foremen.

PLANS FOR ALDERMANIC ELECTION.

Those Who Are to Retire and Those Whose Ambitions Still Soar.

The Aldermen around the City Hall whose terms expire are beginning to lay their plans to secure renomination. Of the thirty-four retiring Councilors the following, it is said, will not seek reëlection: Ald. Stuckart of the Sixth, who wants to be the Democratic candidate for South Town Assessor; Ald. Loeffler of the Eighth Ward, who wants to be the Democratic candidate for West Town Assessor; Ald. George B. Swift, who retires to private life; Ald. R. L. Martin of the Twelfth, Ald. Potthoff, who, it is believed, cannot obtain a renomination; Ald. Sexton, who knows quite well no Democrat can be elected in the Twenty-fifth Ward this year; Ald. Kenny, who is disappointed by the failure of his efforts to bring about track elevation.

The following are avowed candidates for reëlection: Ald. Coughlin, Rhode, Schumacher, Ellert, Mulvihill, Brennan, Powers, Ernst, Tripp, Lutter, Mulcahy, on the Democratic side. Ald. Horan, Marrenner, Hepburn, Vogt, Cooke, Swigart, Keats, Reddick, Wadsworth, Larsen, Ackermann, Hanssen, Noble, Mann, Howell, and Bartine. Of these Coughlin, Rhode, Brennan, Tripp, Mulcahy, Democrats, and Marrenner, Hepburn, Cooke, Swigart, Keats, Noble, and Mann, Republicans, have a good chance to come back. The others will have a hard fight. Horan will be bitterly fought in the Second Ward. Schumacher in the Tenth will also have to make a strong battle. Swigart in the Thirteenth is menaced. So is Mulvihill in the Seventeenth. Powers in the Nineteenth will have to meet a big and formidable opposition. Wadsworth and Larsen are seriously threatened in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and Howell and Bartine in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth.

Among the new men likely to secure election are W. H. Alsip, a brick manufacturer, who probably will be the Republican nominee instead of George B. Swift in the Eleventh Ward; F. E. Coyne, the restaurateur and baker, who is likely to be the Republican nominee in the Twelfth Ward; Fred Engel, a grocer, who doubtless will be the Republican nominee in the Tenth Ward. Those to whose election there is no serious opposition up to the present are: Marrenner, Hepburn, Keats, Brennan, Ernst, Tripp, Mulcahy, Noble, and Mann.

TO FIGHT THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

Special Meeting of the Democratic City Central Committee Friday.

A special meeting of the Democratic City Central committee has been called for Friday evening to take action in reference to the contest against Mayor Hopkins. The call is signed by fifteen members of the committee.

May Help Track Elevation.

Mayor Hopkins will not name the members of the committee to investigate the matter of trespassing of railroad companies on public lands, called for by Ald. O'Neill's resolution passed by the Council Monday night, before the next meeting of the Council. The Mayor said he was thoroughly in sympathy with the movement and it meets with the approval of every member of the Council. It is expected it will have great influence on the matter of track elevation. Consulting Engineer Ellers said yesterday his maps, charts, and all data of railroad property and tracks are at the command of the committee.

Opinion on Y. M. C. A. Water Rate.

Mr. Rubens has completed the opinion as to the collection of water rates from the Y. M. C. A., but says he will not deliver it before today. It is probable the result will be the presentation to the Council of an ordinance governing the assessment of water rates against property used for religious purposes. It has been discovered that there is no city ordinance directing any official to rebate water rates against such property. The Supreme Court has held that a water rate is not a tax, hence the constitutional provision exempting such property from taxation does not apply.

Rehearing Wentworth Avenue Sewer Case.

Corporation Counsel Rubens has determined to present a petition for rehearing to the Supreme Court in the Wentworth avenue sewer case. He is acting on the suggestion of Judge Scales that no time should be lost in endeavoring to get the Supreme Court to reconsider its decision, which deprived the County Judges from the surrounding counties from concurrent jurisdiction with the County Judge of Cook County.

City Revenue for This Year $8,000,000.

All the estimates for the departments are now in the hands of the Controller. They are being tabulated and ready for submission to the Finance committee Friday. Under the charter the estimates will have to be submitted to the Controller a week from Monday. Ald. Madden said yesterday the estimated revenue of the city for this year would be about $8,000,000. Last year the revenue was $1,000,000 more.

Mayor Asked to Aid Painter.

Luther Laflin Mills called on Mayor Hopkins yesterday and asked him to intercede in behalf of George H. Painter, condemned to be hanged Friday. The Mayor said he was not familiar with the facts in the case and would take no action until he had learned more about them. Thirty-one Aldermen signed a petition in Painter's behalf last Monday night.

Municipal Notes.

South Town Collector Miller yesterday turned into the City Treasury $200,000. This is his second payment, the total being $300,000. Neither of the other collectors has turned in a cent.

Ald. Ryan said yesterday his only purpose in calling up the Henry Watson gas ordinance at the last meeting of the Council was that if passed and work was begun it would give work to many unemployed men.

Corporation Counsel Rubens has been driven from his office in the City Hall by officeseekers. He did not appear until afternoon yesterday and announced he should make it a rule to do city business in his private office mornings, at least, until the rush of officeseekers is over.

Judge Scales had an interview with John J. Badenoch last evening, from which it is inferred that he will appoint him Election Commissioner in a few days. Judge Scales says he will make an appointment some day this week. The Democrats continue to urge the reappointment of Mr. Hutchings.

Judge Scales is disposing of the cases on the city special assessment calendar before him with considerable rapidity. Yesterday eleven cases were decided, the assessments being confirmed in all respects in all cases except two. This will enable the city to commence the improvements as soon as the necessary funds are available.

Chief Brennan said yesterday he would take steps toward keeping the corridors clear as soon as Mayor Hopkins signs the ordinance introduced by Ald. Tripp at the last Council meeting. It authorized the Chief to clear the corridors and the City Clerk's office in the City Hall. Police officers are already stationed in the Mayor's office.

DEFECT IN COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW

No Time Specified When a Child Shall Attend School.

When the Board of Education meets next Wednesday night it will have before it the report of the Committee on Compulsory Education. This report recommends the cutting down of the number of agents now charged with the enforcement of the law from fourteen to seven because of the inability of the agents to carry out the provisions of the law.

Mrs. J. M. Flower, speaking of the report, said: "It meets with the approval of the members of the committee, and I believe will be approved by the board. The fault does not lie with the attendance agents. These employés of the board have done their whole duty in the matter and have worked hard and conscientiously for the enforcement of the law. The fault is in the law itself. This provides simply this: 'Every person having control of any child between the ages of 7 and 14 years shall annually cause such child to attend, for at least sixteen weeks, twelve of which shall be consecutive, some public or private day school.'

"As stated in the report the construction of this clause in the law is faulty. When an agent discovers a child who is not attending school as required under the law and calls on the parents the latter meet the request with the statement that the child is to be put in school later. No answer can be made to this for the reason that the law does not specify the time in the year when the child shall be in attendance. The father, if arrested for a violation of the law, could make this plea any time before the last sixteen weeks of the school year, and it would be accepted by any Judge before whom he might be tried. The result is that the parents make this plea to the agents and they can do nothing but accept it. They can try to persuade them, but if they will not be persuaded the agents must wait until the end of the school year and then it is almost too late.

"We propose to keep seven of the fourteen agents, those who have done the best work, and with them Mr. McLaughlin, who is in charge of the compulsory education end of the board work. There was a meeting of our committee this afternoon, but we did not discuss the matter except in an informal way. I think there will be no objection to the cutting down of the force of agents by the board, and if the law should be changed making the attendance compulsory during the first sixteen weeks of school we may need the services of the fourteen again."

BUILDING OF THE DITCH IS UPHELD.

Quo Warranto Proceedings Against Niles' Drainage Board Dismissed.

Quo warranto proceedings begun sometime ago by Henry Harms and other citizens of the village of Niles Center against the Drainage Commissioners of the Town of Niles to annul the powers of the Commissioners in the district known as No. 1 of Niles, were dismissed yesterday by Judge Hanecy. Under the township organization the Board of Highway Commissioners by a vote of a majority of the owners of the land may organize themselves into a Drainage Board and build a ditch to give all the property-owners a common outlet for their drainage. This was done at Niles and a ditch, emptying into the Chicago River, was dug across the township by the so-formed Drainage Commissioners. A portion of this ditch, however, runs through the village of Niles Center, and the people objected to it on the ground that since the village authorities had the right to levy taxes for drainage, the citizens of the village would be forced to pay two sets of taxes for drainage.

EAKINS IS RECEIVER.

FIRST NATIONAL LOAN ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS IN HIS HANDS.

Judge Windes Appoints Him Upon Application of the Stockholders—Sensational Charges Against C. A. Newman and Sanford B. Holley, Secretaries—Calumet Dock Company Wins an Important Property Issue—Chicago Beach Hotel Wants Its Receiver Discharged.

On complaint of minority stockholders filed in Judge Windes' court the affairs of the First National Building and Loan Association were placed yesterday in hands of William C. Eakins, an attorney, with offices in the Woman's Temple. The association was launched on the national plan in February, 1892, but never has done a large business. It appears, however, to have been more than unfortunate in its choice of secretaries. It is charged that two of them—C. A. Neuman and Sanford B. Holley—have made away with something like $1,100 of the association's money. The total receipts have been $14,000. The loan fund of the association has been diverted into the expense fund to the extent of $4,000. Loans of $8,000 are in force. As the matter stands the association is short $5,000, without reference to the character of its loans. James Tobin and his fellow-complainants claim during all the life of the association its business has been carried on in a loose manner and that no reports or statements have been made to stockholders, though such have been demanded. The complaint charges that the actual business affairs of the association have been concealed by certain of its officers to cheat and debar the stockholders out of their proportion of profits. Neither of the Secretaries, C. A. Neuman and Sanford B. Holley, were under bond, it is charged. Both worked without supervision of directors, it appears, and both have left for parts unknown. The society made a practice of collecting from members, and S. B. Holley, signing himself as Hull, made collections, but, it is charged, failed to turn them into the association. Mr. Neuman, it is said, heard of Mr. Holley's actions and forced him to secure help from a Milwaukee friend. This Milwaukee man made up the shortage, said to be $650. Mr. Neuman, instead of conveying this into the treasury quietly put it into his pocket, it is said, and thus the direct responsibility of the defalcation was transferred. The action of officers in overdrawing the expense fund is pointed out and the assertion is made that the association is hopelessly insolvent. A year ago the Secretary made an alleged false report to the State Auditor. In the compulsory examinations the First National has not yet been reached. The present officers are given as follows:

Thomas O. Stover, President; Charles H. Nichols, Vice-President; M. Wolf, Treasurer; William Irvin, Attorney; S. B. Holley, Secretary.

Mr. Stover has not been connected with the association long and claims to be just learning of the extent of the alleged pilferings of the secretaries. He made an effort last month to reorganize the association or to have the shareholders transfer their interests into some other association. This latter plan was suggested by the State Auditor. The holders of about ninety shares of stock objected, and as a result the suit for a receiver was begun. The accounts of the society are being examined by Mr. Eakins and Mr. Stover.

CONFIRMS DOCK COMPANY'S TITLE.

Important Decision Regarding 170 Acres of Land on the Calumet River.

A decree was entered yesterday in the United States Circuit Court which disposes of the case of William M. Loughlin against George H. Waite, the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock company, and the Calumet Iron and Steel company, and confirms the title of the dock company to 170 acres of land on the Calumet river which has been in dispute a long time. The land is worth $200,000 and is mostly unimproved. The case was tried before Judge Woods last June. Loughlin was the assignee of Henry Wisner, a rich landowner who failed fifteen years ago. In 1881 the tract of land in question was sold by John P. Wilson as trustee and the purchaser, whose name was Howard, sold it to George H. Waite, who in turn disposed of it to the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock company, in whose possession it has been for many years. Loughlin brought suit to set aside the trustee's sale and the principal ground which was urged was that there was an error or omission in the trust deed in the clause setting forth the length of time the sale was to be advertised before it could be legally accomplished. After Loughlin's suit was commenced the Calumet Iron and Steel company filed a cross bill, but this was never prosecuted. The Steel company's interest in the suit lay in the fact that it has a claim dating from the same trustee's sale to ten acres of the land. The Dock company set up as a defense to Loughlin's suit that the latter's bill had not been filed within two years after his appointment as assignee and that therefore he had no right to attack the title to the land. Judge Woods dismissed the bill for want of equity, and the cross bill was dismissed also. Charles M. Osborn, one of the attorneys for the Dock company, said the effect of the decision is to settle the question of title in favor of the Dock company so that it cannot be attacked again through the Wisner assignment or trustee's sale. On a portion of the property several persons are living who have been regarded by the Dock company as squatters. Against them ejectment suits will be brought under the decision to compel them to vacate.

CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL PETITION.

It Asks Judge McConnell to Discharge Its Receiver.

The Chicago Beach Hotel company has petitioned Judge McConnell to discharge the receiver of the property and reëstablish it in the possession and control of its assets. The company owns the lease to the ground at Fifty-first street and the lake and has put up the hotel building. A value of $750,000 is placed on the property. Prior to the appointment of the receiver the company had issued 6 per cent eight-year bonds, of which $235,000 worth were either sold or hypothecated with the creditors as collateral security. Last September the creditors' committee caused the petitioner to issue $400,000 of gold 6 per cent eight-year bonds, secured by a trust deed to the Equitable Trust company on all the property. These bonds were taken up largely by the creditors and the holders of the original issue of the bonds. The funds so raised were used to operate the hotel and to satisfy the small claims. Now there is less than 5 per cent of the indebtedness outstanding, and the aggregate of the undisposed and unsecured claims amounts to $11,349. Judge McConnell made an order directing the holders of these claims who are parties to the litigation to make answer to the petition.

Claims the Contract Is Void.

Homer Potwin asked the Circuit Court yesterday to declare void the judgment obtained against him on a note for $1,071 by Benjamin C. Galley in the Superior Court. The note was given, Potwin's bill says, to John W. Conley as margins. It was afterwards indorsed by Conley to Mr. Galley. Potwin draws the attention of the court to the revised statutes, which provide that "Whoever contracts to have or give to himself or another, an option to sell or buy at a future time in grain or other commodities, shall be fined not less than $10 or more than $1,000 or confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both, and all contracts made in violation of this section shall be void." Potwin claims that the note was a contract in the meaning of the statutes.

Seeks to Recover Dower.

Mrs. Louise Anderson has filed a bill in the Superior Court to recover dower in certain property owned by her husband. Mrs. Anderson says her husband was the owner of a half interest in ten acres of land at Bell Plaine. He died last September, and she then discovered her right of dower in the property had been assigned in a warranty deed executed by her husband to Frank J. Lindsten and Frank A. Johnson. Mrs. Anderson claims the signature which appears on the deed was not in her handwriting.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE WINDES—10 a. m.—Motions of course. 2 p. m.—Nos. 6,452, 133½, 2,746, 2,880. No. 1,148 on trial.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Nos. 6,815, 61,502, 1,009, 7,966.
JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 1,740, Borden vs. Donovon, on hearing. No further call.
JUDGE EWING—Motions of course. Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 of December trial calendar. No. 1 on hearing.
JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 4, 15, and 45. No. 30 on hearing.
JUDGE ADAMS—Trial Call, Term Nos. 811, 909, 933, 943, 947, 953, 954, 968, 978, 989, 995, 1,004. No case on trial.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Trial call term Nos. 8,698, 271, 8,930, 703, 763, 4,080, 642, 824, 825, 871. No. 333 on trial.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 118,948 on trial. No further call of calendar this week.
JUDGE SMITH (Judge Baker's calendar from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.)—Trial call term Nos. 5,626, 2,917, 2,918, 5,332, 5,682, 5,702, 5,708, 5,814. No case on trial.
JUDGE PAYNE (Judge Kettelle's calendar)—Trial call term Nos. 2,047, 2,055, 2,103, 2,107, 2,114, 2,168, 2,222, 549, 1,685, 370, 674. No case on trial.
JUDGE BLANKE—Condemnations cases. Nos. 143, 197, 1,306, 1,310, 1,313, 1,316, 1,380, 1,309, 1,195, 1,432, 1,433, 1,435. No case on trial.
JUDGE HANECY—9 a. m., (Judge Dunne's calendar and court room)—Trial call term Nos. 686, 1,584, 1,596, 114,197, 1,606, 1,636, 1,642, 1,289. No. 803 on trial.
JUDGE DUNNE—1 p. m.—Continuation of Judge Hanecy's call and set cases Nos. 20,685, 22,228, 21,390. No case on trial.
JUDGE GIBBONS—(Judge Tuthill's calendar)—Trial call, term Nos. 7,411, 11,556, 4,361, 4,625, 357, 365, 370, 371, 421, and 4,677. No. 4,201 on trial.
JUDGE SEARS—(Judge Brentano's calendar)—Trial call, term Nos. 630, 678, 679, 683, 696, 736, 739, 742, 744, 750, 799, 27, 441, 802, 808, 856, 379, 390, 501, 510, and 616. No. 450 on trial.
JUDGE SCALES (County Court)—10 a. m.—No. 11,164, Calendar No. 28. Special assessment cases up to and including No. 22 which have not already been disposed of. 2 p. m.—No. 11,539 and calendar No. 28. Special assessment cases up to and including No. 31 not already disposed of.
JUDGE PUTERBAUGH (Probate Court)—General business.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—Law calendar Nos. 26, 28, 30, 34, 35, 8, 40, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56.
JUDGE SEAMAN—No. 23 on trial.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1894.

246—Frederick W. Muser et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel Magone, collector, etc.; death of Richard Muser, one of the plaintiffs in error, suggested and cause passed on motion of Mr. Edwin B. Smith for the plaintiffs in error.

223—Henry Hilton et al., appellants, vs. Gustave Bertin Guyott, as official liquidator, etc., et al., and 440—Henry Hilton et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Gustave Bertin Guyott et al.; argument concluded by Mr. James C. Carter for Hilton et al.

234—The Union Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. David George McDonald, by Mary E. McDonald, his next friend; argued by Mr. A. A. Hoheling Jr. and Mr. Samuel Shellabarger for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. J. Warner Mills for the defendant in error.

225—Samuel Lazarus, plaintiff in error, vs. William Walter Phelps; argument commenced by Mr. Leigh Robinson for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The day call for Wednesday, Jan. 24, will be as follows: Nos. 225, 226, 227, 211, 212, 229, 1,004, 1,025, 1,043, and 230.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following decisions were filed: George R. Moore, appellant, vs. Rockford Insurance Company, Jones District, affirmed; Tama Water-Power Company, appellant, vs. John Ramsdell et al., Tama District, reversed; H. Day, administrator, vs. John Ramsdell et al., Tama District, affirmed; Peter Blink vs. J. C. Hubringer and J. C. Hubringer & Co., appellants, Lee District, affirmed; Emlin McClain vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, appellant, Polk District, affirmed; Union Mercantile Company, appellant, vs. J. R. Chandler, Polk District, order of court reversed, decision of court modified and affirmed.

NEW COLUMBIAN MEDAL IS STRUCK.

It Was Designed at the Instance of the Numismatical Society.

A "Columbian medal" worthy of the name has been produced by Tiffany & Co. It was made at the instance of the American Numismatical and Archæological Society. Recognizing and deploring the fact that no medal had been struck or designed worthy to commemorate the World's Columbian Exposition and the celebration of the 400th anniversary



THE NEW COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

of the discovery of America, the society appointed a special committee to take steps to have designs prepared for a medal that would be both appropriate to the occasion and a fitting example of the numismatic and medallic art at the close of the nineteenth century, and the medal illustrated is the result. The medal was designed by James H. Whitehouse and measures three inches in diameter. On the obverse is a profile head of Columbus, drawn after a careful study of all the known portraits and historical descriptions. The portrait is bold and simple, with an interesting and deep expression of "searching determination." Around the portrait in plain block letters are the words:

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS GAVE A NEW WORLD TO HUMANITY.

On the reverse side is the laurel wreath of success surrounding the words:

AFTER 400 YEARS OF PROGRESS FREE AMERICA HONORS ITS DISCOVERER.

The seal of the society is introduced upon the wreath in a small fac-simile design. The medals are to be struck in gold, silver, and bronze.

THOMAS MACKIN'S ESTATE SETTLED.

Son of the Millionaire Married to Miss Mary Kinsella.

The estate of Millionaire Thomas Mackin has been settled out of court and to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. The estate, as is usual, has been largely overestimated, some persons estimating it as high as $6,000,000, but nevertheless it is a comfortable one. It is nearly all income-producing, and there was not a dollar of indebtedness upon the whole of it. Judge Goggin, the confidential adviser of the heirs, said the whole estate was valued at about $1,700,000. He said the widow was paid a considerable sum in cash and $245,000 in notes, in lieu of all her interest in the estate. It is said that she is going back, shortly, to her old home in New Orleans, where she was married to Mr. Mackin only last May, she being his second wife, and, as Miss Byrne, being well known in the society of that city. The notes for $245,000 given her are by John Mackin, the only son; Alice Philbin, the daughter, and her husband, John T. Philbin Jr., and are one for $20,000 and nine for $25,000. John Mackin was married privately Monday to Miss Mary Kinsella at the bride's home, No. 313 Rush street. Mr. and Mrs. Mackin have gone South on an extended wedding trip. On their return they will live in the home at Diversey street and Park avenue which was occupied by Thomas Mackin until his death.

SEEKING PLACES IN THE BANQUET HALL

Over 300 Applications for Seats at the Real Estate Board's Dinner.

The arrangements for the eleventh annual banquet of the Chicago Real Estate Board to take place at the Auditorium Thursday evening have been completed. The Banquet committee, Edwin F. Getchell, George L. Warner, and O. W. Crawford, was busy yesterday afternoon at the board rooms assigning seats to members and their guests. Applications for over three hundred places were received. Invitations were issued to all the Judges holding court in this county, and the acceptances received indicate a full attendance of the judiciary, including Judge Grosscup and Justice Magruder. The newly-elected President of the board, Eugene H. Fishburn, will sit at the middle of a table extending along one side of the banquet hall, with the toastmaster, Thomas B. Bryan, on his right, and William F. Gurley of Omaha, the principal speaker, on his left. Seated at the President's table will be the other distinguished guests, except the Judges, for whom tables immediately in front of the Chairman will be provided. The members of the board and their friends will be seated at small tables each accommodating eight persons.

Grand Army Will Expel Gibson.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 23.—Grand Commander Adams of the Grand Army of the Republic has declared Chancellor Henry Gibson ineligible to membership in the order. Gibson is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress against Houk. The decision of the Grand Commander holds that Mr. Gibson was only a commissary clerk and practiced deception to get into the Grand Army post here. He will be expelled.

Embezzling Bank Cashier Arrested.

LACYGNE, Kas., Jan. 23.—Harry D. Gloster, former cashier of the Linn County Bank, has been arrested for embezzling stock worth $4,250 to secure a note for $3,700 on which he ordered a draft on London, Eng., for £650 from a Kansas City bank. He had been employed in the bank for years, but had been removed from the cashiership last Saturday.

TALENT HAS ...

BLIZZARD, AT ODDS ... WINS AT SAN F...

"White Hat" McCarthy ... Race at Bay District ... —Ed Corrigan Starts ... Ottyanna, Who Wins ... Backed Favorite — ... Madison and East St. ... New Orleans and Hot ...

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan ... The going at Bay District ... slushy and three favorites ... was cloudy and betting ... books. Ed Corrigan started ... ing the opening race with ... down from 4 to 5 to 3 to ... the stretch with Georgetow... filly drew away and won ... with Irving up, was backed ... to 5 to win the second race ... front, won all the way from ... Schrieber's Zoolein, a 2½ ... the handicap in a gallop fr... favorite, Ja Ja, whose heav... could not hold up.

Realization won the 2-y... chose. He and Gussie d... Morven off in front lasted ... where Realization went to ... as he chose. The closing r... Hat" McCarthy's Blizzar... who beat a fair field, in... favorite, backed from 8 t... Always near the front, Bliz... the stretch turn and won ... summary:

First race, five furlongs, ... pounds (Leigh), 3 to 5, won ... (Carr), 8 to 1, second; Conde... to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Jo... Hal Fisher, Dr. Ross, Jake A...

Second race, scant six furl... pounds (Irving), 8 to 5, won ... Auliffe), 3¼ to 1, second; Sa... 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:1... Floodmore, Geneva, True B... Andy C. also ran.

Third race, scant six furlo... 100 pounds (Carr), 2¼ to ... (Isom), 4 to 5, second; Zamp... 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. ... ran.

Fourth race, scant six ... Realization, 112 pounds ... won; Alexis, 97 (J. H. Taylo... ten, 101 (F. Carr), 8 to 1, ... Gussie, Morven, Trix, Johnn... ran.

Fifth race, scant six fu... zard, 109 pounds (Seaman), ... ville, 87 (Isom), even sec... (Irving), 8 to 5, third. ... Charles, Charger, Charmer, ... ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, five furlongs—... One Dime, 107; Kathleen, ... Jennie Dean, 95; Joe, 95; ... the Ripper, 101; Ivy, 101; ... Nutwood, 91; Faro, 100.

Second race, five furlongs ... pounds; Zaragoss, 111; Al... 111; Leveller, 119; Dr. Ro... 111; Reserve, 103.

Third race, six furlongs—... Glee Boy, 115; Lottie D., 1... Melanie, 104; Pescador, 101...

Fourth race, six furlongs—... pounds; Ricardo, 108; Se... 108; Norven, 102; Fortune, ...

Fifth race, seven furlongs—... Longwell, 112; San Jacinto... Ravine, 94; Sallie N., 92; A...

FAVORITES FALL BY ...

Rain Makes a Heavy T... Ill.

MADISON, Ill., Jan. 23... track heavy today. Favor... side, but as some of the ... ily backed there were ev... people in the large crowd... follow:

First race, maidens, one-ha... 112 pounds (Elliott), 30 to ... Boy, 107 (Howard), 6 to 1... 107 (Reeves), 10 to 1, third. ... Bob Wagner, Keen, Wi... Boutonniers, and Deserter a...

Second race, selling, five ... 110 pounds (Knapp), 3 to 1... 105 (Thorpe), 3 to 1, second... (Conroy), 20 to 1, third. Ti... Jack White, Fly Leaf, Harry... The Broker, and Thorns also...

Third race, selling, five fu... pounds (Berger), 8 to 1, won... 110 (Rebo), 8 to 1, second; ... rett), 4 to 1, third. Time, ... Sir Jim, Abandon, Mike Flyn... and Nehwaka Girl also ran.

Fourth race, selling, five a... Willie G., 105 pounds ... Straightout, 108 (Elliott), 7... M., 100 (Arnold), 3 to 1, ... Ruben Payne, Frank Ellis, ... tana Belle, Pico filly, Pisano... 8. also ran.

Fifth race, selling, six fur... pounds (H. Penny), 8 to 1, ... (Griffin), 5 to 2, second; Fal... 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:26... La Rue, Diamond Dick, and...

Entries for tomorrow fol...

First race, five and one-ha... John Francis, 102 pounds; ... 93; Beeswing, 90; Bowkn... Galbanum, 105; Frank Elli... Jewel, 97; Anna B., 85.

Second race, five and one-... —Sligo, 103 pounds; Sly Li... 98; La Rue, 96; Bud Brooks... 90; Lady Belle, 94; Mamie... 99.

Third race, six furlongs, se... pounds; Liederkrantz, 122; ... Jennie S., 117; Edwin, 117; ... nosure, 122 each; King Fard... 117 each; Wray C., May P., ...

Fourth race, five furlongs, ... 98 pounds; Austral, 89; Iv... 115; Hubert, 101; Outlook, ... Sunbeam, 101.

Fifth race, one mile, sellin... nee, 103 pounds each; John... ster, 106; Bush Ranger, ... Vida, 102; Monteil, 93; Fak...

SELLING PLATERS ...

Sleet on the Track at ... Course.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan... track made guesswork bad... but one favorite landed sa... to 1 took the first event. ... low:

First race, thirteen-sixteen... ing—Coleraine, 106 pound... won; King Solomon, 109 (... Billy Roller, 110 (Mooney), ... 1:29. One-Fifty, Montella, ... Dombey, Gazette also ran.

Second race, nine-sixteenth... Little Eli, 108 pounds (Fer... Clara A., 104 (Wallace), 7 ... Foster, 109 (Mosby), 6 to 1... Cedar Brook, Philadelphia... Murphy, Ittie Reno also ran...

Third race, six furlongs, ... pounds (Murphy), 6 to 5, ... (McCue), 20 to 1, second; E... lace), 4 to 1, third. Time, ... Lucey, Luke Richards, High...

Fourth race, six furlong... pounds (Pansy), 6 to 1, ... (Murphy), 8 to 5, second... (Gorman), 6 to 1, third. Ti... L., Cerberus, Speedwest, Mis...

Fifth race, eleven-sixteent... 110 pounds (J. Steppe), 6 t... (Gorman), 2 to 1, second; B... lor), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:... Sleepy Fred, Altair, Collecto... the B., Luke F. also ran.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, ... pounds (Wallace), 2 to 1, w... (Mosby), 7 to 1, second; Oak... lor), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:... Spot also ran.

Entries for tomorrow fo...

First race, selling, eleven s... —Lifeboat, 108 pounds; Pars... Beauty, 95; Envy, 103; Ern... Republic, No Remarks, 108 ... Ben Lee, 100 each.

Second race, selling, six f... 110 pounds; Fort Worth, ... Coleraine, 106; Miss Agnes... 110; Mont Clair, 106; Josep... Woodsman, 99; Gazette, 103...

Third race, selling, eleven-... —Little Midget, 100 poun... 110; King Solomon, Tom St... bread, 105 each; Ulf, 115; ... 105; Claremont, 106.

Fourth race, free handicap... of a mile—Craft, 97 pound... 110; Invercauld, 104; John... lector, 90; Frankie D., 90; G...

Fifth race, selling, six ... pounds; My Partner, 101; Bo... duke, 102; Confederate, 98; ...

Sixth race, purse, five fur... pounds; Liberty Bell, Philad... Hudson, Speedwest, 112 each... dring Nun, 103; John Dunn...

Third race off.

FAST TRACK AT N...

Two Favorites and a Str... Take Rac...

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. ... was fine, track fast, and at ... day. Two favorites and ... choice won, and the talent ... better of the day's work.

First race, selling, five and ... Harry Weaver, 105 pounds (...

TALENT HAS A CHILL.

BLIZZARD, AT ODDS OF 12 TO 1, WINS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

"White Hat" McCarthy Takes the Closing Race at Bay District with a Long Shot—Ed Corrigan Starts the Ball with Ottyanna, Who Wins Easily, a Heavily Backed Favorite—Bad Weather at Madison and East St. Louis—Racing at New Orleans and Hot Springs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The going at Bay District today was thin and sloshy and three favorites won. The weather was cloudy and betting was fair to sixteen books. Ed Corrigan started the ball by landing the opening race with Ottyanna, backed down from 4 to 5 to 3 to 5. After racing to the stretch with Georgetown the Onondaga filly drew away and won easily. Comrade, with Irving up, was backed from 2 to 1 to 8 to 5 to win the second race, and, let off in front, won all the way from Raphael. Barney Schrieber's Zoolein, a 2½ to 1 shot, landed the handicap in a gallop from the top-heavy favorite, Ja Ja, whose heavy head young Isom could not hold up.

Realization won the 2-year-old race as he chose. He and Gussie divided favoritism. Morven off in front lasted to the eighth pole, where Realization went to the front and won as he chose. The closing race fell to "White Hat" McCarthy's Blizzard, a 12 to 1 shot, who beat a fair field, including Seville, the favorite, backed from 8 to 5 to even money. Always near the front, Blizzard drew away on the stretch turn and won as he chose. The summary:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Ottyanna, 99 pounds (Leigh), 3 to 5, won; Georgetown, 107 (Carr), 8 to 1, second; Conde, 116 (Spence), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Joe Ellis, Sir Reginald, Hal Fisher, Dr. Ross, Jake Allen also ran.

Second race, scant six furlongs—Comrade, 112 pounds (Irving), 8 to 5, won; Raphael, 94 (McAuliffe), 3½ to 1, second; Sallie M., 92 (Burns), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¼. De la Guerra, Floodmore, Geneva, True Briton, San Jacinto, Andy C. also ran.

Third race, scant six furlongs, selling—Zoelein, 100 pounds (Carr), 2¼ to 1, won; Ja Ja, 87 (Isom), 4 to 5, second; Zampost, 109 (Madison), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Duke Stevens also ran.

Fourth race, scant six furlongs, handicap—Realization, 112 pounds (W. Clancy), 2 to 1, won; Alexis, 97 (J. H. Taylor), second; The Kitten, 101 (F. Carr), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:17½. Gussie, Morven, Trix, Johnny Paine, Claire also ran.

Fifth race, scant six furlongs, selling—Blizzard, 109 pounds (Seaman), 12 to 1, won; Seville, 87 (Isom), even second; Oakland, 106 (Irving), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:17¾. Sir Charles, Charger, Charmer, Orrin, Meteor also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, five furlongs—Boule, 95 pounds; One Dime, 107; Kathleen, 99; Andy C., 104; Jennie Dean, 95; Joe, 95; Adolph, 110; Jack the Ripper, 101; Ivy, 101; Ray Hidalgo, 106; Nutwood, 91; Faro, 100.

Second race, five furlongs—Sir Reinalu, 102 pounds; Zaragoss, 111; Alto, 111; Hercules, 111; Leveller, 119; Dr. Ross, 111; Georgetown, 111; Reserve, 103.

Third race, six furlongs—Poccolo, 116 pounds; Glee Boy, 115; Lottie D., 111; Zampost, 108; Melanie, 104; Pescador, 101; Royal Flush, 92.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Blue and White, 104 pounds; Ricardo, 108; Seaside, 114; Paulus, 108; Norven, 102; Fortune, 92.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Conrad, 115 pounds; Longwell, 112; San Jacinto, 112; Red Bird, 97; Ravine, 94; Sallie N., 92; Alliance, 105.

FAVORITES FALL BY THE WAYSIDE.

Rain Makes a Heavy Track at Madison, Ill.

MADISON, Ill., Jan. 23.—Rain made the track heavy today. Favorites fell by the wayside, but as some of the winners were heavily backed there were evidently some smart people in the large crowd. The summaries follow:

First race, maidens, one-half mile—Doubtless, 112 pounds (Elliott), 30 to 1, won; Shenandoah Boy, 107 (Howard), 6 to 1, second; Viola C., 107 (Reeves), 10 to 1, third. Time, :56½. Comet, Bob Wagner, Keen, Winchester, Richland, Boutonniere, and Deserter also ran.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Belshazzar, 110 pounds (Knapp), 3 to 1, won; Wheeler T., 105 (Thorpe), 3 to 1, second; Kenton Jr., 105 (Conroy), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:10¼. Sam B., Jack White, Fly Leaf, Harry M., Judge Thurman, The Broker, and Thorns also ran.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Heloise, 105 pounds (Berger), 8 to 1, won; Little Fellow Jr., 110 (Rebo), 8 to 1, second; Irregular, 110 (Barrett), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:11½. Brownlow, Sir Jim, Abandon, Mike Flynn, Corbett, Leader, and Nebwaka Girl also ran.

Fourth race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Willie G., 105 pounds (Fox), 6 to 1, won; Straightout, 108 (Elliott), 7 to 1, second; Harry M., 100 (Arnold), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:18. Ruben Payne, Frank Ellis, Bertha Fenton, Montana Belle, Pico filly, Pisano, Expense, and Dora S. also ran.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs—Kildare, 111 pounds (H. Penny), 8 to 1, won; Lawmaker, 99 (Griffin), 5 to 2, second; Fakir, 110 (R. Jones), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:26½. Extra, Irene H., La Rue, Diamond Dick, and Monteil also ran.

Entries for tomorrow follow:

First race, five and one-half furlongs, selling—John Francis, 102 pounds; Rocket, 91; Lizzie B., 93; Beeswing, 90; Bowknot, 83; Jubilee, 97; Galbanum, 105; Frank Ellis, 83; Fly Leaf, 87; Jewel, 97; Anna B., 85.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs, selling—Sligo, 103 pounds; Sly Lisbon, 106; Irene H., 98; La Rue, 96; Bud Brooks, 106; Jack Mullins, 99; Lady Belle, 94; Mamie S., 103; Lawmaker, 99.

Third race, six furlongs, selling—Postboy, 119 pounds; Liederkrantz, 122; Straight-Out, 122; Jennie S., 117; Edwin, 117; Diamond Dick, Cynosure, 122 each; King Faro III., Dan Farrell, 117 each; Wray C., May P., 114 each.

Fourth race, five furlongs, selling—Belshazzar, 98 pounds; Austral, 89; Ivanhoe, 101; Azrael, 115; Hubert, 101; Outlook, 120; Doubtful, 110; Sunbeam, 101.

Fifth race, one mile, selling—Bonnie B., Sewanee, 103 pounds each; Johnnie Weber, 99; Ulster, 106; Bush Ranger, 96; Col. Clay, 106; Vida, 102; Monteil, 93; Fakir, 106; Lester, 113.

SELLING PLATERS GO SKATING.

Sleet on the Track at the East St. Louis Course.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 23.—Sleet on the track made guesswork bad for the talent and but one favorite landed safe. Coleraine at 40 to 1 took the first event. The summaries follow:

First race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Coleraine, 106 pounds (Pansy), 40 to 1, won; King Solomon, 109 (Ross), 7 to 1, second; Billy Roller, 110 (Mooney), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:29. One-Fifty, Montella, Mollie Gray, Paul Dombey, Gazette also ran.

Second race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, purse—Little Eli, 108 pounds (Ferguson), 10 to 1, won; Clara A., 104 (Wallace), 7 to 1, second; Matt Foster, 109 (Mosby), 6 to 1, third. Time, :59½. Cedar Brook, Philadelphia, Moonlight, Maggie Murphy, Ittie Reno also ran.

Third race, six furlongs, selling—Critic, 109 pounds (Murphy), 6 to 5, won; Tom Jones, 98 (McCue), 20 to 1, second; Estelle F., 109 (Wallace), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:20¼. Artless, Con Lucey, Luke Richards, Highwayman also ran.

Fourth race, six furlongs, selling—Ulf, 110 pounds (Pansy), 6 to 1, won; Kismet, 110 (Murphy), 8 to 5, second; Tom Stevens, 110 (Gorman), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:07½. Ernest L., Carberus, Speedwest, Miss Nelson also ran.

Fifth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Pluto, 110 pounds (J. Steppe), 8 to 1, won; Envy, 110 (Gorman), 2 to 1, second; Brooklet, 89 (E. Taylor), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:14½. Royal Garter, Sleepy Fred, Altair, Collector, Bessie Lee, Bertha E., Luke F. also ran.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, selling—Tylarm, 104 pounds (Wallace), 2 to 1, won; Joe Woolman, 95 (Mosby), 7 to 1, second; Oakview, 95 (E. Taylor), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:35½. Emblem, Miss Spot also ran.

Entries for tomorrow follow:

First race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Lifeboat, 108 pounds; Parson Crook, 105; Black Beauty, 95; Envy, 103; Ernst L., 100; Davezac, Republic, No Remarks, 108 each; Russell Grey, Ben Lee, 100 each.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Moonraker, 110 pounds; Fort Worth, 107; Peralto, 106; Coleraine, 106; Miss Agnes, 98; Mae Brown, 110; Mont Clair, 106; Josephine Cassidy, 101; Woodsman, 99; Gazette, 103.

Third race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Little Midget, 100 pounds; Parson Crook, 110; King Solomon, Tom Stevens, Darius, Sweetbread, 105 each; Ulf, 115; Reindeer, 110; Iago, 105; Claremont, 106.

Fourth race, free handicap, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Craft, 97 pounds; Senator Morrell, 110; Invercauld, 104; John Hickey, 100; Colinetor, 90; Frankie D., 90; Golden Crown, 92.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs—Rie, 104 pounds; My Partner, 101; Bob Lytle, 97; Marmaduke, 102; Confederate, 98; Keno, 95.

Sixth race, purse, five furlongs—Brooklet, 95 pounds; Liberty Bell, Philadelphia, Cæsar, Pat Hudson, Speedwest, 112 each; Susan, 95; Wandering Nun, 103; John Dunn, 100; Luke F., 108. Third race off.

FAST TRACK AT NEW ORLEANS.

Two Favorites and a Strong Second Choice Take Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23.—The weather was fine, track fast, and attendance good today. Two favorites and a strong second choice won, and the talent probably had the better of the day's work. Summaries:

First race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Mary Weaver, 105 pounds (Thornton), 20 to 1, won cleverly by a length; Lucy Clark, 103 (Cottrell), 5 to 1, second; Tiffin, 104 (Turner), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:08¾. Lank, Jim Murphy, Chess Rogan, Fannie Williams, Red John, Pearl C., Concordia, Little Dutchman, Dan Collins, Little Addie, and Sam Small also ran.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, three furlongs—Kussam, 107 pounds (Penn), 6 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Ald. Carey, 110 (Armstrong), 30 to 1, second; Melpomene, 107 (J. Hill), 10 to 1, third. Time, :37¾. Valdemir, Ill-Treated, Doris, Bessie Mizener, and Onward also ran. Begue and Wanda T. left at the post.

Third race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Marie Lovell, 100 pounds (F. Williams), 13 to 5, won easily by a length; Verbena, 93 (J. Gardner), 8 to 1, second; Simrock, 98 (Donnelly), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼. Miss Perkins, Baby Bill, John P., and Azaka also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, six furlongs—Keno, 98 pounds (Penn), 8 to 1, won handily by a length; Captain Drane, 117 (Doggett), 4 to 5, second; Salvation, 102 (Costello), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½. Jack Lovell, Bell P., and Shiloh also ran. Imp. Lord Henry and Rouser left at the post.

Fifth race, selling, one mile and one-quarter—Capt. Hammer, 111 pounds (Doggett), 7 to 5, won, pulling up, by a length; Mezzotint, 111 (Penn), 3 to 1, second; Uncle Jim, 106 (Cottrell), 5 to 1, third. Time, 2:10. Boro, Mary Sue, and Verbena also ran.

Sixth race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Lombard, 111 pounds (J. Hill), 6 to 1, won by a head in a hard drive; Fred Wooley, 98 (J. Smith), 8 to 1, second; Billy McKenzie, 92 (J. Garner), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:08¼. Risk, Rondeau, Au Fait, Nattie Howard, Silver Tip, Horace Leland, Judge Woods, and Tasso also ran. Christie S. left at the post.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, six furlongs, selling—Gleesome, 99 pounds; Adah L., 101; Miss Rica and Katie Darling, 103 each; Jim Hogg, Crevasse, Masonic Home, Loch Levan, 104 each; Frank Gayle, 109; G. B. Cox, 110.

Second race, five furlongs—Benita, 92 pounds; Dollie, 99; Incommode and Gratz Hanley, 101; Blue Eyes and Footrunner, 104 each; Black Maria, Sam Farmer, Jim Boyd, Long Broeck, Little Fred, Annie Collingsburg, Violet Belle, 106 each; Kendora, Red Elm, 108 each.

Third race, seven furlongs, selling—Stella M., 102 pounds; Beatifice, 107; Wigwam, Simrock, Lombard, Henry Owsley, Van Wart, Wedgefield, Forest King, Herman, Harry Weaver, Phelan Dorlan, Tenny Jr., 110 each.

Fourth race, six furlongs, handicap—Readina, 97 pounds; Keno, 94; Susie Nell, 95; Shiloh, 92; Coronet, 97; Bijur, 111; Pousse Café, 102; John P., 98; Springaway, 100; Harry Weldon, 106; Billie P., 104.

Fifth race, one mile and seventy yards, selling—Virden, 98 pounds; Hattie Gant, 98; Ocean H., 99; Oak Forest, 101; Primero, 103; Last Chance, Oregon Cyclone, and Emma Mc., 103 each; Rover, Sight Draft, 106 each; Belle of Springfield, 107; Bret Harte, 109; Miss Knott, 110; Uncle Frank and Duke of Milpitas, 112 each.

LIVELY BETTING AT HOT SPRINGS.

Summer Weather and Good Sport at the Arkansas Track.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 23.—Two thousand people witnessed the races here today. Betting was lively and weather fine. No overcoats or wraps were needed. The track was much improved over yesterday. Results:

First race, six furlongs, selling, for 3-year-olds—Hoodoo, 107 pounds, 3 to 5, won; Packhorse, 107, 8 to 1, second; Ether, 99, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼.

Second race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, selling, for 3-year-olds and upwards—Dixie D., 102 pounds, 10 to 3, won by five lengths; Lillie Trimble, 99, 5 to 1, second; Vexator, 99, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¼. The judge was dissatisfied with the riding of Vexator.

Third race, mile and a sixteenth, selling, for all ages—Dr. Wilcox, 112 pounds, 1 to 3, won by four lengths; Charley Mansur, 107, 10 to 1, second; Dakota, 107, 10 to 1, third. Time, 2:02¼.

Fourth race, five furlongs, selling, for 3-year-olds and upwards—Fan King, 105 pounds, 6 to 5, won by two lengths; Bangum, 115, 1 to 2, second; Jack Adler, 111, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:09½.

Fifth race, six furlongs, selling, for 3-year-olds and upwards—Winnie Davis, 109 pounds, won; Alonzo, 109, second; Rahula, 109, third. Time, 1:24.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, six furlongs, selling—Thread, 84 pounds; Pat King, 102; Packhorse, 105; Fan King, 105; Don Enrique, 99.

Second race, five furlongs, selling—St. Mark, 110 pounds; Southerner, 84; Hortense, 95; Gold Farrell, 100; Honest Dollar, 115; Piracy, 99; Van S., 100; Prince William, 105; Imp. Frolicsome, 105.

Third race, four furlongs, selling—April Fool, 105 pounds; Dixie D., 98; Owen Golden, 94; Mamie B., 101; Roxey, 107; Yale '93, 91; John Oliver, 105.

Fourth race, four and a half furlongs—Ghost Dance, 93 pounds; Gipsy King, 97; Sankey, 94; Bright Star, 105; Maud D., 105; Miss Rosa, 105.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Jack Thomas, 105 pounds; Noonday, 105; Kittie Cherry, 105; Minnie Walker, 105; Jim Lee, 105; Jack Murray, 105; John Oliver, 105.

TO BOX WITH THE BOSTON MEN.

Those Who Are Likely to Represent the Chicago A. A.

It is still undecided as to the men who will represent the Chicago A. A. against the Boston A. A. Feb. 21. The weights agreed upon are 115, 135, and 150 pounds, men to weigh in at 4 p. m. For the 115 there are two or three candidates. Spellman, who won Saturday night, would like to go. Coulter also thinks he would like another chance. A third man is P. Boulo, who boxed an exhibition the night of the trials. He has won the 115 pounds championship of the Pacific coast and is more than anxious to try his hand in the East. It is probable that the committee of the C. A. A. will arrange a special meeting, to be held Feb. 10, at which these men may decide the question. In the 135 pounds class Fred A. Britten is willing to meet Thomas Kelly for the honor, and this would make an interesting bout. At the solicitation of the Athletic committee William H. Arthur has consented to represent the club at 150 pounds. While he will be giving away a few pounds in weight, his well-known ability as a boxer should more than offset that. He had intended to permanently retire from boxing, as he is now practicing law, but has consented to make one more effort, which will surely be his last.

THEY WASH THEIR HANDS OF ROBY.

Indiana State Officials Will Let Local Authorities Deal with the Sports.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—It was given out at the Governor's office this afternoon that the Indiana officials have washed their hands of the Roby matter and that hereafter Lake County officers will have to take care of that resort themselves. The report that Chicago gamblers have established an American Monte Carlo at Roby caused considerable speculation and in the absence of the Governor Private Secretary King said:

"If the sporting element of Chicago wants to make Roby a resort the local authorities will have to deal with them. The evil, of course, would be great, but it would be absurd to suppose that the Governor would call out the militia or interfere in any way unless the civil authorities were powerless to act and called on the Governor for assistance."

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—An effort is being made to resurrect baseball here by W. S. McCaull of Joliet, Ill., who is the owner of the Des Moines franchise.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—President Robinson of the Cleveland Baseball club authorizes the announcement that he will retain possession of the club and that it will continue to represent Cleveland in the National League.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—J. S. Johnson skated a quarter of a mile today on Lake Mendota in 31¼ seconds, flying start, thus beating Donohue's record, 35 seconds, standing start. The difference in starts leaves Johnson's time 1¾ seconds better than Donohue's.

PITTSBURG AND LAKE ERIE ELECTION.

President Newell and His Entire Old Board of Directors Are Selected.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 23.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad company held today John Newell was reëlected President. The old Board of Directors was also reëlected as follows: Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Hamilton McK. Twombley, E. D. Worcester, M. W. Watson, Henry Hice, A. E. W. Painter, James M. Bailey, J. H. Reed, J. M. Schoonmaker, D. Leet Wilson. The stockholders of the Pittsburg, McKeeport and Youghiogheny company (a branch of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie) elected J. H. Reed President and the old Board of Directors. The statement of the earnings of the two roads for 1893 were: Total earnings, $4,040,783; total expenses, $2,904,711; as compared with 1892 there was a decrease in gross earnings of $309,342, in operating expenses of $63,158, and in net earnings of $246,183.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time but finally injure the system.

SECOND VOTE ON GEAR.

IOWA LEGISLATURE RECONVENES AND GOES THROUGH A FORMALITY.

A Number of Bills Are Introduced and a Petition Presented for a Maximum Railroad Rate of Two Cents per Mile—Colorado's Senate Indefinitely Postpones the Bill to Pay Expenses of the Session—New York Senate and Assembly Rebuke President Cleveland.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Legislature convened at 4 p. m. today after a week's vacation and went through the formality of voting again for United States Senator in order to prevent any trouble from the ambiguity in the constitutional provision in regard to the time of the election of Senator. For a time it looked as if there would not be a quorum, as a blizzard was raging over the State and the trains were all delayed. However, when the two Houses were called to order there were forty members of the Senate and seventy-four members of the House present. The vote stood: In the Senate, Gear, 27; Boies, 13; absent or not voting, 10. In the House, Gear, 61; Boies, 12; Butler, 1; absent or not voting, 26. The joint Assembly will tomorrow formally declare John H. Gear elected Senator of the United States from Iowa.

Mr. Chassel of Plymouth County introduced a bill in the House this afternoon providing that the temporary organization of the Legislature shall hereafter take place at 10 a. m. the second Monday in January, and that the permanent organization shall take place the afternoon of the same day.

The bill that comes up every session only to be defeated and which prohibits the sale of cigars or cigarettes to minors under 16 years of age was introduced in both Houses.

Mr. Blanchard of Mahaska introduced a bill for the repeal of the law passed by the last General Assembly for the arrest and punishment of tramps, which is considered too severe.

Representative Trewin of Allamakee presented a petition signed by 1,500 citizens asking the passage of a law fixing two cents per mile as a maximum rate of passenger fare on all Iowa railroads. All the members of the committees appointed to visit the various State institutions have not returned, but it stated that all the institutions were found to be in good condition. It is estimated that the levy of one-half mill for educational purposes will be sufficient for the care of all of the State educational institutions.

COLORADO'S "FANDANGO AFFAIR."

The Senate Kills the Bill Providing for Expenses of the Session.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 23.—The Senate is determined not to do any business. In Committee of the Whole this morning the House bill providing for the payment of a part of the contingent and incidental expenses of the special session was indefinitely postponed. Senator Barela of the minority called the session a fandango affair. Another minority member thought no Senator had earned his per diem pay, and he was opposed to the appropriation bill. The Senate adjourned until Friday afternoon. The result being reported to the House the members laughed and continued their exciting session. The debates are at all times interesting because of the erratic sentiments expressed by many of the members. A memorial was introduced by Mr. Heisler asking Congress to pass a law to prevent discrimination against any money of the United States. Mr. Heisler introduced a bill for the appropriation of $40,000 for the expenses of the session. This bill is to take the place of the one killed in the Senate. The House considered the bill regulating interest so that no rate over 12½ per cent could be charged, and then killed it by striking out the enacting clause.

INVOKES THE AID OF THE COURT.

New Jersey's Governor Makes a New Move Against the Republican Senate.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Gov. Werts, it is reported, has asked Attorney-General Stockton to file an information before Chief Justice Beasley as a basis for quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court to settle the Senate dispute, and the Chief Justice has been requested to call an extraordinary session of the court to settle the question. It was understood that this move was made by the Democrats, that the Republican Senators would agree to the program and abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, but late this afternoon they announced that they had not agreed to the proposition and would not do so. On the other hand, they intend to pass certain bills of a reform nature, let the Governor do as he may about considering them, and adjourn. The Supreme Court, they hold, has no authority in the matter. To agree with the program in question would be to abandon their position. If the Democrats want to test the constitutionality of the Republican Senate a better way, the Republicans hold, would be to carry up any of the bills they intend to pass and get a decision upon them.

CONDEMNS THE HAWAIIAN POLICY.

New York State Senate Administers Rebukes to President Cleveland.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The State Senate wrestled with the concurrent resolutions of Assemblyman Ainsworth condemning the policy of the National Administration today and digested one—that congratulating the people of Hawaii and the President on the abandonment of the latter's Hawaiian policy. Senator Cantor (Dem.) made a sarcastic speech, in which he proposed that the Finance committee be empowered to send for President Cleveland and the deposed Queen, and cross-examine them. The resolution asking New York's representatives in Congress to oppose the Wilson bill was made a special order for Thursday morning. In the Assembly Mr. Fish (Rep.) offered a resolution expressing the gratification of the House at the nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham as Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Sulzer (Dem.) objected, and the resolution went over under the rules.

Mrs. Lease Lectures.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease lectured tonight at Exposition Hall on political topics. In an interview Mrs. Lease said with reference to coming to Omaha to assume editorial control of the proposed Populist daily that she had been invited to do so, but engagements for months ahead would make the change impossible. Mrs. Lease attacked President Cleveland for his Hawaiian policy, insists that she is still the actual head of the Commissioners of Charities of Kansas, and pronounces the Governor of Kansas an "overgrown school boy."

Reappearance of St. John.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 23.—Ex-Gov. St. John will soon return to Kansas and make speeches in favor of a better enforcement of the prohibition law. The ex-Governor will, it is understood, denounce Gov. Lewelling and his administration as unfaithful to their duties in the enforcement of the prohibitory law. St. John has been considered a friend of the Populists, and in her speech at Salina recently Mrs. Lease referred to him as "that grand Populist—John P. St. John."

Democratic Primaries in Carrollton.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Greene County Democratic Central committee met today and decided to hold town primaries for the nomination of county candidates Saturday, March 31. It was announced that Thomas Henshaw has withdrawn as a Congressional candidate, leaving Henry T. Rainey to stand as the candidate for this county.

NO MEN ARE PERMITTED AT THEIR BALL

Members of Young Women's Christian Association Hold a Masquerade Dance.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The young women connected with the Hartford Women's Christian Association, numbering about eighty, have surprised their friends by holding a masquerade ball. Forty of the girls were attired in male costume, with "swallow-tail" coats and knee breeches. The party was strictly a woman affair. No man was permitted inside the ball-room. The pianist was a man, but he long ago lost the use of his eyes, and, of course, was unable to appreciate the novel scene in which he was placed. He didn't even know that he was furnishing music for a company made up of women exclusively until long after midnight.

SENATOR JONES ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The Nevada Senator Strongly Opposes the Proposed Income Tax.

Senator Jones of Nevada stopped at the Hotel Richelieu yesterday on his way to the Pacific coast. He has not been home for two years, and has taken advantage of the lull before the great tariff fight in the Senate to make a short trip West. He was met at the hotel by his brother, A. L. Jones of Nevada, and the two left for Nevada last night.

"I doubt," he said, "if the proposed income tax will get through the Senate. The Democrats do not seem to be united at all in its favor, and a number of them have privately expressed opinions adverse to it. The unfairness of an income tax in many instances and the fact that it puts a premium on perjury seems to be the chief arguments against it. The country will get the first complete and thorough discussion of the measure in the Senate. There is so little upon which to base a surmise now that perhaps it is not wise to be too positive as to the probable action in regard to the measure. Democrats as a rule are not discussing the Wilson bill. The Democratic Senators are not disposed to say anything, but are waiting to see in what shape tariff legislation will come from the House. I am of the opinion that the Senate Finance committee will pull the Wilson bill to pieces and will report a measure in many respects different from the provisions of that measure. The Wilson bill is certainly a crude affair, for it needs something more than a pedagogue's understanding of the tariff to frame an effective and properly adjusted tariff bill. If the vote should be very close in the Senate it is possible, in fact likely, that one or two Democrats would bolt the dictates of the party and vote against the measure. It is a bad dose for the protectionist members of that party, but in the House, where the majority of the Democrats is so big, it is safe to say that few will jump the traces, and the Wilson bill will be passed practically in the same shape it was reported by Prof. Wilson's committee."

The Senator said that both Democrats and Republicans had ceased to regard the Hawaiian affair as serious a matter. To both of them it was a burlesque, in which Cleveland and Gresham play the star parts. The Democrats had ceased to defend Cleveland's course and would gladly let Queen Lil alone for the remainder of their lives.

"Even if Minister Stevens was guilty of some fine work," the Senator said, "when the Queen was deposed it is no worse nor half as bad as the course of the administration in sending Willis to the provisional government with a club behind his back to smite Dole and his people. The Southern Democrats have had a great deal to say about the manifest destiny of the Caucasian race to rule. No Democrat in the Senate has denied seriously that the colored vote has not been suppressed by means quite as effective as in the days of the Ku-Klux. They will privately justify all this on the ground that the manifest destiny of the whites to rule could not be gainsaid. It hurts the feelings of these same Democrats to be forced by the administration into a position directly contrary to the fundamental principles of the Democratic party in the South. They don't like it, but of late are coming to view the case as a burlesque production on the part of the President and his Secretary of State. They can laugh even if they do squirm some."

HEARING AS TO MARINE LIGHTS.

Eastern Vesselmen Are Opposed to Changing the Present System.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Gen. James A. Dumont, Supervising Inspector-General of the steamboat inspection service, Treasury Department, sitting with the Board of District Supervising Inspectors, today gave a hearing to representatives of steam vessel, barge, and canalboat owners, and others interested in the act of March 3, 1893, relative to lights on ferryboats, tows, etc. Beside Gen. Dumont there were present the following District Inspectors: John W. Oast, Norfolk, Va.; Frank Burnett, St. Louis; John D. Sloane, St. Paul; John Ingle, Evansville; John Fehrenbatch, Cincinnati; Charles H. Westcott, Detroit; Alexander McMaster, Buffalo; Matt O'Brien, New Orleans. There were also present as representatives of the towing and harbor interests: F. A. Churchman of Philadelphia, President of the National Board of Steam Navigation; J. G. Osborne and G. L. Douglass, representing the towing interests of New York Harbor; F. W. Valentine of the National Board of Steam Navigation; W. E. Cleary of the Canalboat Association of the State of New York; Capt. Emmons, of the New York Harbor Towing company, and Capt. W. H. Hooker of the Empire Transportation company. All of these gentlemen strongly protested against any change in the system of lights now in use. It was stated that the placing of colored lights on tows is strongly opposed by all steamboatmen, masters, and pilots in and about the harbor of New York and adjacent waters. The argument was made that now the white light always indicates one thing—that is, it calls attention to existing danger. The great difference in the methods of towing in use on the Western rivers and in the East, it was stated, made one system of lights for both impracticable. On the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers the tows are pushed in front of the towing vessel, while on the Hudson and in New York Harbor tows as a rule are pulled by a hawser from the stern, and therefore the towing vessels are required to be hauled differently. The board took the question under advisement.

FOR AN ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE.

United States Judge Woods of Indianapolis Favors the Palmer Bill.

The bill introduced by Senator John M. Palmer giving this United States Judicial district and circuit each an additional Judge meets with the hearty approval of Judge W. A. Woods of Indianapolis, who was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "If Congress will not give but one additional Judge," he said, "then he should be a District and not a Circuit Judge. In Chicago so much of the work is criminal and admiralty, which is district business, that a second Judge is needed badly. Besides, a District Judge can act as Circuit Judge, but the latter cannot serve as District Judge. I hope Congress will give us the District Judge in any event. The business of the United States Courts demands it." Judge Woods was positive that the United States Court of Appeals would not again hold court in the old government ruin, whether or not other quarters were secured by next March, when the court convenes. To comply with the law the court might meet here and then adjourn to Milwaukee or Indianapolis. He had no choice between the Masonic Temple and the Woman's Temple, but he did want the decision made soon, so that the new quarters could be put in readiness for the next term.

CLAIMS HART'S JURY IS PACKED.

Investigation of the Charge Will Be Made at Rockford Today.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Circuit Court was occupied today with examining jurors. Four more were accepted, making eight in all. Three more were practically accepted by both sides, so that there are eleven in all, but the twelfth, who was the fourth man of the third four, could not be agreed upon, and pending his selection the regular panel and the special venire of 100 men who have been summoned was exhausted and court adjourned after issuing instructions for a special venire of fifteen to appear at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. In the afternoon the attorneys for the defense claimed that they had discovered the jury was being packed. They claimed that one of the jurors chosen had stated to several persons that he had got on the jury "On purpose to hang Hart." After some discussion it was decided to go ahead with the selection of jurors, and affidavits should be offered tomorrow morning regarding this claim.

Marine Engineers' Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The nineteenth annual convention of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association of the United States is now being held in this city. There are sixty-five delegates in attendance representing local associations throughout the United States. The reports of the National President, George Uhler of Philadelphia, and the National Secretary, Thomas F. Dowd of Chicago, were read and approved, and the Treasurer, F. D. Cook of Boston, stated the condition of the treasury. Officers were chosen for the ensuing year as follows: Fred Nixon of San Francisco, Vice-President; George U. Rouse of New York, Grand Chaplain; George P. Wilson, Past National President; Joseph F. Lance, Grand Conductor; E. D. Locke of Toledo, Grand Doorkeeper. An adjournment was then had until tomorrow morning.

BREAD BY DECEPTION.

WELL-TO-DO PEOPLE USE FRAUD TO GET CHARITY FUNDS.

Painful Revelations Made in the Investigations of the Women's Club's Emergency Association—More Money Needed to Pay the Wages of the Increasing Army of Sewing Women—Examples of Extreme Poverty and Suffering—Women Go Barefooted on Uncarpeted Floors.

The Women's club's Emergency Association in the Athenæum Building, formed to relieve the destitute and procure employment for the unemployed women and children of the city, is doing splendid work, and deserves financial aid at the hands of all kind-hearted people, for its funds are about exhausted. It pays out as wages daily $225. The pay-roll is increasing and within a week it will reach $300 daily. The Central Relief Association gives help and employment only to men. Women and girls, who are less able to bear the rebuffs incident to looking for employment or aid in hard times, are given no help.

The Women's club cares now for 250 girls a day. In its sewing-rooms at the New Era Building, Halsted and Harrison streets, No. 80 Elm street, and No. 197 Oakwood boulevard, it has 220 women and girls working. It finds homes and employment elsewhere for many others daily. All kinds of work is secured for them. The South Side branch at No. 197 Oakwood boulevard asks for donations of materials such as flannel, calico, gingham, and anything suitable to be made into clothing for poor children. The cash in the hands of the club has been divided into wage and immediate relief funds.

Sidelights thrown on this praiseworthy work of the club discloses the following incidents from yesterday's work alone:

A woman applied for aid whose husband, a German, who could speak no English, a barber by trade, had been idle since May. Their money is gone, jewelry pawned, furniture mortgaged, house rent due; he has worried himself into sickness and is now in bed. He will probably worry himself to death or on some rainy, dismal day sneak out to the lake and commit suicide.

A woman 30 years old, a consumptive, with two children to support, deserted by her husband, had half her furniture and all her bedclothing taken for debt a week ago, and Monday the constable took the rest and evicted her. The Women's club gathered her and her little ones from the street, where they were huddled shivering and freezing, and found her employment and a home.

Parents and six children form a family. The father could get no work. The mother's wages were so small as to only furnish one meal a day. The eldest child is 5 years old. A hot meal from a restaurant was given them, and the little ones ate like famished wolves.

Women were found in poor quarters without shoes going about on uncarpeted floors on their bare feet. Morgages had swallowed their carpets.

Investigations of the club have shown that never in the history of the city have so many husbands deserted their wives or families as during the last few weeks. Some have become disheartened at the long and hopeless wait or fruitless search for work, and in a cowardly way abandoned those who look to them for support. Others leave wife or brood of children in the belief that charitable associations will then be more likely to care for them. In most of these instances of desertion because of the pinching of poverty flocks of children from four to nine each are involved.

Unworthy Applicants for Aid.

Many of those who apply for work to the Women's club, it has been ascertained, have given up work elsewhere because that secured by the club is easier. They are scrubwomen, washwomen, domestics, and women from all lines of work. They want a rest and change of employment. As soon as discovered they are discharged.

Many well-to-do people send their daughters to the club to secure work. The case of one 16-year-old girl was investigated. She represented that she was the sole support of a family of seven. An agent of the club visited her home. It was a handsomely furnished flat, ruddy base-burner stove, Brussels carpet, piano, bicycle in the hall, three half grown young men, her brothers lolling in upholstered chairs sucking on cigarettes, and when the mother was told that it did not seem probable that the daughter was in need of the aid of charity to support the family she indignantly replied: "Well, Jacob, my husband, is doing scarcely any business at all these days; trade's very dull, and we must have ready cash." That girl was discharged.

A 17-year-old girl who had been given work in the New Era sewing rooms appeared at the rooms yesterday with a $25 pair of bracelets, which she had bought with the money she earned. She told the girl working next her that she had earned as a clerk in a down-town store $2 a day for eleven and a half months last year, and that she had $300 in the bank. This came to the ears of the Woman's club, and that girl is now out of a job.

This cold weather will greatly increase the demands on the club. Evictions are growing more numerous. Families are being broken up and their furniture taken from them to the last shred of bed clothing, and they are being driven into furnished rooms, the poor-house, to jail, or to suicide. The Woman's club asks for cash to help these starving, freezing women and girls.

VARIOUS NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Statement of Coin, Bullion, Notes, and Certificates in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities today is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Gold coin and bullion	$145,927,929
Silver dollars and bullion	337,096,558
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	153,093,157
Fractional silver and minor coin	14,909,792
United States notes	46,985,655
United States Treasury notes	1,920,914
Gold certificates	62,860
Silver certificates	6,893,566
National bank notes	14,917,060
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	11,310,677
Disbursing officers' balances	3,801,161
Total	$736,919,329
LIABILITIES.	
Gold certificates	$ 77,227,769
Silver certificates	336,012,504
United States Treasury notes	153,081,151
Currency certificates	42,675,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, etc	44,926,933

New Western Postmasters.

Commissions were issued today to fourth-class Postmasters at the following Western towns: Indiana—Bryant Creek, W. E. Sox; Griffin, C. W. Garrett; Laudersdale, J. W. Park; Silverwood, S. W. Waterman. Iowa—Sperry, Jacob Deen. Michigan—Alba, E. E. Mills; Alpine, I. F. Sleesman; Johnson, W. A. Clark. Ohio—Langsville, J. M. Braley; Spinrock, H. E. Sprankel. Wisconsin—De Soto, C. L. Woodbury; Springville, Edmund Shilling; Stoddard, O. P. Clinton; Witson, R. P. Getty.

The Washington Senatorship.

A letter has been addressed to the Governor of Washington by the Republican National Executive committee disclaiming any intention of interfering in local affairs or even suggesting that the Governor needs advice as to his duty. But in view of the great interest of Washington in wool, lumber, and other articles affected by the Wilson bill, and of the very close division in the Senate, it is suggested that the State of Washington ought to have its full quota of Senators.

Briefs from the Capital.

The condition of Col. D. B. Henderson is not nearly so bad as depicted by certain Washington correspondents. He is not well, but goes to the House daily.

There was a meeting of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds today, but Representative Bretz of the subcommittee in charge of the Chicago Postoffice matter did not put in an appearance. Consequently his report will not be made before Thursday.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior the President has determined to continue Dr. William T. Harris as Commissioner of Education. Dr. Harris owes his retention to the fact that he is not in any sense a partisan and that he has made an excellent officer.

Freight Cars Wrecked at Pottsville, Ia.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern passenger train ran over a broken rail three miles south of Postville, on the Decorah division. It was run into by a freight train. Three cars and a way car of the latter were demolished and the engine turned upside down. The engineer of the freight was killed.

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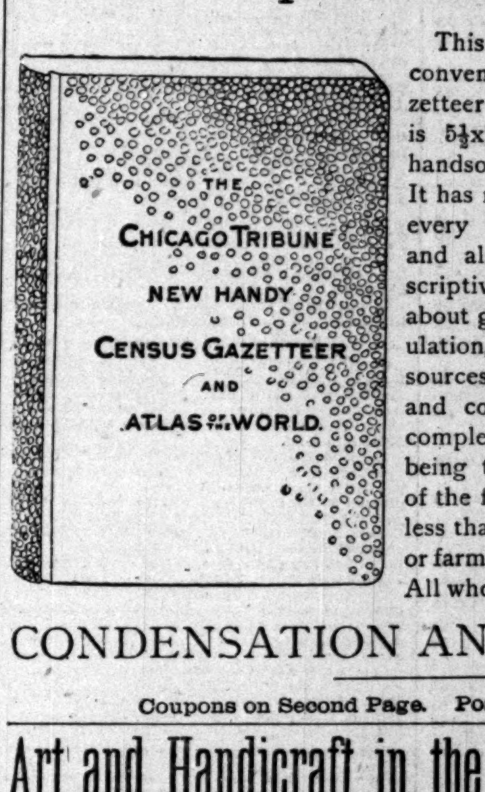
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ORDERS RESALE OF INDIANA ROAD.

Court Directs the Disposal of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A resale of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield railroad was ordered today by Judge Barthelomew. Benjamin A. Sands and B. F. Pierce, trustees for the first mortgage bondholders, were instructed to sell the road for the benefit of the bondholders. The case has been dragging along for years. An order for a sale was made last May and Thomas B. Atkins of New York bid $2,410,000 for the reorganization committee. A first payment of $50,000 was made, but the reorganization committee has twice defaulted on the second payment, the time having been extended to Jan. 1, when $59,000 interest on the bid was due. The date of the resale has not been set, a notice of thirty days being required. The court reserves the right to make an order regarding the $50,000 payment made last spring.

COVERS ASSETS OF CORDAGE COMPANY.

Mortgage for $7,500,000 Filed in Campbell County, Ky., Court.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 23.—In the Campbell County, Ky., court this afternoon a mortgage for $7,500,000 was filed by the United States Trust company to the New York Trust company, covering assets of the National Cordage company. These cover all the assets of the cordage company in Kentucky, besides including such real estate as was held in fee simply by the National Cordage company. The mortgage filed today was to secure money borrowed by the United States Trust company from the New York Trust company. It is claimed that within two months the affairs of the National Cordage company will be settled by the payment of every dollar of its debts.



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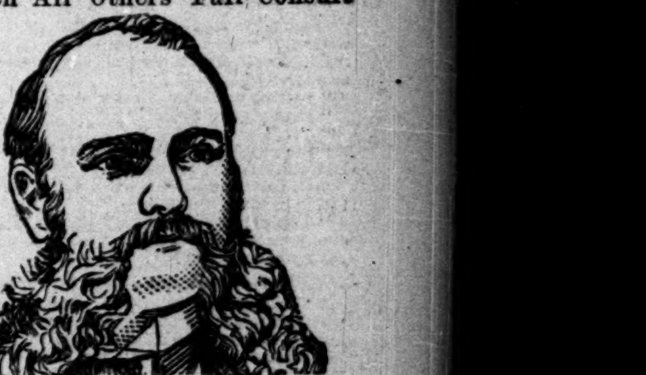
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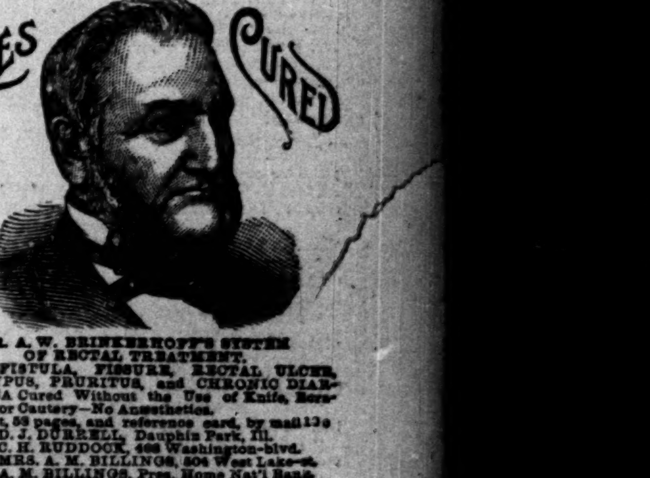
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LOOKING FOR LYNCH.

HE IS THE WITNESS WANTED BY THE COUGHLIN PROSECUTION.

It Is Said He Saw Big Dan and John Kunze in the Carlson Cottage and Talked with Them There—Police Not Able to Find Him—Coughlin Was Employed on the Shufeldt Distillery Explosion Case—Medical Testimony Given at the Trial.

Thomas Lynch Jr., late of the Shufeldt Distillery company, is the man who was alluded to in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday as a possible witness in the Coughlin case. Though the gist of his alleged story is known to the prosecution, Mr. Lynch has never yet officially told what he is supposed to know. Mr. Lynch appears to court anything but notice in the matter, and it is said it would be hard to induce him to go on the stand. Mr. Bottum says distinctly he would not use Lynch's evidence, and could not even if he wanted to. In face of this is the fact that three men from the State's-Attorney's office have been busily trying to find Mr. Lynch for the last two days. Last night Capt. Schuettler joined the chase, but up to midnight the State officials vowed they could not find their man.

The story Thomas Lynch is expected to tell would prove an overwhelming blow to Coughlin's chances of escape if it were ever told on the stand. Briefly, it is that Thomas Lynch saw Daniel Coughlin and John Kunze in the Carlson cottage and talked with them there. Why this story never has come to light before is not known. Here is the full story as it was told around the court room:

In December, 1888, there was an explosion of dynamite in the distillery of Henry Shufeldt & Co., on Larrabee street. The explosion was put down to emissaries of the whisky trust, which was hostile to the distillery. Thomas Lynch, who was connected with the distillery, invoked the aid of the police, and Dan Coughlin was detailed on the case.

One of Coughlin's first acts was to find John Kunze, who claimed to have seen the man who threw the bomb. Thenceforth Kunze and the detective were often together.

One day, so the story goes, Lynch wanted to see Coughlin. He was told Coughlin was working in Lake View, and drove out there. When he was near the Carlson cottage he saw Coughlin and another man turning a corner. On driving to the spot Lynch could see nothing of the men. Meeting a little girl he asked her if she had seen the men.

"They went into that cottage," the girl is represented to have said, as she pointed to the Carlson cottage.

Thomas Lynch, it is said, thereupon hitched his horse, went to the door and rapped. According to the story the door was opened by Coughlin, who asked Lynch to come in. Lynch then sat down and talked with Coughlin and Kunze.

That is the story as the State knows it. It lacks the confirmation which Thomas Lynch perhaps can give it, and he appears to be reluctant to talk.

ANOTHER SIEGE WITH THE DOCTORS.

Medical Testimony Occupies the Day in the Coughlin Trial.

Doctors appear to be Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum's pet target. He riddled Dr. Todd Monday and at the Coughlin trial yesterday he peppered Dr. Marshall D. Ewell. Dr. Ewell's cross-examination is not yet over, but at present it looks as if "O! that mine enemy would write a book" had strict reference to the doctor's case. Dr. Ewell did write a book. He called it "Medical Jurisprudence." In the preface he claimed a good many things for that book, including originality. Yesterday the book appeared against him and its author called the book "a mass of compilations" and said there was little original matter in it. Driven into a corner he said the work needed "revison."

All this was brought out in a particularly neat way by Mr. Bottum. Dr. Ewell was put on the stand by the defense and was asked that long hypothetical question which has figured before. In reply Dr. Ewell said he could not determine the cause of death. Then Mr. Wing began to ask questions about hair and drew from his witness the statement that hair was difficult of identification and was valueless in criminal evidence. Then the doctor was turned over to Mr. Bottum.

"Is it difficult to determine whether hair is human hair or not?" asked Mr. Bottum, who was busy exploring the depths of a black bag.

"Very," said the doctor.

"And the identification of human hair is valueless in criminal cases?" continued Mr. Bottum, shaking up the bag.

"It is," replied the doctor.

Just then Mr. Bottum found what he wanted and flashed it out. It was a book bound in dark green cloth, with yellow corners and a pretty red and gold label.

"This is called 'Ewell's Medical Jurisprudence,'" said Mr. Bottum. "Did you write it?"

Dr. Ewell did not swell with pride as he answered:

"I wrote a book of that name."

"Pretty good book?"

"Yes."

"Standard authority, isn't it?" asked Mr. Bottum, turning the pages.

"O, I don't know about that. It's authoritative in some matters."

"You call it an authority in the preface," commented Mr. Bottum. "Now, I want to read you something":

Doctor and His Book Disagree.

"'Ordinarily the determination as to whether or not a given specimen of hair is human hair is not a difficult matter,'" read Mr. Bottum. Do you remember writing that?"

"No, I don't," replied Dr. Ewell.

"Take a look at it," said Mr. Bottum, smiling, and handing up the book.

"Yes, that's my book," admitted the doctor with apparent reluctance.

Mr. Bottum went on reading:

"'The microscopical examination of human hair and fibers frequently affords important evidence in criminal cases.' Did you write that?"

"Yes," replied Dr. Ewell.

"Well, is it true?"

"No, it is not."

"What! you disown your book?" asked Mr. Bottum in triumphant astonishment.

"In that particular I do. I've changed my views."

"Then this book is not correct—is unreliable, in fact?"

"I don't say that. I wrote that book in 1887. It was not the result of independent investigation, but was compiled from what I then thought were the best authorities. I do not consider all those authorities reliable now."

But Mr. Bottum hammered away relentlessly at the "Medical Jurisprudence" and made Dr. Ewell recant quite a few of his written statements. Finally, after a backdown, Mr. Bottum asked:

"Well, what's the matter with this book, anyway?"

"It needs revision," explained Dr. Ewell.

Then Mr. Bottum dropped the book and put Dr. Ewell through his anatomical paces. At last the two got along to the cause of death. Dr. Ewell was exceedingly non-committal. He was "not sure" of this; it was "hard to tell" that; and would be "difficult to determine" the other. All this exasperated Mr. Bottum. He arose with outstretched hand and said:

"Is there any positive medical fact to which you would testify, Dr. Ewell?"

"O, yes," said the doctor slowly.

"Well, what is it? What is it?" demanded Mr. Bottum impatiently.

"Sulphur cures the itch," replied the doctor, and everyone in the court-room howled.

"I suppose you think that's funny?" snorted Mr. Bottum.

"O, dear, no," rejoined the doctor sweetly. "That's a medical fact. I thought you wanted one."

Wing's Objection Overruled.

Yesterday was another doctors' day. The defense's medical experts were on the stand the entire time and the attorneys' table was piled high with medical works. Mr. Wing sized up his neighbors' stock, saw it was bigger, and then put in an objection to medical authorities. His objection was overruled by the court.

Attorney Bottum continued the cross-examination of Dr. J. G. Kiernan at the opening of the morning session. The second witness for the defense was noticeably cautious in his answers and appeared to avoid direct replies and to be anxious to protect himself by explanations. The attorneys questioned him on the necessity of microscopical examination of the vital organs in determining cause of death, this being the position witness had taken the day before. No particular advantage, however, seemed to be gained by the prosecution, as the witness maintained his position, which, he said, was based upon long experience. Mr. Bottum, however, succeeded in securing from the medical expert an admission in a case where a man had been in robust health for a number of years, as Dr. Cronin had been, microscopical examination would not be necessary to determine whether the organs were diseased.

Mr. Wing objected repeatedly to Attorney Bottum's cross-examination, alleging that it was "absolutely interminable and endless," until he provoked Judge Tuthill to say:

"I have ruled on this cross-examination as competent and proper. Now let that settle this point once and for all."

"Well, if that is the case," said Mr. Wing, "I should like to have my client admitted to bail. I shall also have to make a new bargain with him."

Attorney Bottum then continued his cross-examination of the witness regarding the chemical composition of the brain. Dr. Kiernan had said there was 20 per cent of fat in the organ.

"And how much water," asked the attorney.

"O, about five-sixths, I should say."

"Well, what per cent? Ninety per cent?"

"Call it that, if you like."

"Now, Dr. Kiernan, doesn't it strike you that 110 parts out of 100 is a rather strange amount?"

"But there is water in the fat," replied the physician, quickly.

Ewell Takes the Stand.

Soon after the cross-examination ended Marshall D. Ewell was called. As a member of the bar and Dean of the Kent Law School the witness had also given careful attention to microscopical examination for several years. Mr. Wing, by way of introducing his witness to the jury, dwelt at length upon Prof. Ewell's position at the head of the American Microscopical Society last year. He then presented to the witness the two hypothetical questions of the prosecution and defense.

Mr. Bottum began his cross-examination by asking:

Q.—You spoke about your treatise on "Medical Jurisprudence" this morning, published in 1887? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I will ask you if you did not state in that book the following: "The question whether a particular specimen of hair is human hair or not is ordinarily not difficult of answer"? Answer that question, yes or no. A.—I do not remember of making any such a statement.

Q.—Will you swear you did not? A.—I won't swear without consulting the book.

Q.—Look at the book; is that the book? A.—Yes; but that was written before I investigated the subject.

Q.—Have you published a later edition than that? A.—No, sir. I will say, if I did say so I should not consider myself bound by it now.

Q.—Then this statement of yours in this book, if it is here, you disown it—is that right? A.—Yes; if it is there I disown it.

Q.—It is not true? A.—It is not true in the light of subsequent investigations I have made; I should have to modify that statement.

Q.—Do you think a microscopic examination of hair affords any evidence of identity in a criminal case? A.—Of what?

Q.—Of the person accused? A.—If you refer to human hair, I should say not.

Book Authors Disagree.

Q.—Did you not make this statement in your book published in 1887: "The microscopical examination of hairs and fibers frequently affords important evidence of identity in criminal cases"? A.—Yes, it does in some cases, but not of human hair.

Q.—But let me read on to you: "Thus the identity of hairs found on a mutilated portion of the skull, clutched in the hands of a deceased person, on the clothes of the accused, or imbedded in blood, etc., may form an important link in the chain of evidence to convict the person accused of crime." Did you say that in 1887? A.—I think I did. I think it is quoted from Taylor, but I think now it is not true.

Q.—And won't you point out to the jury the quotation marks here? [The witness again accepted the book from the hands of counsel, and after examining said: "There are no quotation marks there: I appropriated—made it my own."]

Q.—Is this a literal statement from Taylor? A.—I do not know whether it is from Taylor or from Ogsden or from Tida, but I got it from some of those works and assumed it to be true, not having personally investigated it. I have since investigated and come to a different conclusion.

Q.—Hasn't this book been used as a text book in some of the leading colleges where you have lectured? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Don't you say in your book in 1887 that a microscopic examination will frequently enable one to say whether a hair has been lately cut or violently torn from the body. A.—If I did say that it was just like the other case. As I say, I have not investigated personally and I won't express an opinion on that under oath; I was not under oath when I wrote that book.

Q.—Let me read from the preface of your book. [Mr. Wing objected to the State's-Attorney reading from the preface of the book and Mr. Bottum continued the examination.]

Book Largely a Compilation.

Q.—Is there any opinion in this book that you will adhere to on any subject? A.—The book is largely a compilation, but I have investigated a few of those subjects personally since.

Q.—Your book is without any quotation marks in it? A.—I rarely use quotation marks because I made the acknowledgment once for all in the preface. I would not be certain about it; I might have done it. At any rate, it is simply a compilation.

Q.—The book does not claim to be more than a careful compilation from what seemed to be the best authorities? A.—That is correct.

Q.—You say in the book: "It is believed, however, that within the moderate compass of this volume will be found the substance of all the principles stated by the more voluminous writers?" A.—That is my understanding.

Q.—Haven't you had a controversy with the most eminent microscopists of this country on the subject of blood corpuscles? A.—Yes, with some of them.

Q.—Have not Prof. Foreman and Prof. Richardson been on one side and you on the other? A.—No, sir; Prof. Foreman has taken an opposite view, I think. He is a minority. I do not regard him as a respectable authority.

Q.—But you quoted him this morning? A.—Not because he was respectable.

Q.—Because he was disreputable? A.—No, sir; because his views favored the matter in which I was engaged.

Q.—What did you quote his views for? You did not agree with him? A.—No, sir; I did not and do not now.

They Might and Might Not.

Then the State's-Attorney took up the wounds and described them to the witness one by one, and asked whether or not such wounds would have a tendency to produce a contusion or concussion of the brain, and to each question the witness said:

"I am unable to state; they might and they might not. I could not give a positive answer without the data before me."

"What data?"

"The condition of the brain; without I knew the condition of the brain."

He was then asked if the combined effect of all the twelve wounds inflicted upon the head would have a tendency to produce contusion or concussion of the brain, and the witness said:

"I do not know; they might or might not. I could not tell without knowing the condition of the brain."

The witness said decomposition was caused by bacteria and was asked:

Q.—How would the bacteria get into the brain? A.—I think principally through the mouth and probably through the nostrils.

Q.—Wouldn't the same influence hasten the decomposition of the other organs? A.—I think it would.

Q.—Your idea is in this case decomposition of the brain was hastened by bacteria? A.—It could not decompose without bacteria.

Q.—That the decomposition had no reference whatever to any physical injury to the brain? A.—I do not know anything about any physical injury and have no right to take that into consideration.

Q.—But do you know anything about bacteria being up in that catch-basin? A.—I know they might naturally be there.

Q.—You know that better than you know that twelve severe blows struck upon the head of a man might produce a concussion of the brain? A.—I do not know that it would necessarily; it might.

Q.—But you do regard it as absolutely certain that bacteria would get into the brain up there? A.—I regard that as certain. I have a right to assume there were bacteria there.

The cross-examination was not concluded when the hour of adjournment arrived,

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SOUTH SIDE "L" RAILROAD PLANS FOR A DOWN-TOWN EXTENSION.

The Proposal Is to Reach North from Congress to Madison or Washington Street in the Middle of the Avenue—Where the Trouble with the Scheme for Building Into Englewood Lies—Engineers at Work on Plans—Wishes of the People to Be Learned.

The new South Side elevated corporation wishes to construct its proposed northern extension of the Alley "L" railroad down the middle of Wabash avenue. Yesterday an official of the company said:

"Unless I am mistaken the road will be built down Wabash avenue if it is built at all. However, nothing has been settled definitely regarding the location. Every available street and alleyway has been examined carefully by our people and I know they have made up their minds practically to this effect: that Wabash avenue is the only really available route for the road. All the circumstances and surroundings make it so."

Then the official refused to talk any more on the ground that matters are not in shape to be discussed. The incorporators of the new company decline to make public their plans for the northern extension.

They profess to be engaged just now in the perfection of arrangements for commencing work as soon as possible on the proposed construction of a branch or extension from Fortieth street to Englewood. Operations are being delayed, it is said, by the citizens of Englewood themselves. They manifest the greatest anxiety to have the road built, but do not wish, it is said, to make any kind of concessions. One of the directors commented as follows regarding the situation down there:

Ask for the Right of Way.

"We receive almost daily the strongest kind of assurance that the people of Englewood desire the road. Two or three delegations a week of the prominent business-men come up to see us, but we have no success in getting them to offer us the slightest aid. If they actually want the road as much as we have been led to believe from their representations we think they ought to meet us with tenders of a right of way. We stand ready to construct the line, but hardly think it a good enough investment to go in and purchase the right of way. The citizens, on the other hand, could afford easily to donate that much, because there is no question their property would be increased greatly in value. We are not particular in our choice. They can give us either an alley or a street. I am willing to say that the moment they meet us with the gift of a right of way we shall begin building the road. The great trouble with those people is they cannot agree among themselves. To illustrate: A delegation called two or three days ago. In the course of his remarks the spokesman suggested a certain street as being available and well adapted to the purpose, whereupon a member jumped up and exclaimed: 'I live on that street and object to having it occupied with an elevated road.'

Blue Print Drawing Made.

But the present status of the Englewood extension is not consuming all the attention of the directors. It is understood, and the information comes from good authority, that they are pushing preliminaries on the down-town extension. The engineering department has already made a blue print drawing of the anticipated structure. This drawing shows a double track located in the middle of Wabash avenue leaving the post on either side 16 feet 2 inches from the curb stone, and 36 feet 2 inches from the building line. It also shows a structure of the lattice work pattern, rather light and ornamental in design.

All idea of continuing north through the alley now occupied with the exception possibly of a block or two has been abandoned. It seems that some legal adviser has looked the matter up and found that it would be an almost hopeless task to undertake to go through the Palmer House.

With regard to the vacation of a portion of the alley in the Palmer House block, Corporation Counsel Rubens yesterday said:

"What bearing this may have on the ability of the road to get a right of way in that alley I could not say without looking up the exact legal status of the matter. If the vacation of the alley was made legally the property belongs to Mr. Palmer. If not it may be easier for the road to get such a right of way."

A gentleman interested in the down-town extension said yesterday:

"A great deal depends upon the expressed wishes and actions of the public as to whether the line be extended down to Madison, Washington, or Randolph street next summer or not. If the people want the extension made they must unite and help us. We are getting ready to build it."

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